



**United States
Environmental Protection Agency**

FISCAL YEAR 2021

**Justification of Appropriation
Estimates for the Committee
on Appropriations**

Tab 14: Appendix

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**Environmental Protection Agency
2021 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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Coordination with Other Federal Agencies

Air and Radiation Programs

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Implementation

EPA cooperates with other agencies to achieve goals related to ground level ozone and particulate matter (PM), and to ensure the actions of other agencies are compatible with state plans for attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The Agency works closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of the Interior (DOI), and Department of Defense (DOD) on issues such as prescribed burning at silviculture and agricultural operations. EPA, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) also work with state and local agencies to integrate transportation and air quality plans, reduce traffic congestion, and promote livable communities.

Air Quality in the Agricultural Sector

To improve EPA's understanding of environmental issues in the agricultural sector, the Agency works with the USDA and others to improve air quality while supporting sustainable agriculture.

Regional Haze

EPA works with the DOI, National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) in implementing its regional haze program and operating the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) visibility monitoring network. The operation and analysis of data produced by this air monitoring system is an example of the close coordination of efforts between EPA and state and tribal governments. EPA also consults with the DOI's Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on potential endangered species issues.

Air Quality Assessment, Modeling, and Forecasting

For pollution assessments and transport, EPA works with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on technology transfer using satellite imagery. EPA further distributes NASA satellite products and NOAA air quality forecast products to states, local agencies, and tribes to provide a better understanding of daily air quality and to assist with air quality forecasting. EPA works with NASA to develop a better understanding of PM formation using satellite data. EPA also has worked with the Department of the Army on advancing emission measurement technology and with NOAA for meteorological support for our modeling and monitoring efforts. EPA collects real-time ozone and PM measurements from state and local agencies, which are used by both NOAA and EPA to improve and verify Air Quality Forecast models.

EPA's *AIRNow* Program (the national real-time Air Quality Index reporting and forecasting system) works with the National Weather Service (NWS) to coordinate NOAA air quality forecast guidance with state and local agencies for air quality forecasting efforts and to render the NOAA model output in EPA's Air Quality Index (AQI), which helps people determine appropriate air

quality protective behaviors. In wildfire situations, EPA and the USFS work closely with states to deploy monitors and report monitoring information and other conditions on *AIRNow*. The *AIRNow* Program also collaborates with the NPS and the USFS in collecting air quality monitoring observations, in addition to over 130 state, local, and tribal air agency observations, and with NASA in a project to incorporate satellite data with air quality observations.

EPA, the USDA, and the DOI established a collaborative framework to address issues pertaining to wildland fire and air quality. The agreement recognizes the key roles of each agency, as well as opportunities collaboration. For example, the partnership explains that the agencies seek to reduce the impact of emissions from wildfires, especially catastrophic wildfires, and the impact of those emissions on air quality. In addition, the partnership highlights opportunities for enhancing coordination among the agencies through information sharing and consultation, collaboration on tools and information resources, and working together to collaborate with state and other partners, among others on strategic goals.

Mobile Sources

EPA works with the DOT's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) on the coordinated national program establishing standards to improve fuel efficiency for light-duty vehicles. Specifically, EPA, in coordination with the DOT's fuel economy and fuel consumption standards programs, implements vehicle and commercial truck greenhouse gas standards with a focus on industry compliance to ensure the standards are realized.

To address criteria pollutant emissions from marine and aircraft sources, EPA works collaboratively with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), as well as with other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). EPA also collaborates with the USCG in the implementation of Emission Control Area (ECA) around the U.S., and with Mexico and Canada in the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) to evaluate the benefits of establishing a Mexican ECA.

To better understand the sources and causes of mobile source pollution, EPA works with the DOE and DOT to fund applied research projects including transportation modeling projects. EPA also works closely with the DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses to support clean fuel programs, and coordinates with the DOE regarding fuel supply during emergency situations.

For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency participates in a collaborative effort with DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to educate the public and communities about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and human health. These partnerships can involve policy assessments and toxic emission reduction strategies in different regions of the country. EPA works with the DOE, DOT, and other agencies, as needed, on the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, such as the Renewable Fuel Standard. EPA also has worked with other agencies on biofuel topics through the Biomass Research and Development Institute.

To develop air pollutant emission factors and emission estimation algorithms for military aircraft, ground equipment, and vehicles, EPA partners with the DOD. This partnership provides for the joint undertaking of air-monitoring/emission factor research and regulatory implementation.

Air Toxics

EPA works closely with other health agencies such as the CDC, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) on health risk characterization for both toxic and criteria air pollutants. The Agency also contributes air quality data to the CDC's Environmental Public Health Tracking Program, which is made publicly available and used by various public health agencies.

Addressing Transboundary Air Pollution

In developing regional and international air quality projects, and in working on regional agreements, EPA works with the Department of State (DOS), NOAA, NASA, DOE, USDA, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and with regional organizations. In addition, EPA has partnered with other organizations and countries worldwide, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the European Union (EU), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the CEC, Canada, Mexico, China, and Japan. EPA also partners with environment and public health officials and provides technical assistance through UNEP to facilitate the development of air quality management strategies to other major emitters and/or to key regional or sub-regional groupings of countries.

Stratospheric Ozone

EPA works closely with the DOS and other federal agencies in international negotiations among Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, with the goal of protecting the ozone layer and through managing ozone depleting substances (ODS) it controls. EPA also supports several multinational environmental agreements working closely with the DOS and other federal agencies, including OMB, Office of Science Technology and Policy (OSTP), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), USDA, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Department of Commerce (DOC), NOAA, and NASA.

EPA works with other agencies, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and the Department of Commerce (DOC), to analyze potential trade implications in stratospheric protection regulations that affect imports and exports. EPA has coordinated efforts with the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Treasury (U.S. Treasury), and other agencies to curb the illegal importation of ODS.

Radiation and Radiation Preparedness and Response

EPA works primarily with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), DOE, and the DHS on multiple radiation-related issues. EPA has ongoing planning and guidance discussions with DHS on emergency response activities, including exercises responding to nuclear related incidents. As

the regulator of DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), EPA is charged with coordinating with DOE to ensure the facility is operating in compliance with EPA regulations. EPA is a member of the Interagency Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force, established in the Energy Policy Act, to improve the security of domestic radioactive sources. EPA also is a working member of the interagency Nuclear Government Coordinating Council (NGCC), which coordinates across government and the private sector on issues related to security, communications and emergency management within the nuclear sector.

For emergency preparedness, EPA coordinates with other federal agencies through the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee and the Advisory Team for Environment, Food and Health which provides federal scientific advice and recommendations to state and local decision makers, such as governors and mayors, during a radiological emergency. EPA participates in planning and implementing exercises including radiological anti-terrorism activities with the NRC, DOE, DOD, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and DHS.

EPA is a charter member and co-chairs the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards (ISCORS), which was created at the direction of Congress. Through its activities, member agencies are kept informed of cross-cutting issues related to radiation protection, radioactive waste management, and emergency preparedness and response. ISCORS also helps coordinate U.S. responses to radiation-related issues internationally.

During radiological emergencies, EPA works with expert members of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). EPA also works with OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) on two committees: the Radioactive Waste Management Committee (RWMC) and the Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH). Through participation on the CRPPH, EPA is successful in bringing U.S. perspectives to international radiation protection policy.

Research Supporting the Air and Radiation Program

EPA continues to coordinate with other agencies, such as NOAA, DOE, USDA, National Institutes of Health (NIH), and FHWA to develop sustainable approaches to manage risks from air pollution.

Water Programs

Collaboration with Public and Private Partners on Water Infrastructure Preparedness, Response and Recovery

EPA coordinates with other federal agencies, primarily DHS, CDC, FDA, and DOD, on biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants of high concern, and how to detect and respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems. EPA maintains a close linkage with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and DHS, particularly with respect to ensuring the timely dissemination of threat information through existing communication networks.

EPA works with USACE and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to refine coordination processes among federal partners engaged in providing emergency response support to the water sector, including maintaining clear roles and responsibilities under the National

Disaster Recovery Framework. In addition, EPA continues to work with FEMA, USACE, and other agencies, on the Federal Interagency Floodplain Management Task Force regarding water resources and floodplain management.

As the agency in charge of water sector security, EPA works with DHS Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and other government agencies on the Industrial Control System (ICS) working group to develop an ICS interagency Strategy and Implementation Plan. EPA also collaborates with CISA on various working groups and cybersecurity issues such as roles and responsibilities, ICS supply chain, cyber workforce, cybersecurity standards, and cyber response.

Drinking Water Programs

EPA and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) established an Interagency Agreement to coordinate activities and information exchange in the areas of unregulated contaminants occurrence, the environmental relationships affecting contaminant occurrence, protection area delineation methodology, and analytical methods. This effort improves the quality of information to support risk management decision-making at all levels of government, generates valuable new data, and eliminates potential redundancies. EPA also collaborates with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to develop strategies to decrease drinking water lead exposure in homes. The partnership promotes the exchange of information, leverages funding, and reviews processes to facilitate better-informed and coordinated decisions and investments.

In addition, EPA collaborates with DHHS to better understand, characterize, and manage public health risks from Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs), with activities spanning from assessing CDC's waterborne disease surveillance data related to *legionella* and other biofilm-related pathogens to partnering with FDA on antibiotic resistance-related issues. EPA collaborates with multiple federal agencies to address Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) issues including the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, USDA, FDA, DHHS, the NIH, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Small Business Administration (SBA), NASA, FAA, and OMB.

