



Safeguarding the Public's Health and Safety:
The President's FY 2013 Public Protections
Funding Requests

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Promoting Government Accountability and Citizen Participation Since 1983

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Public Protections

When public agencies are effective and responsive, the protections they afford to the American people are largely invisible. A mother who reaches for medicine for her sick child assumes it will make her daughter better. A father who buys his son a hot dog at a basketball game doesn't expect to spend the second half of the game in an emergency room. A worker employed in a metal recycling plant doesn't worry he'll be relying on oxygen in twenty years because of respiratory damage. Teenagers who swim in Lake Michigan don't emerge with a rash or a stomach ache. In most communities in this country, people drink tap water without concern. On most days in most towns in America, an elderly man can walk outside without having an emphysema attack.

Americans have largely forgotten the "bad old days" before there were meat inspectors, toy inspectors, workplace safety standards, clean air and water standards, and laws against the release of toxic chemical waste. We now *expect and count on* government to protect us against all kinds of preventable risks produced through industrialization, urbanization, and an economy more open to foreign exports and global supply chains. In fact, we only notice the system of public protections we have in place when something breaks down – when a dirty poultry factory unleashes a *Salmonella* outbreak or unwashed cantaloupes send *Listeria* into grocery stores around the country.

That we can just assume a basic level of safety in our lives and enjoy freedom from fear is a tribute to the system of standards and safeguards that we have established in law over decades and to the public servants who ensure those standards and protections are enforced.

Today, this system of public protections is under threat. It is under direct attack from particular powerful business interests who resent having some of their profits pay for improving their production facilities to meet high public health and environmental cleanliness standards. Instead, they want to off-load health and safety risks to the workers and communities in which they operate.

Cuts in discretionary spending mandated by the Budget Control Act of 2011 also put this system at risk. Under the debt ceiling deal negotiated last summer, caps on overall spending will be in place for a decade. Medicare, Social Security, and some programs that help low-income families are exempted from the spending caps, but the programs dedicated to maintaining the public's health and welfare are part of the discretionary budget subject to caps and cuts in the coming years.

If our largely "invisible" system of public protections bears a disproportionate share of the nation's spending cuts in the years to come, the nation's health and welfare will be compromised. This brief analysis examines how the president's budget treats those agencies tasked with protecting the nation's health and safety.

The Public Protections Budget

In the pages that follow, we examine the “public protections budget” – a diverse set of federal programs in agencies whose mission is to protect the health and welfare of the American public. Specifically, the programs discussed below exist to protect the physical safety of the American people from unsafe products and production processes that could put them at risk of injury or disease. The federal government provides these programs with the resources they require to effectively fulfill their objectives.

Manufacturing and scientific progress have increased our overall standard of living, but the growth in man-made structures and materials, population density, and the increased mobility of people and goods have created new collective risks as well as opportunities. New chemicals create new disease threats. High-speed transportation systems create new dangers of cataclysmic accidents. Global food sources multiply contamination points along the supply chain. More sophisticated production processes may create more sophisticated physical and disease risks for workers. Vastly expanded energy consumption has improved our quality of life, but energy production generates harmful waste that is often hard to dispose of.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of 20th century reformers, national laws and enforcement structures were put in place to mitigate the collective risks of modern life. The Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are among the best known agencies and programs tasked with protecting the health and safety of the public, but various smaller programs also exist throughout federal agencies. All are funded by the discretionary budget.

Summary of Findings

Despite the caps on spending imposed by the Budget Control Act, this analysis indicates that the Obama administration has made an admirable effort to maintain our existing system of public protections. The FY 2013 budget request actually proposes very modest *increases* in four of the 11 program areas examined here (consumer product safety oversight, clean water, clean air, and compliance with health and safety standards). Funding requests for most of the other program areas were essentially at the same level as in FY 2012. The exception to the pattern was workplace safety funding; the FY 2013 request was four percent less than the FY 2012 budget, with all of the cuts coming from a reduction in funding for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Besides a proposed six percent increase in the budget of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the president’s budget proposes to use industry user fees to significantly increase the funds available for the oversight and enforcement of standards on food safety and drug and medical device safety. If Congress approves the proposed new fees (including \$220 million from a food inspection and food facility registration fee and \$5 million in a food contact notification user fee), the Food and Drug Administration budget could increase by 17 percent. With the passage of the Food Safety Modernization Act in early

2011, the FDA's mission was broadened to better address the new challenges to our food supply posed by more imported food and new processing systems; thus, a new influx of funds is essential if the agency is to fulfill its mission of ensuring safe food for all Americans.

Two new drug and medical product user fees imposed on industry would increase the Food and Drug Administration's budget for drug and medical device safety by over 30 percent, providing needed resources for better review and oversight of the products in this \$350 billion market. (A new study by Public Citizen discusses problems with new medical devices flooding the market, arguing for more stringent oversight and enforcement. See <http://citizen.org/substantially-unsafe-medical-device-report>.)

In each of these three core safety areas – consumer products, food, drugs and medical devices – the president's proposed FY 2013 agency budgets are significantly higher than the FY 2008 budgets, even without the user fees.

The programs that protect our air and water saw small budget request increases (2.3 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively). Overall, the land conservation and cleanup budgets we examined held steady. In all three areas, the largest proposed budget increases were targeted toward programs that provide federal assistance to state and local communities for cleanup and prevention. In each area, proposed FY 2013 funding is at about the same level as FY 2008.

The budget request for programs designed to limit the environmental risks of energy production held steady overall. A significant increase in the budget request for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement and for the Inland Oil Spill Programs came at the expense of the budget for environmental oversight activities in the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement and defense-related health and safety risk mitigation.

While the FY 2013 budget requests for the programs that protect air, water, and land and mitigate environmental damage maintained steady funding, their combined budgets fell over the past five years. This is of concern because the activities they are responsible for overseeing have grown. Since the early 2000s, there has been an explosion of natural gas drilling, and more public land has been opened to oil drilling. An estimated 35,000 wells now operating in the U.S. use hydraulic fracturing to extract natural gas; this drilling process uses an estimated 70 to 140 billion gallons of water annually and much of the water is contaminated with toxic chemicals from the process. Methane and toxic waste water from the wells have contaminated surface water and groundwater in surrounding areas. This expansion in gas and oil extraction – and the problems associated with it – should merit more oversight and inspections – i.e., more staff and resources. Replacement level funding will not ensure the public is adequately protected from emerging health and environmental risks; new funding is needed.