Sustainable Rural Drinking and Wastewater Systems

EPA and USDA work together to increase the sustainability of rural drinking water and wastewater systems to ensure the protection of public health, water quality, and sustainable communities. The two agencies facilitate coordinated funding for infrastructure projects that aid in the compliance of national drinking water and clean water regulations.

National Water Sector Workforce Development: Department of Veterans Affairs

EPA and Departments of Education, Interior, Agriculture, and Veterans Affairs (VA) are building on existing collaborations, exploring new opportunities and actions, and identifying potential additional federal programs and partners to support the nation's water sector professionals.

Coordination with Department of Defense on Analytical Methods for Detecting PFAS

EPA's Clean Water Act (CWA) analytical methods program is collaborating with the DOD on their efforts to develop an analytical method for detecting certain PFAS compounds in wastewater.

Source Water Protection and Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

To combat HABs and hypoxia, the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2014 (HABHRCA 2014, P.L. 113-124, recently reauthorized through the National Integrated Drought Information System [HABHRCA 2017, Public Law 115-423]) emphasizes the mandate to advance the scientific understanding and ability to detect, predict, control, mitigate, and respond to HABs and hypoxia. This legislation established the Interagency Working Group on HABHRCA (IWG-HABHRCA). It tasked the group with coordinating and convening federal agencies to discuss HAB and hypoxia events in the U.S., and to develop action plans, reports, and assessments of these situations. The IWG-HABHRCA is co-chaired by representatives from EPA, NOAA, and the OSTP, and it is composed of the following member agencies and departments: CDC, FDA, NIEHS, USACE, USGS, BOEM, NPS, FWS, NASA, USDA, DOS, and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

2018 Farm Bill Source Water Protection Provisions

EPA collaborates with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), state and utility partners to develop implementation strategies and guidance to comply with the 2018 Farm Bill provisions. These provisions dedicate at least 10 percent of total funds available for conservation programs (with the exception of the Conservation Reserve Program) to be used for source water protection. In addition, the Agency partners with NRCS to foster collaboration at the state and local levels to identify priority source water protection areas in each state to address agriculture-related impacts to drinking water sources. EPA also is collaborating with USFS in developing strategies to implement the 2018 Farm Bill (Title VIII, Subtitle D, Section 8404) Source Water Protection provisions requiring a "Water Source Protection Program" on National Forest Service (NFS) lands. EPA is supporting USFS by fostering partnerships with state, utilities, and other water stakeholders.

Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS)

EPA supports the Internal Revenue Service's development of regulations and guidance addressing 45Q, the IRS tax code section that gives companies tax credits for geologic sequestration of CO₂. EPA's role has been to provide them regulatory background on the Underground Injection Control program. The Agency also participates in quarterly and ad hoc meetings with DOE and DOI to share information on carbon capture and storage developments. In addition, EPA serves as a liaison to DOE's National Risk Assessment Partnership to advance its work in developing tools to improve collective understanding of risk at CO₂ storage projects and inform science- and risk-based decision-making at geologic sequestration projects; and to explore opportunities to integrate the partnership work into EPA's Class VI permitting process.

National Water Reuse Action Plan Development and Implementation

EPA is leading the development of the National Water Reuse Action Plan (WRAP) in close partnership with federal partners. By FY 2021, the Federal WRAP Team will have held multiple, multi-stakeholder meetings to guide and facilitate development. The team also uses the Interagency Water Working Group and the Interagency Sustainability Working Group as forums to coordinate federal interests in Water Reuse. Federal Partners actively engaged in the development of the WRAP with EPA include but are not limited to: DOI, DOE, NOAA, USDA, CDC, FDA, NASA, GSA, and DOS.

Watersheds Restoration and Nonpoint Source Pollution

EPA and USDA are co-implementing the National Water Quality Initiative in about 200 watersheds nationwide. EPA also co-implements the coastal nonpoint source pollution program with NOAA. EPA also co-chairs, with NOAA, the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force's Watershed Working Group to reduce land-based source pollutants to coral reef watersheds.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program

Since inception of the NPDES Program under the CWA, EPA maintains relationships with various federal agencies to implement pollution controls for point sources under NPDES. EPA works with the FWS and NMFS on consultation for protection of endangered species. EPA works with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on National Historic Preservation Act implementation. EPA and its stakeholders rely on USGS monitoring data to help inform pollution control decisions. The Agency also works closely with SBA and OMB to ensure that regulatory programs are fair and reasonable. The Agency coordinates with NOAA on efforts to ensure that NPDES programs support coastal and national estuary efforts, and with the DOI on mining issues. The Agency also coordinates with the FHWA to reduce the impacts of stormwater from roads.

Vessel Discharges

EPA addresses vessel discharges under Section 312 of the CWA. EPA and DOD jointly regulate incidental discharges from vessels of the Armed Forces, and coordinate with the USCG, FWS, and NOAA. EPA, in consultation with USCG, is responsible for developing national performance standards for categories of discharges from certain commercial vessels and for ballast water from commercial vessels.

Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

EPA's State Revolving Fund programs work with HUD and USDA to foster collaboration on jointly funded infrastructure projects. In many states, coordination committees have been established with representatives from the three programs.

Monitoring and Assessment of Nation's Waters

EPA and USGS co-chair the National Water Quality Monitoring Council, a national forum for scientific discussion of strategies and technologies to improve water quality monitoring and data sharing. The Council membership includes other federal agencies, state and tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector. Under an MOU, EPA and USGS operate the national Water Data Portal, providing USGS and EPA ambient water quality data in a common format. EPA has an Interagency Agreement with the USGS for the development of *NHDPlus* version 2, which includes all U.S. state and territory data, with the exception of Alaska. EPA also collaborates with the USGS, NOAA, NPS, USDA, FWS, BLM, and the USFS on implementation, analysis and/or interpretation of the results of the National Aquatic Resource Surveys - an EPA, state and tribal partnership to assess and report on the condition of the Nation's waters and changes over time using nationally consistent and regionally relevant methods.

Wetlands

EPA, FWS, USACE, NOAA, USGS, USDA's NRCS, USFS, FEMA, and FHWA coordinate on a range of wetlands activities, including: studying and reporting on wetlands trends in the U.S.; diagnosing causes of coastal wetland loss and identifying opportunities to stem the losses; statistically surveying the condition of the Nation's wetlands; and developing methods for better protecting wetland function. Additionally, EPA and USACE work together in implementing the CWA Section 404 regulatory program. EPA also works with the FWS and NOAA on permitting matters. EPA and USACE are working with other agencies, including USGS, NASA, NOAA, FWS, and NRCS to develop geospatial maps of wetlands and other aquatic resources.

Natural Resources Damage Assessment and the Restore Council

EPA works in partnership with fellow federal and state trustees and their representatives to support the ongoing Natural Resources Damage Assessment and the Restore Council (Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council). Partners include NOAA, DOI, and USDA.

Water Quality Standards

EPA coordinates with the DOI and DOC to protect listed species and critical habitats. If EPA determines that its approval of water quality standards may affect listed species or designated critical habitat, EPA engages with the FWS and NMFS to conduct consultation consistent with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Environmental Contaminants in Fish and Shellfish

EPA and FDA work in close cooperation to ensure a unified U.S. Government message regarding the risks and benefits of consuming commercial and noncommercial fish and shellfish. The two agencies collaborate on activities intended to address environmental contaminants in fish and shellfish and the safety of fish and shellfish for consumption by consumers.

Research to Support Water Programs

While EPA is the federal agency mandated to ensure safe drinking water, other federal and non-federal entities conduct research that complements EPA's research on priority contaminants in drinking water. Cooperative research efforts have been ongoing with the American Water Works Association, Water Research Foundation, and other stakeholders to coordinate drinking water research where the private sector is conducting research in areas such as analytical methods, treatment technologies, and the development and maintenance of water resources. EPA also has worked with the USGS to evaluate performance of newly developed methods for measuring microbes in potential drinking water sources.

Interagency coordination in research also is occurring in developing sediment criteria. Here, EPA has joint research initiatives with NOAA and USGS for linking monitoring data and field study information with available toxicity data and assessment models for developing sediment criteria.

EPA also conducts studies with the USGS to monitor the occurrence of CECs. Research efforts to monitor the effects of chemical mixtures continue, increasing our understanding of wastewater effluent impacts to human and aquatic health and prioritizing future research on developing solutions for the removal of CECs in wastewater treatment operations.

Land and Emergency Management Programs

Brownfields

EPA's Brownfields and Land Revitalization Programs partner with the Department of Labor (DOL) and the NIEHS to support environmental workforce development and fund job training and placement programs in brownfield communities. The Programs work with the USDA, DHHS, and the ATSDR to identify ways communities can work with federal programs to increase food access in all communities and improve access to quality health care, in response to community requests. Improved access to healthy food and health care services can catalyze redevelopment and employment that contribute to healthier and more sustainable communities. The Programs also partner with the NPS's River, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program to support *Groundwork USA* and individual Groundwork Trust organizations in their efforts to engage youth in brownfields redevelopment and community revitalization. The Programs participate with DOC's Economic Development Integration (EDI) team to identify opportunities for greater interagency collaboration for coordinated and effective investment of federal economic development resources. EPA leads the Brownfields Federal Partnership, which includes more than 20 federal agencies dedicated to the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields properties. Partner agencies work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and redevelop brownfields.

Economically Distressed Communities

EPA provides expertise to HUD, DOT, DOC, DHHS, DHS, DOJ, SBA, DOL, and other agencies and departments on the importance of land revitalization, the use of green infrastructure strategies,

green demolition, Opportunity Zone efforts, and sustainable development strategies so that the federal government can better assist economically distressed communities.

Superfund Remedial Program

The Superfund Remedial Program maintains ongoing coordination with the ATSDR, NIEHS, and USACE to promote information sharing and greater efficiencies. There are several areas where collaboration and sharing resources are of mutual benefit. For example, ATSDR has a statutory mandate to complete health assessments on sites listed on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL), while EPA conducts site characterization and performs site work. Moreover, EPA site managers strive to work with their ATSDR counterparts to coordinate messages for the public. For NIEHS, EPA collaborates with NIEHS in collaborating with academia and conducting research related to the toxicity of contaminants, site characterization, and site remediation, as well as explaining risk information to communities and other parties. EPA collaborates with USACE on a wide range of technical, management, and acquisition support functions to implement or oversee responsible party Superfund project implementation for the remedial and removal programs. Most notably, the USACE has the technical design and construction expertise and contracting capability needed to assist the Superfund Program in implementing complex remedial action projects. USACE also provides technical on-site support to EPA in the enforcement oversight of numerous construction projects performed by private Potentially Responsible Parties.

Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Program

The Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Program coordinates closely with other Federal Agencies (OFAs), states, tribes, state associations, and others to implement its statutory responsibilities to ensure protective and efficient cleanup and reuse of federally contaminated land on the NPL. In addition, EPA continues to work to streamline and improve the Superfund process through the Superfund Task Force recommendations. Successful implementation of these recommendations requires strengthening partnerships and enhancing engagement with OFAs, states, and tribes by having regularly-scheduled meetings that focus on targeting and resolving critical programmatic issues, emphasizing protective cleanups, and recognizing site reuse opportunities and successes. EPA, OFAs, states, and tribes have committed to early meeting planning and focusing on issues with a problem-solving and action-oriented approach.

The Program coordinates with national organizations that help to improve engagement with other OFAs such as Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO) and the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS). ASTSWMO has a Federal Facilities Research Center Subcommittee which promotes and improves state and territory involvement in the cleanup and reuse of contaminated federal facilities and facilitates information exchange by and between states, territories, and federal agencies. This includes: identifying and researching emerging issues related to state and federal cleanup programs at federal facilities; producing and disseminating resource documents, tools; and working with EPA and OFAs on a variety of federal facilities issues and forums.

EPA participates in a dialogue with ECOS and DOE for the purpose of enhancing ongoing working relationships among partners involved in the cleanup of DOE Environmental Management sites.

The Dialogue focuses on the dispute resolution, waste disposition, and environmental indicators. The Dialogue is an example of how each agency can advance DOE site cleanups and foster an understanding of challenges and successes nationally. EPA also participates with OFAs on the Munitions Response Dialogue, partners with DOD research and development programs on the munitions management track, and participates on the Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Programs

The RCRA Corrective Action Program coordinates closely with OFAs, primarily DOD and DOE, which have many corrective action sites. A top Agency priority is to help federal facilities meet the Program's goals of investigating and cleaning up hazardous releases. EPA also coordinates with other agencies on cleanup and disposal issues posed by PCBs under the authority of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Emergency Preparedness and Response

EPA plays a major role in reducing the risks that accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances and oil pose to human health and the environment. EPA's leadership in federal preparedness begins with its co-chairing the National Response Team (NRT) and the 13 Regional Response Teams with the USCG. These teams, which have member participation from other key federal agencies, deliver federal assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to plan for and respond to natural disasters and other major environmental incidents. This requires coordination with many federal, state, and local agencies. The Agency participates with other federal agencies to develop national planning and implementation policies at the operational level.

The National Response Framework (NRF), under the direction of the DHS, provides for the delivery of federal assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of terrorist events, acts of malfeasance, as well as natural and other significant disasters. EPA maintains the lead responsibility for the NRF's Emergency Support Function #10 (covering inland hazardous materials and petroleum releases) and participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRF planning and implementation at the operational level.

Oil Spills

Under the Oil Spill Program, EPA provides assistance to agencies such as FWS and the USCG and works in coordination to address oil spills nationwide. EPA also assists agencies with judicial referrals when enforcement of violations becomes necessary. In addition, EPA and the USCG work in coordination to address oil spills nationwide.

Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country

EPA, DOI, DHHS, USDA, and HUD work through several MOUs as partners to improve infrastructure on tribal lands. All five federal partners have committed to continue federal coordination in delivering services to tribal communities. The Infrastructure Task Force has built on prior partner successes, including improved access to funding and reduced administrative

burden for tribal communities through the review and streamlining of Agency policies, regulations, and directives as well as improved coordination of technical assistance to water service providers and solid waste managers through regular coordination meetings and web-based tools.

Homeland Security

EPA's Homeland Security, Preparedness and Response Program continues to develop and maintain Agency assets and capabilities to respond to and support nationally significant incidents with emphasis on those involving chemical warfare agents. The Program implements a broad range of activities for a variety of internal and multi-agency efforts consistent with the NRF and the Homeland Security Presidential Directives that EPA leads or supports. This includes being the lead analytical agency for environmental sampling during a CWA incident. EPA also coordinates its preparedness activities with DHS, FEMA, FBI, and other federal, state and local agencies.

Research to Support Homeland Security

EPA collaborates with numerous agencies on Homeland Security research in order to leverage funding across multiple programs and produce synergistic results. EPA's Homeland Security Research Program works with DHS to back decisions made in its role as a lead agency responsible for cleanup during a Stafford Act declaration under ESF-10 and as the lead agency for water infrastructure. EPA also works with the DOD and its sub-organizations in its research work related to biological and chemical warfare agents. Further, EPA participates in a tri-agency research partnership (Technical Coordination Working Group [TCWG]) with the DOD and DHS that focuses on chemical and biological defense needs and gaps. TCWG activities include: information sharing; joint science and technology research projects; and complementing policies. EPA also collaborates with the CDC in conducting biological agent research.

EPA works with these aforementioned entities and others to address areas of mutual interest and concern related to both homeland security cleanup and water infrastructure protection issues. The Program conducts joint research with USDA and DOI focusing on addressing homeland security threats at the intersection of the environment/public health and agriculture/natural resources. EPA also works with DOE to access and conduct research at the DOE's National Laboratories specialized research facilities, such as to establish the Water Security Test Bed and develop analytical capabilities for biological and chemical agents in environmental matrices.

Research to Support Land and Emergency Management Programs

EPA has complementary and joint programs with the USFS, USGS, USDA, NOAA, BLM, and many others to minimize duplication, maximize scope, and maintain a real-time information flow for land and emergency management issues. EPA coordinates its research to support a range of environmental priorities at other federal agencies, including work with DOD in its Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program, and works with DOE and its Office of Health and Environmental Research. EPA also conducts collaborative laboratory research with DOD, DOE, DOI, and NASA to improve characterization and risk management options for dealing with subsurface contamination. EPA, USACE, and the U.S. Navy signed an MOU to increase collaboration and coordination in

contaminated sediments research. EPA also works through the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) in defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and brownfields.

Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Programs

General Coordination for Chemical Safety

Following enactment of the TSCA amendments in June 2016, EPA established an Interagency Policy Group comprised of other federal agencies with interest and expertise in chemical issues to hold periodic meetings to obtain input on significant actions such as the TSCA Risk Evaluations rules and potential existing chemical candidates for Prioritization under TSCA. The agencies on the Interagency Policy Group include: CPSC, DOD, OMB, NASA, DOL, SBA, NIH, FDA and CDC. In FY 2021, EPA intends to use this group to review TSCA materials including, but not limited to: risk evaluations, and documents related to scoping of existing chemicals for risk evaluation.

EPA also engages in biannual meetings with the OMNE¹ Committee, which includes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Mining Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), NIOSH, and the NIEHS. The OMNE Committee exists to provide a venue for federal agencies to share information and coordinate activities regarding proposed rules, risk assessments, and risk management strategies for controlling exposure to chemicals.

Federal Lead Action Plan

Established in 1997 by Executive Order 13045, the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children comprises 17 federal departments and offices and is co-chaired by the Secretary of DHHS and the EPA Administrator. In December 2018, through cross-governmental collaboration, the Task Force unveiled the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts (Federal Lead Action Plan). The Federal Lead Action Plan is a blueprint for reducing lead exposure and associated harms by working with a range of stakeholders, including states, tribes and local communities, along with businesses, property owners and parents. In 2019, EPA released the *Implementation Status Report and the Progress Report on EPA-specific goals, objectives and actions under the Federal Lead Action Plan*. In FY 2021, the Agency will continue to lead those goals and actions, coordinate with federal, state, tribal and community partners to amplify the impacts, and report on activities and implementation, as appropriate.

Participation in International Agreements addressing Chemical Safety

To participate more effectively in international agreements addressing chemical safety (e.g., persistent organic pollutants [POPs] and mercury), EPA coordinates with other federal agencies, including the USTR, DOS, DOC, and DHHS. EPA also coordinates with ATSDR, NIH, and CPSC on matters relating to the work of the OECD on test guideline harmonization and other chemical safety program work. EPA also engages in bilateral cooperation and information exchange with

¹ The OMNE Committee is named for the first letter in each participating agency's name.

the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), Canada, China, Australia, and others. EPA works closely with the DOS in leading the technical and policy engagement for the United States in the Minamata Convention on Mercury, as well as with the DOE, FDA, and USGS.