The budget requests for transportation safety programs were at the same level as the FY 2012 budget, but within the transportation budget, the funding request for pipeline safety increased by nearly 61 percent (\$67 million), while funds for railroad safety fell by just under 35 percent (\$63 million). This reduction in funds for train safety could be problematic.

The area of the public protections budget that fared the worst in the FY 2013 budget was workplace safety. Overall, combined occupational health and safety programs experienced a decrease of over four

percent, but this was entirely due to huge cuts in the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The two Department of Labor sub-agencies primarily responsible for enforcement of workplace safety, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), were not cut in the budget request. The budget request for OSHA was essentially the same as in FY 2012, and the budget request for MSHA increased slightly. Perhaps more importantly, the request level for every program area within OSHA and MSHA was higher in FY 2013 than in FY 2008.

Recognizing the difficult constraints created by the Budget Control Act, the president's budget does a good job of maintaining our current system of public protections. The programs examined here – and the public servants that staff them – are tasked with protecting the public's health and safety. The risks that they attempt to mitigate are collective and preventable, but they are not risks that individual citizens can take on themselves, no matter what vigilance they exert as consumers. Even organic farms have violated health standards. Few individuals can judge the safety of drugs and medical devices. Families have limited control over the industries that locate in their communities and whether the facilities where they work follow health and safety standards. Anyone can be on the wrong train or plane on the wrong day.

When the people who staff federal protective agencies do their jobs well, the results are largely unnoticed, but our lives work more smoothly and we are all safer. But resources are required to maintain the public structures on which our quality of life and health and safety standards rely. We plan to regularly monitor the public protections budget to ensure federal agencies have the resources required to meet the needs and expectations of the American people.

Our Methodology

We have analyzed the president's Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 budget request by examining the "Appendix" document that accompanies the request. The Appendix is a thousand-plus-page compendium of federal agencies and programs containing detailed information on funding levels and sources for every federal agency and program.

The agencies and programs included in this analysis are funded through the discretionary budget and exist to either mitigate man-made risks created through the consumption of food, drugs, and other consumer goods, or to protect the workers who produce those goods. Excluded from this analysis are national defense, law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, weather and natural disaster agencies, and the independent agencies designed to protect the economy and ensure financial products are safe. There are additional agencies and programs not specifically examined in this analysis that certainly impact public health and safety; however, this collection targets a more limited set of agencies and programs that serve core safety functions.

In the tables in this document, agency-level funding is divided into sub-agencies, sub-agencies are subdivided into accounts, and accounts are divided into programs – the greatest level of detail. Not all columns contain information; empty columns are noted as information not available, or "N/A." This

occurs for several reasons. First, not all agencies have sub-agency divisions. Second, while all programs fall under at least one account, in some cases, all programs managed by a given agency or sub-agency fall under a single account, which usually indicates staff costs involved in program management (typically noted in the Appendix under the generically named “Salaries and Expenses” account). And lastly, because some agencies or sub-agencies are wholly devoted to a single public protection (e.g. the Consumer Product Safety Commission), for simplicity, we simply noted that agency or sub-agency without listing every program.

Historic figures in the appendices are adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U), in 2011 dollars. The appendix tables contain program information for the past six years to show trend data. We added FY 08 to the tables in the main portion of the report for historical reference.

The mission of the federal agencies whose budgets are reviewed here is to maintain and protect the health and safety of the American people, but it is important to note that standards and safeguards are also good for the economy. Workplace and environmental standards encourage businesses to be more innovative and productive. Without product safety guarantees, consumers would be more selective and narrow in their purchases. Without workplace safety rules, worker injuries would cost businesses compensation and families would lose wage income, reducing consumption.

In sum, the programs analyzed here ensure that all Americans can go about their business each day with security in the safety of the products they consume and the physical environment in which they live.

Safe Consumer Products

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) protects the public from the risks associated with thousands of consumer products, ranging from toys and cribs to furniture and household appliances. The National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR), part of the Food and Drug Administration, plays a key role in researching the health effects of potentially harmful chemicals and materials used in consumer products. Over the past 30 years, since the CPSC was established, there has been a 30 percent decline in deaths and injuries associated with unsafe consumer products.

Safe Consumer Products							
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>
				130	175	182	4.0%
Consumer Product Safety Commission	N/A	N/A	N/A	84	115	122	6.1%
Health & Human Services	Food & Drug Administration	N/A	National Center for Toxicological Research	46	60	60	0.0%

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

Between 1998 and 2008, foreign-made imports of consumer products into the United States more than doubled. As a result, recalls of unsafe toys and other consumer products increased, and Congress responded by enacting the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) in 2008. Funding for the CPSC has always been low relative to the size of its mission, but its budget doubled in 2008 to reflect its broader mandate, and has increased again by a third in recent years. The 2013 budget request includes a small (six percent) increase in the Consumer Product Safety Commission’s overall budget and maintains current funding for the NCTR. Still, consumer advocates warn that CPSC’s resources have not kept pace with the size and number of industries it regulates or the inflow of imported goods from under-regulated countries.

Safe Food

Staff of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) monitor and inspect animal products, vegetables, and other foods to prevent outbreaks of foodborne illnesses. These programs also protect the food supply by responding to disease outbreaks. In addition to the FDA and FSIS, programs operated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) serve a crucial function in testing for, preventing, and responding to foodborne illnesses and emergency outbreaks.

Safe Food							
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>
				1,524	2,035	2,032	-0.2%
Health & Human Services	Food & Drug Administration	N/A	Food	531	1,004	992	-1.2%
Agriculture	Food Safety & Inspection Service	N/A	N/A	970	1,004	996	-0.8%
Health & Human Services	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention*	Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	Food Safety	24	27	44	61.7%

* The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention budget summary provides a total of \$43.8 million for food safety as part of the funding for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. This represents an increase in CDC’s budget for food safety of \$16.7million from the 2012 estimate of \$27.113 million.

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

While food safety has come a long way over the past century, recent outbreaks of *Listeria* and *Salmonella* have illustrated the ongoing importance of regular inspections by food safety agencies in preventing and responding to food safety concerns. The Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA), signed into law in early 2011, is an attempt to address new challenges to our food supply posed by imports and processing. However, real improvements in food safety will require new resources.