EPA engages in trilateral cooperation with Canada and Mexico through the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Technical Working Group (TWG) on Pesticides to promote trade and regional cooperation among governments through harmonization and work sharing. EPA continues to participate in the development, validation, and adoption of new assays as well as new test procedures that have led to global harmonization of test guidelines via the OECD Test Guidelines Programme (TGP). EPA works with EU countries in support of OECD TGP's mutual acceptance of data in efforts to reduce the need to repeat safety studies due to incompatible test protocols. Additionally, EPA will continue international engagement in the OECD Working Group on Pesticides (WGP) to share pesticide registration work and develop tools to monitor and minimize pesticide risk to human health and the environment. EPA collaborates with international organizations, such as the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicine Authority to provide scientific advice and set international standards related to food and feed safety, animal health and welfare, plant health and nutrition.

Certification and Training, Worker Protection, IPM, and Environmental Stewardship

EPA's Pesticide Program will continue to coordinate with USDA, DOD, DOI, DOE, tribes, territories, and state lead agencies for pesticides, in order to implement the Certification and Training Program for pesticide applicators who use the riskiest pesticides. EPA provides technical guidance and assistance to the states and tribes in the implementation of all pesticide program activities, such as protecting workers, promoting Integrated Pest Management and environmental stewardship. EPA also provides grants, cooperative agreements with, or interagency agreements to states, tribes and other partners, including universities, non-profit organizations, other federal agencies, pesticide users, environmental groups, and other entities, as necessary, to assist in strengthening and implementing EPA's pesticide activities, such as worker protection, pollinator protection and certifying pesticide applicators.

Assessing Potential Pesticide Risks with Supplemental Data

EPA relies on data from DHHS and USDA to supplement data from the pesticide industry in order to assist the Agency in assessing the potential risks of pesticides in the diets of adults and children. Specifically, EPA relies on food consumption data developed by the DHHS as part of their NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Survey) survey, and is a part of EPA's dietary risk assessment for pesticides and pesticide residue (concentration) data in food commodities, which is generated by the USDA in its Pesticide Data Program (PDP).

Endangered Species & Pollinator Protection

EPA's Pesticides Program will continue collaborating with the USDA, FWS, and NMFS on developing methods for assessing potential risks and effects of pesticides to endangered and threatened species. EPA, in cooperation with USDA, other federal agencies, state agencies, tribes, territories, and other entities, will continue to address pesticide risks to bees and other pollinators

which are critical to our environment and the production of food crops.

Homeland Security – Protecting Food & Agriculture Sectors

EPA collaborates with the DOD, DHS, USDA, FDA, FEMA, and other federal, tribal and state organizations on a variety of technical and policy homeland security issues. These issues focus on protecting the public and food and agriculture sectors from threats associated with use of chemical and biological agents or from natural disasters. EPA collaborates with these organizations on research pertaining to effective disinfectants for high threat microorganisms, planning for response to various potential incidents, training and development of policies and guidelines. EPA continues to partner with the OSHA, NIOSH, and CPSC on risk assessment and risk mitigation activities.

Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC)

One of the Agency's methods for receiving input on pesticide issues has been the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), a Federal Advisory Committee, that brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable individuals from organizations that represent divergent views in order to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy, and implementation issues. The PPDC includes members from federal and state governments, industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups, and others. The PPDC provides a structured environment for meaningful information exchanges and discussions, and keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential for the Agency to remain responsive to the needs of its many partners.

General Research to Support Chemical Safety

EPA's Toxicity Forecaster (ToxCast™) is part of a multi-agency effort under the *Tox21* collaboration MOU. *Tox21* pools chemical research, data and screening tools from multiple federal agencies including EPA, and the NIH and FDA. ToxCast™ utilizes existing resources to develop faster, more thorough predictions of how chemicals may affect human and environmental health. Tox21 and ToxCast™ are screening nearly 10,000 environmental chemicals for potential toxicity in high-throughput screening assays at the NIH National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS). EPA has an agreement to provide funding to support the effort.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a class of chemicals of emerging concern (CECs) in the environment. In collaboration with NIEHS, EPA is conducting high throughput computational toxicological screening assays on an initial set of 150 PFAS chemicals which have been selected to represent the full array of chemical and physical structural properties of the entire PFAS universe of compounds. The results will be used to identify subsets of PFAS chemicals with potentially high toxicity in order to prioritize those for more detailed study, as well as enable quantitative analyses to make inferences about toxicity of chemicals for which there are no experimental data.

Research to Support the Amended Toxic Substances Control Act

EPA collaborates globally with other federal agencies on research to accelerate the pace of chemical risk assessment and to provide greater regulatory certainty for the public. EPA is working with Health Canada and the European Joint Research Center on the development and testing of new non-animal approach methodologies to quickly and cost-effectively evaluate chemicals for safety. These new approach methods are a critical part of implementing the TSCA Strategic Plan to reduce, refine, and replace the use of vertebrates in toxicity testing and evaluation. EPA also commenced work with Health Canada and ECHA to promote sharing of non-confidential chemical safety information with the intent of advancing chemical evaluations across regulatory jurisdictions. This collaborative approach will help EPA and other federal agencies screen, prioritize and evaluate chemicals, and promote implementation of alternative methods to replace vertebrate animal testing under TSCA. Finally, EPA is engaged in multiple OECD chemical safety groups that share information, expertise, and research results related to chemical safety. Ultimately, these international efforts will work towards creating transparent data requirements for industry and reducing the regulatory uncertainty of multiple regulatory environments globally.

Research to Support Agencywide Risk Assessment Activities

EPA consults and collaborates routinely with other federal agencies about the science of individual Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessments, as well as efforts to prioritize and coordinate chemical evaluations. IRIS maintains an interagency working group that consists of various federal agencies (e.g., DOD, NASA, SBA, DOT, DOE, DOI, etc.), and the White House. EPA also coordinates, respectively, with: ATSDR, through an MOU on the development of toxicological reviews and toxicology profiles; NIEHS and the National Toxicology Program, on assessment methodology, software, and assay development platforms; FDA on advisories and reports; and DOD on assessment development. In addition, EPA contracts with the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council (NRC) on very difficult and complex human health risk assessments through consultation or review. EPA also participates in the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) to work towards increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of U.S. federal agency test method review, eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort, sharing experience among U.S. federal regulatory agencies, and reducing, refining, and replacing the use of animals in testing.

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Programs

General Enforcement Coordination

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program coordinates closely with:

- DOJ on all civil and criminal environmental enforcement matters. In addition, the Program has coordinated with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein;
- The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, OSHA, and ATSDR in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations;
- DOI's Bureau of Indian Affairs, and DHHS's IHS on issues relative to compliance with environmental laws in Indian country;
- The DOC and SBA on the implementation of SBREFA. In addition, it has collaborated with

the SBA to maintain current environmental compliance information at *Business.gov*, a website initiated as an e-government initiative in 2004, to help small businesses comply with government regulations. The IRS on cases that require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws;

- USACE on wetlands issues;
- DOT's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration on pipeline spills; and,
- USDA on the regulation of animal feeding operations and on food safety issues arising from the misuse of pesticides and shares joint jurisdiction with the Federal Trade Commission on pesticide labeling and advertising.

International Trade

EPA works with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on implementing the secure International Trade Data System (ITDS) across all federal agencies and on pesticide imports and on hazardous waste and Cathode Ray Tube exports, as well as on a variety of other import/export issues under the various statutes (e.g., imports of vehicles and engines).

Coordination on Issues Involving Shared Jurisdiction

EPA and FDA share jurisdiction over general-purpose disinfectants used on non-critical surfaces and some dental and medical equipment surfaces. EPA and FDA also collaborate and share information on Good Laboratory Program inspections to avoid duplication of inspections and maximize efficient use of limited resources. The Agency has entered into an agreement with the HUD concerning enforcement of the TSCA lead-based paint notification requirements. The Agency has coordinated with the USCG under the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, and on discharges of pollutant from ships and oil spills under the CWA. EPA also works with the DOI on CWA permit enforcement on the Outer Continental Shelf, as well as both the Interior and Transportation Departments on enforcement of CWA requirements for offshore facilities.

Criminal Enforcement

EPA's Criminal Enforcement Program coordinates with the FBI, CBP, DOL, U.S. Treasury, USCG, DOI and DOJ and with international, state, tribal, and local law enforcement organizations in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. EPA also works with DOJ to establish task forces that bring together federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement organizations to address environmental crimes. EPA has an Interagency Agreement with DOJ's Environment and Natural Resources Division to develop the first federal Environmental Crime Victim Assistance Program. This allows both agencies to meet their statutory obligations under the Crime Victims' Rights Act (CVRA) and the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act (VRRRA), to make sure that environmental crime victims are notified of and accorded their rights under the CVRA and VRRRA. In addition, the Program has an Interagency Agreement with the DHS to provide specialized criminal environmental training to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel at the Federal Law Enforcement Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia.

Monitoring the Environmental Compliance of Federal Agencies

Executive Order 12088 on *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards* directs EPA to monitor compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. The Federal Facility Enforcement Program coordinates with other federal state, tribal, and local agencies to ensure compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. EPA works through the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center (www.fedcenter.gov), which is governed by a board of more than a dozen contributing federal agencies. EPA also partners with other federal agencies to identify ways to expedite cleanup of Superfund sites and prevent and address regulatory compliance issues.

Superfund Enforcement

EPA coordinates with OFAs in their use of CERCLA enforcement authority. This includes the coordinated use of such authority at individual hazardous waste sites that are located on both non-federal land (EPA jurisdiction) and federal lands (other agency jurisdiction). As required by Executive Order 13016, EPA also reviews and concurs on the use of CERCLA Section 106 authority by other departments and agencies. In addition, EPA coordinates closely with Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMAs), such as BLM and USFS, at mixed ownership sites (*i.e.*, those sites located partially on privately-owned land and partially on federally-owned land) pursuant to Executive Order 12580. EPA frequently enters into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with FLMAs designed to provide a framework for agencies to coordinate response actions. Most recently, as part of the Superfund Task Force Recommendations, EPA has been working on an MOU with FLMAs to improve the efficient and effective use of federal resources to cleanup at mixed ownership mining sites. EPA also meets with DOI and USDA as part of the Federal Mining Dialogue, to discuss developments arising out of the CERCLA work at such sites.

EPA also coordinates with DOI, USDA, DOC, DOE, and DOD to ensure that appropriate and timely notices, required under CERCLA, are sent to the Natural Resource Trustees notifying them of potential damages to natural resources. EPA also coordinates with Natural Resource Trustees on natural resource damage assessments, investigations, and planning of response activities under Section 104 of CERCLA. When an enforcement action is initiated at a site where hazardous substances are found to have caused damages to natural resources, EPA coordinates with the Trustees by including them in negotiations with potentially responsible parties concerning the releases that have caused those damages.

Under Executive Order 12580, EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement Program assists federal agencies in complying with CERCLA, and ensures that: (1) all federal facility sites on the NPL have interagency agreements, also known as Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs) with enforceable cleanup schedules; (2) FFAs are monitored for compliance; (3) federal sites are transferred to new owners in an environmentally responsible manner; and (4) compliance assistance is available to the extent possible. This program also ensures that federal agencies comply with Superfund cleanup obligations "in the same manner and to the same extent" as private entities. To enable the cleanup and reuse of such sites, the Federal Facilities Enforcement Program also has coordinated creative solutions that help restore facilities, so they can once again serve an important role in the economy and welfare of local communities, and the country.

International and Tribal Affairs Programs

Supporting Global Policy to Reduce Pollution and Harmful Chemicals

EPA has a strong network of partners working to achieve reductions in global mercury use and emissions, particularly when adverse U.S. impacts would be likely. EPA works closely with the DOS in leading the technical and policy engagement for the United States in the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the multi-stakeholder Global Mercury Partnership. In addition to the DOS, EPA collaborates with several federal agencies including USGS and USAID to advance robust implementation of the Minamata Convention by other countries. EPA also continues to share information through the Arctic Council on reducing releases of mercury which disproportionately impact indigenous arctic communities.

Similarly, EPA is engaged in a multi-pronged effort to address the growing global problem of marine litter. Here, EPA works with the DOS, NOAA, Peace Corps, and USAID to advance policy and technical solutions for marine litter in global fora. EPA also is working with USDA and FDA on the Winning on Reducing Food Waste initiative which includes international cooperation on measuring food waste reductions and pilot activities that can create market opportunities for U.S. technologies and innovation.

Supporting Environmental Priorities in Global Trade Policy and Implementation of Environmental Cooperation Agreements

EPA plays a key role in ensuring that trade-related activities sustain environmental protection since the 1972 Trade Act mandated interagency consultation by USTR on trade policy issues. EPA is a member of the Trade Policy Staff Committee and the Trade Policy Review Group, interagency mechanisms that are organized and coordinated by USTR to provide advice, guidance, and clearance to the USTR in the development of U.S. international trade and investment policy.

EPA works with DOS and other agencies to support implementation of environmental, ecosystem, and human health protections in environmental cooperation agreements, or their equivalent, associated with U.S. Trade Agreements. In North America, EPA will be involved in implementing the Environment Chapter of the new USMCA. EPA represents the U.S. on the CEC and collaborates with the U.S. interagency (NOAA, CDC, DOI, FWS, DOS, USTR, DOC, and others) to promote environmental, ecosystem, human health and sustainable growth cooperation with Canada and Mexico. EPA also works with the DOC to promote the export of U.S. environmental technologies, and with the Treasury to ensure adherence to environmental safeguards involving multilateral development bank project lending.

Addressing Transboundary Pollution

EPA collaborates with countries around the world to address foreign sources of pollution in coordination with DOS, USAID, DOJ, Treasury, and others. EPA works closely with DHHS to advance recognition of environmental risk factors of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and how to mitigate the risks, including from lead and mercury. In addition, EPA continues to strengthen

its activities in the Arctic by working with Alaska, tribes, federal agencies, and the private sector to build international support for U.S. environmental policy objectives through the Arctic Council. These objectives cover a range of topics, including reducing emissions and exposure to mercury. EPA also plays a leadership role with other agencies including NOAA, DOS, and USAID in crafting sound programs to address marine litter globally, ensuring that sound waste management and recycling strategies are advanced in key source countries.

Working in Indian Country

EPA works under a five-federal agency MOU to better coordinate the federal government's efforts in providing access to safe drinking water and basic wastewater facilities for tribal communities. EPA, DOI, DHHS, USDA, and HUD work as the Federal Tribal Infrastructure Task Force (TITF) to use their combined authorities to maintain a framework to enhance interagency efficiency and coordination, and to cultivate greater cooperation in carrying out their tribal infrastructure responsibilities. Since 2007, the TITF has: maintained procedures necessary for a common understanding of the programs pertaining to funding infrastructure construction, solid waste management efforts, and technical assistance to tribes; worked together to improve the capacity of tribal communities to operate and maintain sustainable infrastructure; enhanced the efficient leveraging of funds; worked directly with tribes to promote an understanding of federal programs; identified ways to improve construction, operation, and maintenance of sustainable infrastructure; and worked to allow and facilitate the exchange of data and information amongst partners.²

Central Planning, Budgeting and Finance Programs

Working with Federal Partners on Improving Management and Accountability throughout the Federal Government

EPA participates and makes active contributions to standing interagency management committees, including:

- the Chief Financial Officers Council focuses on improving resources management and accountability throughout the federal government;
- the Performance Improvement Council coordinates and develops strategic plans, performance plans, and performance reports as required by law;
- OMB-led E-Government initiatives such as the Financial Management and Budget Formulation and Execution Lines of Business;
- the Bureau of Census-maintained the Federal Assistance Awards Data System; and
- the President's Management Council oversees developing and implementing Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) goals.

Provide Government-to-Government Employee Relocation Services

EPA provides government-to-government employee relocation services via interagency agreements through EPA's Federal Employee Relocation Center (FERC) as a Working Capital Fund (WCF) activity. EPA-FERC provides "one-stop shop" domestic and international relocation

² For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/tribal/federal-infrastructure-task-force-improve-access-safe-drinking-water-and-basic-sanitation>.

services to other federal agencies to increase operational efficiency and save the government money. EPA-FERC currently provides relocation services internally to all EPA offices, and externally to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), DOL, Office of Personnel Management (OPM), United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), DHHS, and the USDA. EPA also coordinates appropriately with Congress and other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Treasury, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and GSA.

Mission Support Programs

Working with Federal Partners on Improving Management and Accountability throughout the Federal Government

EPA provides leadership and expertise to government-wide activities in various areas of human resources, grants management, contracts management, suspension and debarment, and homeland security. These activities include specific collaboration efforts through:

- The Chief Human Capital Officers Council, a group of senior leaders that discuss human capital initiatives across the federal government.
- The Legislative and Policy Committee, a committee comprised of other federal agency representatives who assist OPM in developing plans and policies for training and development.
- The Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system. The Council also is focused on promoting the President's specific initiatives and policies in all aspects of the acquisition system.
- The Award Committee for E-Government (E-Gov) provides strategic vision for the portfolio of systems/federal wide supporting both federal acquisition and financial assistance. Support also is provided to the associated functional community groups, including the Procurement Committee for E-Gov, the Financial Assistance Committee for E-Gov, and the Intergovernmental Transaction Working Group.
- The Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee (ISDC), a representative committee of federal agency leaders in suspension and debarment. The Committee facilitates lead agency coordination, serves as a forum to discuss current suspension and debarment related issues, and assists in developing unified federal policy. Besides participating in the ISDC, EPA: 1) provides instructors for the National Suspension and Debarment Training Program offered through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and 2) supports the development of coursework and training on the suspension and debarment process for the Inspector General Academy and the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.
- The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) has been expanded to also encompass the Grants Management Line of Business. The combined FMLoB, with U.S. Treasury as the managing partner, will more closely align the financial assistance and financial management communities around effective and efficient management of funds. EPA also participates in the Grants.gov Users' Group, as well as the Federal Demonstration Partnership which is designed to reduce the administrative burdens associated with research grants.