The public funds actually designated by the president’s budget request for food safety at FDA decreased slightly, but the president is seeking to *increase* FDA’s overall FY 2013 budget *by 17 percent, with industry-paid user fees that require congressional approval.* (Only public funds are reflected in the table above.) For example, if approved, a food inspection fee and a food facility registration fee would raise \$220 million annually, and a food contact notification user fee would raise \$5 million annually. However, some food safety groups fear that relying on funds charged to regulated industries could compromise the agencies and lead to their “capture” by industry interests.

The president's budget also requests an increase of \$16.7 million for food safety activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for research and monitoring of foodborne disease activities and to help with the implementation of the FSMA. These investments could "help restore and improve state and local capacity to monitor foodborne illness and respond to outbreaks," according to the agency.

Drug and Medical Device Safety

FDA programs test and approve the drugs and medical devices we depend on, following extensive testing by their manufacturers. The FDA provides a necessary final stamp of approval after reviewing all available evidence on effectiveness and safety.

Drug and Medical Device Safety							
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>
				881	1,012	1,002	-1.0%
Health & Human Services	Food & Drug Administration	N/A	Drugs	632	690	683	-1.0%
			Devices and Radiological Products	249	322	319	-0.9%

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

Most of FDA's budget for drug and medical device safety comes from user fees paid by regulated industries. Although the proposed budget request for drug and medical device programs decreased slightly, the agency's budget includes two new proposed medical product user fees – a generic drug user fee of \$299 million and a biosimilar user fee of \$20 million, which – if approved by Congress – would raise the budget for oversight of drugs and medical devices by 30.5 percent.

Workplace Safety

Within the Department of Labor (DOL), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) are primarily responsible for ensuring safe and healthy working conditions for the nation's workers and miners. The standards and regulations they enforce prevent death, disease, and injury of workers by reducing on-the-job accidents and improving working conditions. In addition, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts crucial research and investigations on worker health, providing recommendations on the prevention of work-related diseases and injuries. Other agencies and programs within the Department of Labor also protect worker welfare and employment rights, notably the Wage and Hour Division and Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA). In addition, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), an independent agency, acts to prevent and remedy unfair labor practices. For the purposes of the public protections budget, however, we examined only the core agencies and programs that impact the physical safety of workers.

Workplace Safety							
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>
				945	890	852	-4.2%
Labor	Occupational Safety & Health Administration	N/A	Safety & Health Standards	18	20	21	5.0%
			Federal Enforcement	190	208	207	-0.5%
			State Programs	94	104	104	0.0%
	Mine Safety & Health Administration	N/A	Coal	157	165	168	1.8%
			Metal/Non-Metal	77	88	91	3.4%
			Standards Development	3	5	5	0.0%
			Assessments	6	7	7	0.0%
Health & Human Services	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	N/A	Occupational Safety & Health*	399	293	249	-14.8%

**Numbers for CDC's Occupational Safety and Health program come from CDC's "Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees," as budget totals in the Appendix of the president's budget do not clearly distinguish CDC's occupational safety and health budget authority*

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

The overall FY 2013 request for worker safety was four percent less than the FY 2012 budget, but funding for OSHA and MSHA actually increased by a small amount over 2012 levels. However, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, funded through the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, received a huge cut of over \$43 million. According to worker safety advocates, the repeated cuts show that NIOSH is not a priority for the CDC.

Secure Transportation Systems

A stable and reliable national infrastructure is essential to a well-functioning economy and to the mobility of the American people. Agencies and programs within the Department of Transportation (DOT) ensure that Americans can safely travel to and from work, home, and school. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) are all responsible for securing the safety of our airways, highways, railways, and vehicles and for ensuring goods can travel safely and affordably from one destination to another. In addition, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is committed to ensuring that all materials that travel through national pipelines do not harm the public and that pipeline operators comply with regulations and prevent accidents.

Secure Transportation Systems							
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2008	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (%)
				1,887	1,928	1,921	-0.4%
		N/A	Regulation & Certification	1,136	1,253	1,255	0.2%
	Federal Aviation Administration	Research, Engineering, & Development	Improve Aviation Safety	98	101	95	-5.9%
			Improve Efficiency of the Air Traffic Control System	30	44	43	-2.3%
	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Operations & Research	Rulemaking	16	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Enforcement	17	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	Motor Carrier Safety Grants	Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety	303	N/A	N/A	N/A
			HAZMAT Safety	9	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	N/A	212	211	-0.5%
	Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	Pipeline Safety	Operations	46	61	101	65.6%
			Research & Development	15	7	13	85.7%
			Grants	36	42	63	50.0%
		Safety & Operations	N/A	157	179	116	-35.2%
			Railroad Systems Issues	3	4	3	-25.0%
			Human Factors	4	4	3	-25.0%
			Rolling Stock & Components	2	3	3	0.0%
	Federal Railroad Administration	Railroad Research & Development	Track & Structures	4	5	5	0.0%
			Train & Track Interaction	4	6	4	-33.3%
			Hazardous Materials Transportation	2	2	2	0.0%
			Train Occupant Protection	5	5	4	-20.0%

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

The president's budget provided the Department of Transportation with an overall two percent increase over its FY 2012 budget. This year's funding is the first year of a six-year transportation plan that "will enable [DOT] to build the American infrastructure we need for tomorrow while putting people back to work today," according to U.S. Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood. In fact, this is a key part of the president's job creation plan.

The budget also increases overall funding for the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration by about 61 percent (\$67 million) and increases proposed funds for state safety grants and pipeline inspection oversight. The increase supports the agency's Pipeline Safety Reform initiative, which will expand the number of inspectors and enable PHMSA to establish a database of pipeline safety information. However, to pay for these increases, \$63 million was taken out of the Federal Railway Administration's safety and operation funds – a 35 percent reduction in this program's budget. The effect that these cuts will have on railroad safety is unknown.

Clean Air

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – and the state environmental agencies to which it has delegated regulatory and permitting authority – enforce the Clean Air Act by monitoring air quality and enforcing rules and standards that limit the amount of harmful air emissions from industrial processes and transportation systems. Between 1990 and 2010, enforcement of the Clean Air Act saved nearly two million lives and prevented 1.5 million heart attacks, 21.2 million asthma attacks, and more than a million visits to the emergency room.