- The Partnership for Sustainable Communities initiative, a collaborative effort with HUD and DOT, improves the alignment and delivery of grant resources to communities designated under certain environmental programs. It also helps identify cases in the Program that may warrant consideration of suspension and debarment.
- The Interagency Committee on Federal Advisory Committee Management (Committee Management Officer Council) provides leadership and coordination on federal advisory committee issues and promotes effective and efficient committee operations government-wide. In addition to serving on the Council, EPA works with the GSA Committee Management Secretariat to establish and renew advisory committees, conduct annual reviews of advisory committee activities and accomplishments, maintain committee information in a publicly accessible online database, and develop committee management regulations, guidance, and training. Further, EPA participates on the GSA Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) Attorney Council Interagency Workgroup to keep abreast of developments in the statutory language, case law, interpretation and implementation of the FACA.
- The Interagency Security Committee (ISC) is the leading organization for nonmilitary federal departments and agencies in establishing policies for the security and protection of federal facilities, developing security standards, and ensuring compliance with those standards. EPA participates in the ISC as a primary member and in sub-committees and workgroups to facilitate EPA's compliance with ISC standards for facilities nationwide.
- The OPM Background Investigations Stakeholder Group (BISG) is a collaborative organization that is derived from the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The BISG is comprised of senior security officials across the federal government who are responsible for the submission, adjudication and/or oversight of personnel security programs. EPA works with this group to discuss topics regarding background investigations, focusing on standardizing and improving the Agency's personnel security program.
- EPA manages the Senior Environmental Employment (SEE) Program's interagency agreements with other federal agencies. The interagency agreements are with the CEQ, the FHWA, NOAA, and the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council. SEE participants provide administrative, technical, and professional support to these agencies for projects relating to pollution prevention, abatement, and control.
- EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ) partners with the USPTO, NOAA, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, the Merit Systems Protection Board, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to serve as Presiding Officers for proceedings to adjudicate complaints brought before the partner organizations. This collaboration allows partner organizations the ability to provide constitutionally guaranteed legal due process and review without staffing and supporting their own office of Administrative Law Judges, while EPA's judges expand their experience and knowledge in the area of administrative law. The services OALJ provides to other agencies are reimbursed by the borrowing organization.

Work with the Department of Interior's Interior Business Center

Throughout FY 2020 and FY 2021, EPA will continue working with DOI's Interior Business Center (IBC), an OPM- and OMB-approved Human Resources Line of Business shared service center. IBC offers HR transactional processing, compensation management and payroll processing, benefits administration, time and attendance, HR reporting, talent acquisition systems, and talent management systems. EPA also continues its charter membership on the OPM HR Line of Business Multi Agency Executive Strategy Committee (MAESC), providing advice and recommendations to the Director of OPM as well as additional government-wide executive leadership, for the implementation of the HR Line of Business vision, goals, and objectives.

Partnering with GSA on the USAccess Program

EPA is partnering with GSA on the *USAccess* Program for Personal Identity Verification cards and identity credential solutions, which provides an efficient, economical and secure infrastructure to support its credentialing needs, and migrations to the Enterprise Physical Access Control System, allowing the Agency to control access in EPA space, including restricted and secure space.

Environmental Information Programs

To support EPA's overall mission, the Agency collaborates with federal, state, and tribal agencies on a variety of initiatives focused on making government more efficient and transparent in protecting human health and the environment. EPA's Environmental Information programs are primarily involved in the information technology (IT), information management (IM), and information security aspects of the projects on which it collaborates.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council

The CIO Council is the principal interagency forum for improving practices in the design, modernization, use, sharing, and performance of federal information resources. The Council develops recommendations for IT/IM policies, procedures, and standards; identifies opportunities to share information resources; and assesses and addresses the needs of the federal IT workforce.

eRulemaking

The eRulemaking Program's mission encompasses two areas: (1) to improve public access, participation in, and understanding of the rulemaking process; and (2) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Agency partners' notice and comment process when promulgating regulations. The eRulemaking Program maintains a public website, <http://www.regulations.gov/>, which enables the public to access and submit comments on various documents that are published in the Federal Register, including proposed regulations and Agency-specific notices. The Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) is the agency side of Regulations.gov. FDMS enables agencies to administer public submissions regarding regulatory and other documents posted by the agencies on the regulations.gov website. The increased public access to the agencies' regulatory process enables a more informed public to provide supporting technical/legal/economic analyses to strengthen the agencies' rulemaking vehicles.

At the beginning of FY 2020, the Program Managing Organization transitioned from EPA to the GSA. EPA will partner with GSA to participate in the eRulemaking Program for efficient and transparent public access to EPA's regulations.

The National Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN)

EPA's EN Program and CBP are coordinating on using the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) system. This coordination will lead to automated processing of over 2.8 million EPA-related electronic filings needed to clear legitimate imports and exports. With the move from paper filings to electronic filings combined with automated processing through ACE, filing time can be reduced from weeks/days to minutes/days. This significant processing improvement directly impacts the movement of goods into commerce and the economy while helping to ensure compliance with environmental and CBP laws and regulations. It also helps the U.S. Government keep pace with the speed of business. The EN also is coordinating with multiple agencies via the Broadband Interagency Working Group chaired by the National Transportation and Information Agency to increase broadband access. Access to broadband is critical to fully participating in the EN and is of particular concern for tribes who often lack this access. EPA will participate on current and future workgroups to implement Presidential actions to promote the use of broadband in rural America. This includes tribal lands. EPA is currently represented on the Leveraging Federal Assets workgroup co-chaired by DOI and GSA.

Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ACE/ITDS)

ITDS is the electronic information exchange capability, or "single window," through which businesses will transmit data required by participating agencies for the import or export of cargo. ACE is the system built by CBP to ensure that its customs officers and other federal agencies have the information they need to decide how to handle goods and merchandise being shipped into or out of the United States. It also will be the way those agencies provide CBP with information about potential imports/exports. ITDS eliminates the need, burden, and cost of paper reporting. It also allows importers and exporters to report the same information to multiple federal agencies with a single submission and facilitates movement of cargo by automating processing of the import and exports. ITDS provides the capability for industry to consolidate reporting for commodities regulated by multiple agencies. For these consolidated reports, the industry filers will receive the appropriate status response when their filings meet each agency's reporting requirements. Once all agency reporting requirements have been met, filers can receive a coordinated single U.S. government response to proceed into the commerce of the United States.

EPA has the responsibility and legal authority to make sure pesticides, toxic chemicals, vehicles and engines, ODS, and other commodities entering and hazardous waste exiting the country meet its human health and environmental standards. EPA's ongoing collaboration with CBP on the ACE/ITDS effort will improve the efficiency of processing these shipments through information exchange between EPA and CBP and automated processing of electronic filings. As resources permit, EPA will continue to work with CBP towards the goal to automate the current manual paper review process for admissibility so that importers and brokers (referred to collectively as Trade) can know before these commodities are loaded onto an airplane, truck, train, or ship if their

shipment meets EPA's reporting requirements. Because of this automated review, trade can greatly lower its cost of doing business and customs officers at our nation's ports will have the information on whether shipments comply with our environmental regulations.

Geospatial Information

EPA works with DOI, NOAA, USGS, NASA, USDA, and DHS on developing and implementing geospatial approaches to support various business areas. It also works with 25 additional federal agencies through the activities of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and the OMB Geospatial Line of Business (Geo LoB), for which EPA leads several key initiatives. EPA also participates in the FGDC Steering Committee and Executive Committee and is part of the Geospatial Data Act Implementation Tiger Team. A key component of EPA's work with FGDC is developing and implementing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and the National *GeoPlatform*. The key objective of the NSDI is to make a comprehensive array of national spatial data – data that portrays features associated with a location or tagged with geographic information and can be attached to and portrayed on maps – easily accessible to both governmental and public stakeholders. Use of this data, in tandem with analytical applications, supports several key EPA and government-wide business areas. These include ensuring that human health and environmental conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts for targeting and decision making; enabling the assessment, protection and remediation of environmental conditions; and aiding emergency first responders and other homeland security activities. EPA supports geospatial initiatives through efforts such as EPA's Geospatial Platform, EPA's Environmental Dataset Gateway, the EN, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Assist, EPA Metadata Editor, Facilities Registry System (FRS) Web Services, and *My Environment*. EPA also works closely with its state, tribal, and international partners in a collaboration that enables consistent implementation of data acquisition and development, standards, and technologies supporting the efficient and cost-effective sharing and use of geographically-based data and services.

The Administrator's Office

Regulatory Management and Economic Analyses

EPA's Policy Office (OP) interacts with federal agencies during its rulemaking activities. Per governing statutes and Agency priorities, OP submits "significant" regulatory actions to OMB for interagency review prior to signature and publication in the *Federal Register*. In addition, OP coordinates EPA's review of other agency's regulatory actions submitted to OMB for review. Under the Congressional Review Act, rules are submitted to each chamber of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. For regulations that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, OP collaborates extensively with SBA and OMB. OP also collaborates with other federal regulatory and natural resource agencies to collect data used in economic cost-benefit analyses of environmental regulations and policies and to foster improved interdisciplinary research and reporting. Activities include representing EPA on interagency workgroups or committees tasked with measuring the economic costs and benefits of federal policies and programs. Occasionally, OP also provides technical reviews of other agencies research and analyses.

Children's Health

The Administrator of EPA and the Secretary of DHHS co-chair the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. The Task Force comprises 17 federal departments, agencies and White House offices. A senior staff steering committee, co-chaired by the Director of EPA's Office of Children's Health Protection (OCHP), coordinates interagency cooperation on Task Force priority areas. As part of this effort, OCHP coordinates with other agencies to improve government-wide support in implementing children's health legislative mandates and outreach, including providing children's environmental health expertise on interagency activities and coordinating EPA expertise. OCHP also coordinates with ATSDR to support provision of training and hands on consultations with doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals to address issues of potential exposures of children to environmental contaminants, such as lead and asthma triggers including mold and vermin. OCHP also works with other federal agencies to address emerging risks to children's environmental health and supports federal interagency information exchange and cooperation, such as on lead and wildfires.

White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council

The Administrator of EPA serves as a member of the Opportunity and Revitalization Council which was established to encourage public and private investment in urban and economically distressed areas, including qualified opportunity zones. As part of this effort, EPA coordinates with other federal agencies to further facilitate investment in economically distressed communities, protect taxpayers by optimizing use of federal resources, expanding quality educational opportunities, and improving economic development and environmental outcomes.