Clean Air							
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2008	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (%)
				1,022	990	1,013	2.3%
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	Environmental Programs & Management	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	463	468	473	1.1%
		Science & Technology	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	235	246	249	1.2%
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	304	239	253	5.9%
		Hazardous Substance Superfund	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	4	3	3	0.0%
Transportation	Federal Aviation Administration	Research, Engineering, & Development	Reduce Environmental Impact of Aviation	16	34	35	2.9%

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

The president’s budget request would preserve the funding for air quality protection programs and increase grants to state governments and tribal governments (on reservations) to assist with clean air monitoring and enforcement by six percent. (We should note, however, that these funds were cut by 31 percent between FY 2011 and FY 2012, so this increase does not come close to restoring federal assistance to state governments to past levels.) The Federal Aviation Administration received a slight increase to a program to save about 1.4 billion gallons of fuel and reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 14 million tons by 2018.

Clean Water

Several EPA programs monitor water quality and sources of pollution, provide research and technological support, and help state governments and tribal governments meet both federal and local clean water goals. In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture supports project grants for water and waste disposal systems in rural areas to ensure small towns and rural communities have the resources to properly dispose of wastewater and keep their water sources clean. These programs are working. Currently, nearly 70 percent of America’s lakes, rivers, and streams are safe enough for activities like swimming and fishing. Before the Clean Water Act was passed in 1972, fewer than 35 percent of such water bodies were clean enough to allow fishing, swimming, and other basic uses.

Clean Water							
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2008	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (%)
				3,740	3,673	3,790	3.2%
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	Environmental Programs & Management	Clean & Safe Water	481	456	461	1.1%
		Science & Technology	Clean & Safe Water	149	143	144	0.7%
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Clean & Safe Water	2,559	2,577	2,730	5.9%
Agriculture	Rural Utilities Service	Rural Waste & Water Disposal	Water & Waste Disposal Systems Grants	548	494	451	-8.7%
			Solid Waste Management Grants	3	3	4	33.3%

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

The president’s budget request for EPA increased funding by about three percent, and the funding request for clean water assistance grants to states and Native American tribes increased by \$153 billion, or six percent. However, at the same time, the budget request for a major Agriculture Department assistance program for rural waste and water disposal declined by \$44 million, or almost nine percent. As noted in the introduction, there are now at least 35,000 wells in place to extract natural gas through hydraulic fracturing operating in the U.S. today, and most operate in rural areas. These wells produce massive amounts of contaminated wastewater. Thus, any declines in funding for rural wastewater disposal is troubling.

Clean Land: Conservation & Clean-Up

A host of programs administered by at least five different federal agencies are designed to protect our land and ecosystems from contamination by toxic wastes, chemicals, and other hazardous substances and/or from degradation through overuse or inappropriate use. These programs also help restore land and homes that have been contaminated by hazardous substances. In the U.S., an estimated 30 million housing units have significant physical problems – lead paint hazards, radon, or other health and safety hazards – that place residents, often low-income families, at risk. HUD estimates that every dollar spent on controlling lead hazards would produce \$17–\$221 in health benefits, increased IQ, higher lifetime earnings, tax revenue, reduced spending on special education, and reduced criminal activity.

This category does not include all land conservation programs, such as voluntary conservation and cost-share programs. While we recognize the value of a wide range of conservation programs operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior, and others, this specific review is limited to the core programs responsible for contamination prevention and restoration efforts relating to hazardous substances and dangerous practices.

Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up							
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>
				3,771	3,679	3,654	-0.7%
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	Environmental Programs & Management	Land Preservation & Restoration	219	204	206	1.0%
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	664	991	1,000	0.9%
		Science & Technology	Land Preservation & Restoration	23	17	17	0.0%
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	353	345	349	1.2%
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Land Preservation & Restoration	119	82	87	6.1%
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	287	153	162	5.9%
		Hazardous Substance Superfund	Land Preservation & Restoration	1,450	1,192	1,171	-1.8%
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	6	1	1	0.0%
		Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program	Land Preservation & Restoration	113	100	104	4.0%

Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up							
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2008	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (%)
Corps of Engineers	N/A	Regulatory Program	Permit Evaluation	158	166	168	1.2%
			Enforcement & Compliance	17	24	24	0.0%
Energy	Environmental & Other Defense Activities	Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	Fast Flux Test Facility	10	3	3	0.0%
			Gaseous Diffusion Plants	42	102	90	-11.8%
			Small Sites	72	68	58	-14.7%
			West Valley Demonstration Project	68	66	48	-27.3%
			Lead Abatement	78	63	86	36.5%
Housing & Urban Development	Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	N/A	Lead Demonstration	53	45	0	-100.0%
			Healthy Homes	9	12	29	141.7%
			Hazardous Materials Safety	28	45	51	13.3%

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

The overall budget request for funding waste cleanup, chemical protection, and pollution prevention of land remained fairly level, but the distribution of funds across the programs changed significantly. EPA funds to help state and tribal governments and local communities with land conservation and clean up increased by about six percent, but the amount requested was still about 39 percent below funding levels in 2008.

Increased federal assistance to states was accompanied by a reduction in EPA funds targeted toward cleaning up abandoned hazardous waste sites. The budget request for nondefense environmental cleanup projects by the Department of Energy dropped by over \$40 million, and EPA's Hazardous Substance Superfund program budget request for land preservation and restoration fell by \$21 million, an overall 19 percent decrease from 2008. Funding cuts to these programs could increase land and environmental degradation and threaten public health in vulnerable communities by slowing cleanup efforts.

On the other hand, the president's budget request for lead abatement and a program to help homeowners get lead and other health hazards out of their homes increased by over 36 percent. However, this is half the amount that was requested in FY 2006.

Limiting the Environmental Risks of Energy Production

Several agencies share the responsibility for mitigating the risks to people and the environment associated with energy production such as oil drilling, coal mining, and nuclear initiatives. Without these mitigation programs, our land and water are at risk of contamination, spills, and other threats – even as we pursue new sources of energy.

Limiting the Environmental Risks of Energy Production							
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2008	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (%)
				892	667	672	0.7%
Interior	Land & Minerals Management	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	N/A	N/A	60	63	5.0%
		Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	N/A	N/A	61	81	32.8%
		Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation & Enforcement (AKA MMS)	N/A	162	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement	Environmental Protection	89	92	82	-10.9%
Energy	Environmental & Other Defense Activities	Other Defense Activities	Security & Safety Performance Assurance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Environmental, Safety, & Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Health, Safety, & Security	448	264	245	-7.2%
			Legacy Management	175	174	178	2.3%
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	Inland Oil Spill Programs	Land Preservation & Restoration	19	16	23	43.8%

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

The president's overall funding request for Department of the Interior programs increased by about five percent, but this probably will not be enough to monitor increased activity in the rapidly growing field of domestic energy production. Environmental advocates were pleased that the administration's request included a \$13 million increase to fund an interagency research and development initiative aimed at understanding and minimizing potential environmental, health, and safety impacts of shale gas production through hydraulic fracturing but are disturbed at the 11 percent (\$10 million) cut in funding for environmental protection at the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement.

The Department of Energy budget request for Health, Safety, and Security fell by more than \$19 million. The \$7 million increase in the EAP Inland Oil Spill Program will be used to help the agency conduct cleanup and removal activities, conduct site inspections, and research oil cleanup techniques.

With so much more drilling, extraction, and pipeline construction underway, advocates argue that oversight programs are very under-funded.

Ensuring Compliance with Health and Safety Standards

The EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) focuses on developing better pollution abatement technology and engaging the public in efforts to prevent pollution altogether. They also enforce civil and criminal penalties against the most serious violators of water, air, and chemical hazards laws. Without strong enforcement of existing laws, violators have no incentive to invest in new pollution controls or clean up the hazardous waste they produce.

Ensuring Compliance with Health and Safety Standards							
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>
				749	699	709	1.4%
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	Environmental Programs & Management	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	564	562	568	1.1%
		Science & Technology	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	45	44	44	0.0%
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	112	77	82	6.5%
		Hazardous Substance Superfund	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	28	16	15	-6.3%

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

Funding for compliance and environmental stewardship increased slightly in the FY 2013 budget, even though overall funding is about five percent less than the FY 2008 budget request.

Health and Safety Research

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is the sub-agency where much crucial environmental health and safety research occurs. In particular, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) conducts research that identifies the disease risks associated with a variety of substances we encounter every day and sets allowable exposure levels for potentially toxic substances.

Health and Safety Research							
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2008	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (%)
				379	319	318	-0.3%
		Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry	Direct Program	77	76	76	0.0%
Health & Human Services	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	N/A	Environmental Health & Injury Prevention	302	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Environmental Health	N/A	105	104	-1.0%
			Injury Prevention & Control	N/A	138	138	0.0%

Key Program Budget Changes and Highlights

The budget for research on toxic substances and on injury prevention and control held steady between FY 2012 and FY 2013, and the budget for environmental health programs had a very marginal reduction, which the CDC says reflects “targeted programmatic reductions” to the Built Environment and Health Initiative and Climate Change activities.

Appendix A – Public Protections Funding by Function

Safe Consumer Products														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				115	114	130	169	183	176	175	182	7	4.0%	35.1%
Consumer Product Safety Commission	N/A	N/A	N/A	69	68	84	110	122	115	115	122	7	6.1%	37.6%
Health & Human Services	Food & Drug Administration	N/A	National Center for Toxicological Research	46	46	46	59	61	61	60	60	0	0.0%	30.5%

Safe Food														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				1,448	1,486	1,524	1,760	1,886	1,880	2,035	2,032	-3	-0.2%	33.5%
Health & Human Services	Food & Drug Administration	N/A	Food	490	496	531	718	808	836	1,004	992	-12	-1.2%	89.1%
Agriculture	Food Safety & Inspection Service	N/A	N/A	926	966	970	1,019	1,052	1,019	1,004	996	-8	-0.8%	3.5%
Health & Human Services	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	Food Safety*	32	25	24	24	27	25	27	44	17	61.7%	15.2%

* The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention budget summary provides a total of \$43.8 million for food safety as part of the funding for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. This represents an increase in CDC's budget for food safety of \$16.7million from the 2012 estimate of \$27.113 million.

Drug and Medical Device Safety														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				833	854	881	1,131	1,150	1,151	1,012	1,002	-10	-1.0%	14.9%
Health & Human Services	Food & Drug Administration	N/A	Drugs	587	603	632	812	827	829	690	683	-7	-1.0%	9.1%
			Devices and Radiological Products	246	251	249	319	323	322	322	319	-3	-0.9%	29.5%

Workplace Safety															
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)	
				822	885	945	957	1,008	926	890	852	-37	-4.2%	-5.8%	
Labor	Occupational Safety & Health Administration	N/A	Safety & Health Standards	19	18	18	18	20	20	20	21	1	5.0%	12.6%	
			Federal Enforcement	193	192	190	208	231	224	208	207	-1	-0.5%	9.4%	
			State Programs	102	99	94	97	107	104	104	104	0	0.0%	10.6%	
	Mine Safety & Health Administration	N/A	Coal	131	145	157	161	163	164	165	168	168	3	1.8%	5.3%
			Metal/Non-Metal	76	78	77	86	90	88	88	91	91	3	3.4%	13.8%
			Standards Development	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	0	0.0%	59.5%
			Assessments	6	8	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	0	0.0%	11.6%
Health & Human Services	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	N/A	Occupational Safety & Health*	293	342	399	377	387	316	293	249	-43	-14.8%	-26.7%	

*Numbers for CDC's Occupational Safety and Health program come from CDC's "Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees," as budget totals in the Appendix of the president's budget do not clearly distinguish CDC's occupational safety and health budget authority.