The Inspector General

Work with the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE)

EPA's Inspector General is a member of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), an organization comprised of federal Inspectors General (IGs), GAO, and the FBI. The CIGIE coordinates and improves the way IGs conduct audits, investigations, and internal operations. The CIGIE also promotes joint projects of government-wide interest and reports annually to the President on the collective performance of the IG community.

Activity Coordination, Information Exchange and Training

EPA's OIG coordinates criminal investigative activities with other law enforcement organizations such as the FBI, Secret Service, and DOJ. In addition, the OIG participates with various inter-governmental audit forums and professional associations to exchange information, share best practices, and obtain or provide training. The OIG also promotes collaboration among EPA's partners and stakeholders in its participation of disaster response and its outreach activities.

Collaborative Work with Inspectors General and Other Partners

EPA's OIG initiates and participates in collaborative audits, program evaluations, and investigations with OIGs of agencies with an environmental mission such as the DOI, USDA, as well as other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as prescribed by the IG Act, as amended.

Statutory Duties

As required by the IG Act, EPA's OIG coordinates and shares information with the GAO. EPA's OIG currently serves as the Inspector General of the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigations Board (CSB). EPA's OIG will continue to perform its duties with respect to the CSB until otherwise directed.

Major Management Challenges

Introduction

Consistent with requirements in the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, the Office of Inspector General identifies what they consider the most serious management challenges facing the Agency and assesses the Agency's progress in addressing those challenges. The Environmental Protection Agency has established procedures for addressing its major management challenges. The Agency uses audits, reviews, and program evaluations conducted internally and by the OIG, the Government Accountability Office, and the Office of Management and Budget to assess program effectiveness and identify potential management issues. The Agency recognizes that management challenges, if not addressed adequately, may prevent the Agency from effectively meeting its mission. EPA remains committed to addressing all management issues in a timely manner and to the fullest extent of its authority.

The following discussion summarizes each of the FY 2019 management challenges identified by the OIG and presents the Agency's responses.

1. EPA Needs to Improve Oversight of States, Territories and Tribes Authorized to Accomplish Environmental Goals

Summary of Challenge: The OIG believes the EPA leadership needs to demonstrate an organizational commitment to correcting problems with the Agency's oversight of key state, territorial and tribal programs by aligning the proper people, resources and processes, and developing a framework for addressing oversight issues. The Agency also needs to develop a system for monitoring state, tribal and territorial oversight effectiveness so that it can consistently work toward demonstrating its progress in correcting this management challenge across all program offices.

Agency Response: In 2017, an EPA workgroup tasked with improving the oversight of state-delegated programs determined that EPA lacks a framework for assessing the effectiveness of its oversight activities. This results in inconsistent application of oversight activities across the Regions of environmental programs delegated to states.

In October 2018, the Acting Administrator issued a memo to Agency leadership, emphasizing key principles for EPA's oversight of programs delegated to states and tribes. EPA is working with two programs to pilot a method for ensuring programmatic reviews adhere to the principles of this memo and a core set of standardized work elements designed to effectuate a more consistent approach to oversight activities.

The Agency has taken the following efforts to address this management challenge:

- Regions are using a template to organize discussions with states on NPDES real-time reviews, and an SOP for CAA Title V programmatic reviews.
- EPA is working with states to identify the next program areas to target for oversight reviews.

- The Agency is developing a national permitting oversight policy to standardize its review of the quality and timeliness of federal permits issued by states.

EPA has a long-term performance goal supporting Goal 2/Objective 2.1, Enhance Shared Accountability in the FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan: “By September 30, 2022, increase the use of alternative shared governance approaches to address state, tribal, and local community reviews” and a supporting FY 2020 annual performance goal “Number of alternative shared governance approaches to address state, tribal, and local community reviews.” This measure tracks the number of program areas where EPA has used the oversight framework for EPA’s oversight of state implemented federal programs and/or where EPA has worked with the states to solve a jointly identified issue. EPA will define, develop, pilot, evaluate, and launch a comprehensive system to evaluate state and local implementation of federal environmental programs by 2020. The “comprehensive system” is defined as the overarching principles as laid out in the principles memo, coupled with a template or checklist populated with state-and regional specific details on the review activity in question. The purpose of this effort is twofold: to begin to standardize EPA’s oversight work across EPA regions, and to maximize state and federal resources by focusing on the most important work.

Responsible Agency Official: Robin Richardson, Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations

2. EPA Needs to Improve Its Workload Analysis to Accomplish Its Mission Efficiently and Effectively

***Summary of Challenge:** The EPA has not addressed the workforce planning requirements of 5 CFR Part 250, Subpart B, Strategic Human Capital Management, April 11, 2017. In the rule, workforce analysis is a component of workforce planning. The EPA’s ability to assess its workload—and subsequently estimate workforce levels necessary to carry out that workload—is critically important to mission accomplishment. Prior to the rule, the EPA OIG and GAO had reported that the EPA had not incorporated workload analysis into its resource allocations. Specifically, the EPA had not fully implemented controls and a methodology to determine workforce levels based upon analysis of the Agency’s workload. Due to the broad implications for accomplishing the EPA’s mission, the Agency has included this management challenge since 2012.*

Agency Response: The EPA has addressed the workforce planning requirements of 5 CFR Part 250, Subpart B, Strategic Human Capital Management by completing an EPA FY 2019 HCOP (Human Capital Operation Plan) and beginning work to update the plan for FY 2020. The EPA believes it also is using workload analyses as one factor to plan workforce levels and examine critical processes.

To implement 5 CFR Part 250 “Personnel Management in Agencies”, particularly Subpart B “Strategic Human Capital Management”, the Office of Personnel Management requires agencies to conduct workforce analyses that: 1) describe the current state; 2) project human resources needed to achieve organizational goals; and 3) identify potential shortfalls.

To satisfy these requirements, EPA has drafted its FY2020-2023 Workforce Plan, which applies to all full-time and part-time classified, “at will,” and wage employees. The Plan presents an overview of current and projected workforce trends, profiles core occupations and reflects contemporary strategies and tools. It also includes proposed gap analyses and strategies to mitigate and plan for future skill and occupational gaps. Plan implementation will support EPA in acquiring, engaging, developing, and retaining the workforce talent necessary to meet Agency goals and objectives, now and in the future.

In addition, to facilitate workforce planning, EPA has developed a Talent Enterprise Diagnostic tool (a SharePoint web application) to help conduct competency assessments. The tool will collect and present information to track, update, and assess both current skills required for positions throughout EPA along with the corresponding skills of incumbents in those positions. EPA completed two TED pilots over the past two years and updated the tool based on user feedback. The Agency is implementing TED via a phased approach concentrating on its Mission Critical Occupations, beginning the 1st Quarter of FY20 with cybersecurity positions, one of the Agency’s priority MCOs.

To further advance workforce planning, EPA developed a Workforce Diversity Dashboard and a Workforce Demographics Dashboard for EPA managers’ use. Both tools include visually dynamic and integrated reports containing snapshots of the Agency’s workforce in various demographic categories. The Dashboard’s data are updated monthly from the EPA’s Federal Personnel and Payroll System and the Office of Management and Budget’s approved Applicant Race and National Origin questionnaire. Data include, but are not limited to, aggregate self-identified information on race, sex, national origin, age, targeted disability status, and education level as well as aggregate information on employees’ retirement eligibility, grade, salary, and program/office location. The dashboards provide managers with essential tools to both view the current state of their workforce and plan for future needs. Both actions are vital to workforce planning and succession management, which are currently two very high-profile processes within the federal government and EPA.

The EPA Lean Management System is designed to visualize, examine and understand factors influencing the Agency’s ability to sustain its work across offices and programs. Agency leadership is building on ongoing ELMS implementation efforts by working with programs and regional offices to look more comprehensively across Agency FTE allocations and identify opportunities to standardize work where possible. Related Kaizen projects include state oversight, EPA’s field presence, state and tribal assistance flexibility, community and infrastructure investments, FOIA responses, reporting requirements, EPA laboratories, environmental permitting, and acquisitions.

EPA’s largest recent workload analysis effort examined Superfund Remedial FTE levels. In FY 2020, the Superfund Program is implementing a multi-year national FTE redistribution plan to inform the realignment of regional Superfund Remedial and Technical Enforcement FTE as workloads shift among regions. Also, in the Superfund Program, a Lean Kaizen is looking to standardize Superfund billing processes.

Since grants represent the largest type of Agency spending with direct effects on EPA state and tribal partners, grants management analyses continue to be an Agency priority. In FY 2019, the Agency surveyed grants Project Officers (POs) to better understand the time required to complete major components of Project Officer work and major challenges faced by POs at different stages of the grants process. The Agency analyzed the results to inform continuing efforts to streamline work and update policies, processes, and procedures. The information is presented to senior management at semi-annual Grants Management Council meetings for their use in making resource determinations.

As the OIG has acknowledged, EPA's highly variable, multi-year, and non-linear functions and activities complicate using FTE-based workload analyses as tools to determine precise FTE levels. The Agency believes that the IG's proposal "*to determine workforce levels based upon analysis of the agency's workload*" doesn't consider that EPA, like all Federal Agencies, must operate within detailed specifications and constraints of each year's Congressional appropriations.

In conclusion, the Agency believes it complies with the workforce planning requirements of 5 CFR Part 250, Subpart B, Strategic Human Capital Management and uses workload planning tools through the Agency efforts outlined above. The Agency believes it is important to design cost effective workforce and workload efforts that support Agency priorities and streamlining efforts, while remaining cognizant of Congressional constraints on flexibility.