Secure Transportation Systems

Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				1,710	1,705	1,887	1,893	1,999	1,946	1,928	1,921	-7	-0.4%	2.2%
Transportation		N/A	Regulation & Certification	1,067	1,093	1,136	1,226	1,280	1,257	1,253	1,255	2	0.2%	10.3%
	Federal Aviation Administration	Research, Engineering, & Development	Improve Aviation Safety	N/A	N/A	98	100	96	85	101	95	-6	-5.9%	2.8%
			Improve Efficiency of the Air Traffic Control System	N/A	N/A	30	27	49	44	44	43	-1	-2.3%	45.2%
	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Operations & Research	Rulemaking	26	14	16	18	23	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Enforcement	37	18	17	19	19	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	Motor Carrier Safety Grants	Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety	299	308	303	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			HAZMAT Safety	N/A	10	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	219	218	213	212	211	-1	-0.5%	N/A
	Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	Pipeline Safety	Operations	48	52	46	53	59	65	61	101	40	65.6%	32.7%
			Research & Development	15	5	15	6	7	2	7	13	6	85.7%	-52.2%
			Grants	22	17	36	37	44	41	42	63	21	50.0%	18.2%
	Federal Railroad Administration	Safety & Operations	N/A	162	163	157	167	178	177	179	116	-63	-35.2%	14.2%
		Railroad Research & Development	Railroad Systems Issues	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	-1	-25.0%	27.6%
			Human Factors	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	-1	-25.0%	-4.3%
			Rolling Stock & Components	4	3	2	2	5	4	3	3	0	0.0%	43.5%
			Track & Structures	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	0	0.0%	19.6%
			Train & Track Interaction	7	2	4	2	4	2	6	4	-2	-33.3%	43.5%

Secure Transportation Systems														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
			Hazardous Materials Transportation	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	0.0%	-4.3%
			Train Occupant Protection	9	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	-1	-20.0%	-4.3%

Clean Air														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				1,029	955	1,022	1,065	1,212	1,163	990	1,013	23	2.3%	-3.1%
		Environmental Programs & Management	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	490	488	463	478	502	503	468	473	5	1.1%	1.1%
		Science & Technology	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	239	214	235	255	252	272	246	249	3	1.2%	4.6%
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	296	248	304	308	398	348	239	253	14	5.9%	-21.4%
		Hazardous Substance Superfund	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	0	0.0%	-28.2%
Transportation	Federal Aviation Administration	Research, Engineering, & Development	Reduce Environmental Impact of Aviation	N/A	N/A	16	20	55	36	34	35	1	2.9%	116.9%

Clean Water

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>	<i>FY 2007</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2009</i>	<i>FY 2010</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (\$)</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>	<i>08-12 Change (%)</i>
				4,128	3,475	3,740	3,383	5,051	4,907	3,673	3,790	117	3.2%	-1.8%
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	Environmental Programs & Management	Clean & Safe Water	538	516	481	481	521	492	456	461	5	1.1%	-5.1%
		Science & Technology	Clean & Safe Water	146	136	149	176	157	157	143	144	1	0.7%	-4.3%
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Clean & Safe Water	2,953	2,823	2,559	2,383	3,654	3,744	2,577	2,730	153	5.9%	0.7%
Agriculture	Rural Utilities Service	Rural Waste & Water Disposal	Water & Waste Disposal Systems Grants	488	N/A	548	340	715	511	494	451	-43	-8.7%	-9.8%
			Solid Waste Management Grants	3	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	33.3%

Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>	<i>FY 2007</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2009</i>	<i>FY 2010</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (\$)</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>	<i>08-12 Change (%)</i>
				4,097	3,993	3,771	4,435	4,534	4,280	3,679	3,654	-25	-0.7%	-2.5%
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	Environmental Programs & Management	Land Preservation & Restoration	258	238	219	228	244	220	204	206	2	1.0%	-7.0%
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	698	667	664	683	1,187	1,066	991	1,000	9	0.9%	49.3%
		Science & Technology	Land Preservation & Restoration	49	39	23	32	20	19	17	17	0	0.0%	-26.1%
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	366	348	353	335	372	381	345	349	4	1.2%	-2.3%

Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Land Preservation & Restoration	140	143	119	118	116	119	82	87	5	6.1%	-31.2%
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	282	294	287	216	256	223	153	162	9	5.9%	-46.8%
		Hazardous Substance Superfund	Land Preservation & Restoration	1,463	1,442	1,450	1,466	1,491	1,431	1,192	1,171	-21	-1.8%	-17.8%
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	N/A	N/A	6	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0%	-84.1%
		Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program	Land Preservation & Restoration	96	91	113	118	121	119	100	104	4	4.0%	-11.4%
			Recovery Act	N/A	N/A	N/A	201	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Corps of Engineers	N/A	Regulatory Program	Permit Evaluation	144	144	158	168	178	162	166	168	2	1.2%	5.2%
			Enforcement & Compliance	12	12	17	14	13	23	24	24	0	0.0%	43.5%
Energy	Environmental & Other Defense Activities	Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	Closure Sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fast Flux Test Facility	51	38	10	12	8	3	3	3	0	0.0%	-71.3%
			Gaseous Diffusion Plants	148	132	42	85	104	100	102	90	-12	-11.8%	144.0%
			Small Sites	106	116	72	447	188	65	68	58	-10	-14.7%	-5.7%
			West Valley Demonstration Project	83	94	68	146	60	58	66	48	-18	-27.3%	-2.8%
Housing & Urban Development	Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	N/A	Lead Abatement	173	165	78	77	68	114	63	86	23	36.5%	-19.6%
			Lead Demonstration	N/A	N/A	53	46	50	96	45	0	-45	100.0%	-15.6%
			Healthy Homes	N/A	N/A	9	8	20	40	12	29	17	141.7%	27.6%

Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
Transportation	Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	Hazardous Materials Safety	Hazardous Materials Safety	28	28	28	31	39	40	45	51	6	13.3%	59.5%

Limiting the Environmental Risks of Energy Production														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				791	742	892	940	958	731	667	672	5	0.7%	-25.3%
Interior	Land & Minerals Management	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	63	3	5.0%	N/A
		Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61	81	20	32.8%	N/A
		Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation & Enforcement (AKA MMS)	N/A	201	166	162	165	190	167	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement	Environmental Protection	88	85	89	91	99	95	92	82	-10	-10.9%	3.6%
Energy	Environmental & Other Defense Activities	Other Defense Activities	Security & Safety Performance Assurance	350	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Other Defense Activities	Environmental, Safety, & Health	100	78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Other Defense Activities	Health, Safety, & Security	N/A	357	448	470	452	274	264	245	-19	-7.2%	-41.1%
		Other Defense Activities	Legacy Management	33	39	175	197	198	175	174	178	4	2.3%	-0.3%

Limiting the Environmental Risks of Energy Production														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	Inland Oil Spill Programs	Land Preservation & Restoration	18	16	19	18	19	20	16	23	7	43.8%	-14.9%

Ensuring Compliance with Health and Safety Standards														
Agency	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				840	794	749	789	793	783	699	709	10	1.4%	-6.7%
		Environmental Programs & Management	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	620	599	564	599	610	604	562	568	6	1.1%	-0.4%
		Science & Technology	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	64	53	45	49	47	49	44	44	0	0.0%	-2.1%
Environmental Protection Agency	N/A	State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	127	113	112	113	108	112	77	82	5	6.5%	-31.1%
		Hazardous Substance Superfund	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	29	29	28	27	27	18	16	15	-1	-6.3%	-43.3%

Health and Safety Research

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>	<i>FY 2007</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2009</i>	<i>FY 2010</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (\$)</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>	<i>08-12 Change (%)</i>
				402	387	379	422	424	354	319	318	-1	-0.3%	-15.9%
		Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry	Direct Program	83	81	77	78	78	77	76	76	0	0.0%	-1.7%
Health & Human Services	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention		Environmental Health & Injury Prevention	319	306	302	345	346	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		N/A	Environmental Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	134	105	104	-1	-1.0%	N/A
			Injury Prevention & Control	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	143	138	138	0	0.0%	N/A

Appendix B – Public Protections Funding by Agency

Agriculture														
<i>Function</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>	<i>FY 2007</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2009</i>	<i>FY 2010</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (\$)</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>	<i>08-12 Change (%)</i>
				1,417	966	1,520	1,361	1,770	1,533	1,501	1,451	-50	-3.3%	-1.3%
Safe Food	Food Safety & Inspection Service	N/A	N/A	926	966	970	1,019	1,052	1,019	1,004	996	-8	-0.8%	3.5%
Clean Water	Rural Utilities Service	Rural Waste & Water Disposal	Water & Waste Disposal Systems Grants	488	N/A	548	340	715	511	494	451	-43	-8.7%	-9.8%
			Solid Waste Management Grants	3	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	33.3%

Consumer Product Safety Commission														
<i>Function</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>	<i>FY 2007</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2009</i>	<i>FY 2010</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (\$)</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>	<i>08-12 Change (%)</i>
				69	68	84	110	122	115	115	122	7	6.1%	37.6%
Safe Consumer Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	69	68	84	110	122	115	115	122	7	6.1%	37.6%

Corps of Engineers														
<i>Function</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>	<i>FY 2007</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2009</i>	<i>FY 2010</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (\$)</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>	<i>08-12 Change (%)</i>
				156	156	175	181	191	185	190	192	2	1.1%	8.9%
Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up	N/A	Regulatory Program	Permit Evaluation	144	144	158	168	178	162	166	168	2	1.2%	5.2%
			Enforcement & Compliance	12	12	17	14	13	23	24	24	0	0.0%	43.5%

Energy														
Function	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				873	856	815	1,357	1,010	675	677	622	-55	-8.1%	-16.9%
Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up	Environmental & Other Defense Activities	Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	Closure Sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Fast Flux Test Facility	51	38	10	12	8	3	3	3	0	0.0%	-71.3%
			Gaseous Diffusion Plants	148	132	42	85	104	100	102	90	-12	-11.8%	144.0%
			Small Sites	106	116	72	447	188	65	68	58	-10	-14.7%	-5.7%
			West Valley Demonstration Project	83	94	68	146	60	58	66	48	-18	-27.3%	-2.8%
Limiting the Environmental Risks of Energy Production	Environmental & Other Defense Activities	Other Defense Activities	Security & Safety Performance Assurance	350	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Environmental, Safety, & Health	100	78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			Health, Safety, & Security	N/A	357	448	470	452	274	264	245	-19	-7.2%	-41.1%
			Legacy Management	33	39	175	197	198	175	174	178	4	2.3%	-0.3%

Environmental Protection Agency														
Function	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				8,876	8,503	8,199	8,293	10,106	9,902	7,932	8,142	210	2.6%	-3.3%
Clean Air	N/A	Environmental Programs & Management	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	490	488	463	478	502	503	468	473	5	1.1%	1.1%
		Science & Technology	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	239	214	235	255	252	272	246	249	3	1.2%	4.6%

Environmental Protection Agency																
Function	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)		
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	296	248	304	308	398	348	239	253	14	5.9%	-21.4%		
		Hazardous Substance Superfund	Clean Air & Global Climate Change	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	0	0.0%	-28.2%		
Clean Water	N/A	Environmental Programs & Management	Clean & Safe Water	538	516	481	481	521	492	456	461	5	1.1%	-5.1%		
		Science & Technology	Clean & Safe Water	146	136	149	176	157	157	143	144	1	0.7%	-4.3%		
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Clean & Safe Water	2,953	2,823	2,559	2,383	3,654	3,744	2,577	2,730	153	5.9%	0.7%		
Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up	N/A	Environmental Programs & Management	Land Preservation & Restoration	258	238	219	228	244	220	204	206	2	1.0%	-7.0%		
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	698	667	664	683	1,187	1,066	991	1,000	9	0.9%	49.3%		
		Science & Technology	Land Preservation & Restoration	49	39	23	32	20	19	17	17	17	0	0.0%	-26.1%	
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	366	348	353	335	372	381	345	349	349	4	1.2%	-2.3%	
		State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Land Preservation & Restoration	140	143	119	118	116	119	82	87	87	5	6.1%	-31.2%	
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	282	294	287	216	256	223	153	162	162	9	5.9%	-46.8%	
		Hazardous Substance Superfund	Land Preservation & Restoration	1,463	1,442	1,450	1,466	1,491	1,431	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,171	-21	-1.8%	-17.8%
			Healthy Communities & Ecosystems	N/A	N/A	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0%	-84.1%

Environmental Protection Agency														
Function	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
		Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program	Land Preservation & Restoration	96	91	113	118	121	119	100	104	4	4.0%	-11.4%
			Recovery Act	N/A	N/A	N/A	201	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Limiting the Environmental Risks of Energy Production	N/A	Inland Oil Spill Programs	Land Preservation & Restoration	18	16	19	18	19	20	16	23	7	43.8%	-14.9%
		Environmental Programs & Management	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	620	599	564	599	610	604	562	568	6	1.1%	-0.4%
		Science & Technology	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	64	53	45	49	47	49	44	44	0	0.0%	-2.1%
Ensuring Compliance with Health and Safety Standards	N/A	State & Tribal Assistance Grants	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	127	113	112	113	108	112	77	82	5	6.5%	-31.1%
		Hazardous Substance Superfund	Compliance & Environmental Stewardship	29	29	28	27	27	18	16	15	-1	-6.3%	-43.3%

Health & Human Services														
Function	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				2,095	2,149	2,260	2,731	2,856	2,743	2,715	2,665	-49	-1.8%	20.1%
Safe Consumer Products	Food & Drug Administration	N/A	National Center for Toxicological Research	46	46	46	59	61	61	60	60	0	0.0%	30.5%
	Food & Drug Administration	N/A	Food	490	496	531	718	808	836	1,004	992	-12	-1.2%	89.1%
Safe Food	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	Food Safety*	32	25	24	24	27	25	27	44	17	61.7%	15.2%

Health & Human Services														
Function	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
Drug and Medical Device Safety	Food & Drug Administration	N/A	Drugs	587	603	632	812	827	829	690	683	-7	-1.0%	9.1%
			Devices and Radiological Products	246	251	249	319	323	322	322	319	-3	-0.9%	29.5%
Workplace Safety	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	N/A	Occupational Safety & Health**	293	342	399	377	387	316	293	249	-43	-14.8%	-26.7%
Health and Safety Research	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry	Direct Program	83	81	77	78	78	77	76	76	0	0.0%	-1.7%
		N/A	Environmental Health & Injury Prevention	319	306	302	345	346	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		N/A	Environmental Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	134	105	104	-1	-1.0%	N/A
		N/A	Injury Prevention & Control	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	143	138	138	0	0.0%	N/A

*The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention budget summary provides a total of \$43.8 million for food safety as part of the funding for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. This represents an increase in CDC's budget for food safety of \$16.7million from the 2012 estimate of \$27.113 million.

**Numbers for CDC's Occupational Safety and Health program come from CDC's "Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees," as budget totals in the Appendix of the president's budget do not clearly distinguish CDC's occupational safety and health budget authority.

Housing & Urban Development														
Function	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				173	165	141	131	137	250	120	115	-5	-4.2%	-14.9%
Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up	Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	N/A	Lead Abatement	173	165	78	77	68	114	63	86	23	36.5%	-19.6%
			Lead Demonstration	N/A	N/A	53	46	50	96	45	0	-45	-100.0%	-15.6%
			Healthy Homes	N/A	N/A	9	8	20	40	12	29	17	141.7%	27.6%

Interior														
Function	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)
				289	251	251	256	289	262	213	226	13	6.1%	-15.1%
Limiting the Environmental Risks of Energy Production	Land & Minerals Management	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	63	3	5.0%	N/A
		Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61	81	20	32.8%	N/A	
		Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation & Enforcement (AKA MMS)	N/A	201	166	162	165	190	167	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement	Environmental Protection	88	85	89	91	99	95	92	82	-10	-10.9%	3.6%

Labor															
Function	Sub-Agency	Account	Program / Project / Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	12-13 Change (\$)	12-13 Change (%)	08-12 Change (%)	
				529	544	545	580	621	610	597	603	6	1.0%	9.4%	
Workplace Safety	Occupational Safety & Health Administration	N/A	Safety & Health Standards	19	18	18	18	20	20	20	21	1	5.0%	12.6%	
			Federal Enforcement	193	192	190	208	231	224	208	207	-1	-0.5%	9.4%	
			State Programs	102	99	94	97	107	104	104	104	104	0	0.0%	10.6%
	Mine Safety & Health Administration	N/A	Coal	131	145	157	161	163	164	165	165	168	3	1.8%	5.3%
			Metal/Non-Metal	76	78	77	86	90	88	88	88	91	3	3.4%	13.8%
			Standards Development	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	0	0.0%	59.5%
Assessments	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	0	0.0%	11.6%		

Transportation

<i>Function</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>	<i>FY 2007</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2009</i>	<i>FY 2010</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (\$)</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>	<i>08-12 Change (%)</i>	
				1,738	1,733	1,931	1,944	2,093	2,022	2,007	2,007	0	0.0%	3.9%	
Secure Transportation Systems		N/A	Regulation & Certification	1,067	1,093	1,136	1,226	1,280	1,257	1,253	1,255	2	0.2%	10.3%	
			Improve Aviation Safety	N/A	N/A	98	100	96	85	101	95	-6	-5.9%	2.8%	
		Federal Aviation Administration	Research, Engineering, & Development	Improve Efficiency of the Air Traffic Control System	N/A	N/A	30	27	49	44	44	43	-1	-2.3%	45.2%
				Reduce Environmental Impact of Aviation	N/A	N/A	16	20	55	36	34	35	1	2.9%	116.9%
		National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Operations & Research	Rulemaking	26	14	16	18	23	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				Enforcement	37	18	17	19	19	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	Motor Carrier Safety Grants	Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety	299	308	303	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				HAZMAT Safety	N/A	10	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	219	218	213	212	211	-1	-0.5%	N/A
		Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	Pipeline Safety	Operations	48	52	46	53	59	65	61	101	40	65.6%	32.7%
				Research & Development	15	5	15	6	7	2	7	13	6	85.7%	-52.2%
				Grants	22	17	36	37	44	41	42	63	21	50.0%	18.2%
		Federal Railroad Administration	Safety & Operations	N/A	162	163	157	167	178	177	179	116	-63	-35.2%	14.2%
			Railroad Research & Development	Railroad Systems Issues	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	-1	-25.0%	27.6%
				Human Factors	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	-1	-25.0%	-4.3%
			Rolling Stock & Components	4	3	2	2	5	4	3	3	0	0.0%	43.5%	

Transportation

<i>Function</i>	<i>Sub-Agency</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>Program / Project / Activity</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>	<i>FY 2007</i>	<i>FY 2008</i>	<i>FY 2009</i>	<i>FY 2010</i>	<i>FY 2011</i>	<i>FY 2012 Estimate</i>	<i>FY 2013 Request</i>	<i>12-13 Change (\$)</i>	<i>12-13 Change (%)</i>	<i>08-12 Change (%)</i>
			Track & Structures	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	0	0.0%	19.6%
			Train & Track Interaction	7	2	4	2	4	2	6	4	-2	-33.3%	43.5%
			Hazardous Materials Transportation	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	0.0%	-4.3%
			Train Occupant Protection	9	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	-1	-20.0%	-4.3%
Clean Land: Conservation & Clean Up	Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	Hazardous Materials Safety	Hazardous Materials Safety	28	28	28	31	39	40	45	51	6	13.3%	59.5%