Responsible Agency Official: Maria Williams, Acting Director, Office of Budget

3. Enhancing Information Technology Security to Combat Cyber Threats

***Summary of Challenge:** The OIG acknowledges that the Agency continues to initiate actions to further strengthen or improve its information security program. However, the Agency lacks a holistic approach to managing accountability over its contractors and lacks follow-up on corrective actions taken.*

Agency Response: The Agency is committed to protecting its information and technology assets. EPA understands the prevalence and complexity of the ever-growing cyber security attacks and is aware of the potential impact to the Agency's mission if information assets are compromised. EPA has established and implemented processes and internal controls for monitoring and managing contractor support actions to address concerns associated with this management challenge. At a high level this includes:

- Developing and implementing processes within the Office Mission Support/Office of Resources and Business operations to improve management and oversight of audits and corrective actions.
- Working with the Office of General Counsel (OGC) to develop standard security language into the Agency's Environmental Protection Agency Acquisitions Guide (EPAAG) Section 39.1.2.
- Incorporating a verification for the cybersecurity requirements identified in the EPAAG 39.1.2. into the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) process.

- Developing training for contract officers and contract officer representatives on their responsibilities for identifying contracts that require EPAAG Section 39.1.2 tasks.
- Establishing a tracking and reporting process that ensures all contractors with access to EPA information systems complete information security awareness training, and that contractors with significant security responsibilities also complete role-based training.
- Ensuring adequate cybersecurity is implemented on contractor operated systems by:
 - Assessing systems for proper implementation and operation of adequate cybersecurity controls.
 - Monitoring for timely completion of corrective actions for identified cybersecurity weaknesses.
 - Managing risks at the tactical, mission and enterprise levels.

In addition, EPA has made significant strides addressing other recommendations highlighted in the OIG report. At a high level this includes:

- The Agency worked with the Department of Homeland Security regarding the risk of the Electronic Manifest System. As a result, EPA maintained its original categorization but agreed to annual reviews and when significant changes to the system occur to review the system's categorization.
- The Agency replaced the incident tracking system and implemented controls in the new system to protect the confidentiality of PII and sensitive PII and enforce password management requirements according to federal and agency guidance.
- The Agency has fully documented the CIO's role in information security through policy and procedures.
- The Agency has documented and implemented controls to validate plans of action and milestones for vulnerability testing results.
- The Agency has established a process to periodically review the Agency's tracking system's security settings to validate each setting meets the Agency's standards and has implemented audit logging capabilities to capture data changes and a log review process.

These processes were reviewed by the OIG for the FY 2019 FISMA report and found to be adequate.

Responsible Agency Official: Robert McKinney, Director, Office of Information Security and Privacy

4. EPA Needs to Improve on Fulfilling Mandated Reporting Requirements

***Summary of Challenge:** OIG believes that the Agency faces challenges in tracking and submitting reports mandated by law that contain key program information for Congress, the Administrator and the public. Specifically, the Agency needs to make a comprehensive effort across the Agency to identify the causes and implement targeted plans to address those causes. Additionally, EPA must continue to work with Congress to eliminate duplicative reports.*

Agency Response: EPA has taken the corrective actions identified in the 2018 OIG Report regarding the BEACH Act Report to Congress. That Report has since been issued to Congress. The Agency continues to implement the OIG's recommendations. For example, a memorandum

was issued in March 2018 to remind EPA's Assistant Administrators and Associate Administrators that the Agency's standard practice is to track Reports to Congress by using the Action Development Process Tracker. The Agency is addressing issues related to the upcoming replacement of the ADP Tracker. Additionally, EPA continues to provide a list of the unnecessary and duplicative reports that we suggest eliminating from our statutes to OMB as part of the budget process, in consultation with Congress. The Agency continues to implement the corrective actions identified in the 2018 OIG Report, which will improve the tracking of Reports to Congress so that statutory requirements are not missed in the future.

The Agency has taken the following efforts to address this management challenge:

- In March 2018, a memorandum was issued reminding program offices of their tracking requirements for Reports to Congress.
- In September 2018, EPA engaged with Congress about eliminating the reporting requirements for the 14 Reports to Congress that the Agency had identified as duplicative or unnecessary.
- Throughout 2018 and 2019, EPA coordinated management of the Agency's inventory of Reports to Congress. The Agency identified the ADP Tracker and its upcoming replacement as the appropriate tools for tracking statutorily-mandated Reports to Congress and those required by appropriations law.
- In September 2019, EPA provided OMB with a proposed list of unnecessary or duplicative reports as part of the FY 2021 budget process.
- In February 2020, EPA is preparing to issue a memorandum identifying new Reports to Congress that should be included in ADP Tracker, if not already identified by program offices.

Responsible Agency Official: Robin Richardson, Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations

5. EPA Needs Improved Data Quality and Should Fill Identified Data Gaps for Program Performance and Decision-Making

Summary of Challenge: *According to recent OIG reports poor data quality negatively impacts EPA's effectiveness in overseeing programs that directly impact public health. These reports point to a systemic problem with data quality, making data analysis more difficult and less reliable.*

Agency Response: Under the Clinger Cohen Act (1996), EPA Chief Information Officer in the Office of Mission Support (OMS) has delegated authority for information quality including oversight responsibility for the Agency's Quality Program, as described in EPA's Quality Policy and Procedure. The Agency's Quality Program is decentralized and implemented by the National Program Offices and Regions with specific responsibilities for assuring the quality of data produced and used are appropriate for their programmatic decisions.

EPA does not view the data quality issue raised by the OIG as a management challenge. It is critical that the data supporting enforcement, regulatory and other program decisions be based on sound, defensible data. OMS has begun revising the Agency's Quality Directives to clarify that it is the responsibility of program and regional offices senior management to ensure that these data are of

the appropriate quality for those uses. The revised Directives will include a requirement for Assistant Administrators and Regional Administrators to certify annually that their organizations are implementing the Agency's Quality Directives and that the quality of data supporting their programmatic decisions are appropriate for the intended uses.

Through Quality System Assessments (QSA) OMS identifies findings requiring corrective actions; areas needing improvement, and best practices that may impact performance of the Agency-wide Quality Program. OMS is responsible for developing tools and processes to guide consistent implementation of quality across the Agency. One such tool is the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) that defines a documented, systematic approach for planning, collecting and using QA data and information at the project level. OMS uses SharePoint and holds regular calls with stakeholders to track progress and results. Cross-cutting Agency issues including risks, successes, opportunities for improvement and resource needs are reported to the CIO.

Responsible Agency Official: Vincia Holloman, Director, Enterprise Quality Management Division

6. The EPA Needs to Improve Risk Communication to Provide Individuals and Communities with Sufficient Information to Make Informed Decisions to Protect their Health and the Environment

***Summary of Challenge:** OIG notes that while the Agency has taken important steps to address this important issue, recent audits indicate risk communication challenges across many EPA programs. The OIG believes the Agency needs more effective risk communication strategies to guide, coordinate and evaluate its communication efforts to convey potential hazards. Risk communication tools can be written, verbal or visual statements containing information about risk.*

Agency Response: EPA has established a cross-agency Risk Communication Workgroup charged with institutionalizing a thoughtful, cohesive approach to how EPA plans for, pays for, and conducts risk communication across the Agency. The goal is to identify next steps that will inform and contribute to the development of better risk communications processes, strategies and training. The strategy included hiring a highly experienced Senior Risk Communication Advisor in the Agency. The Agency has taken the following efforts to address this management challenge:

- Issued agencywide questionnaire to survey all EPA offices and regions to identify ongoing risk communications activities, adherence to existing agency risk communications practices, and consistency of practices across offices.
- Distributed agencywide communications plan template that includes consideration of risk communication messaging for all actions.
- Presented risk communications charge to Children's Health Protection Advisory Committee. **A key recommendation of the committee is to:** Know your audience, know who the best messenger is for each audience, and measure and track results.
- Presented risk communications charge to Local Government Advisory Committee. **A key recommendation of the committee is for the Agency to:** Improve relationships with state, local, tribal officials before there is a risk to public health; having these relationships in place in advance will make it easier to coordinate and provide the

- public with one consistent message.
- Met with the National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee to establish. **A key recommendation of the committee is to:** Keep lines of communications open and understand that each community is different, which means there is not one-size-fits-all approach to risk communication.
 - Coordinated with E-Enterprise Leadership Council to form a new team on risk communications to include state and tribal representatives.
 - In EPA's 2019 PFAS Action Plan the Agency committed to developing a risk communication toolbox that includes materials and messaging for federal, state, tribal and local officials to use to inform the public.
 - On-boarded a Senior Risk Communication Advisor in 2019.
 - The scoping of a cross-agency risk communication portfolio of activities is in process. This portfolio will include inter- and intra-agency collaboration and learning opportunities; the development of content-rich toolkits on priority issues for the Agency using risk communication best practices; the development of a tiered risk communication training system; improved evaluation and research mechanisms.
 - Both FTE and extramural funding are needed to develop training and implement risk communications efforts agencywide.
 - Continued support from the Risk Communications Workgroup, program offices and regional offices is critical for the Agency's risk communications efforts.

Responsible Agency Officials: Rosemarie Kelley, Director, Office of Civil Enforcement; and Nancy Grantham, Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Public Affairs

EPA User Fee Programs

In FY 2021, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are referenced below.

Current Fees: Pesticides

Fee collection authority exists under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1988, as amended by the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (P. L. 116-8) (“PRIA-4”), which was passed in March 2019. PRIA-4 reauthorizes these fee authorities through fiscal year 2023 and adjusts fee amounts for certain registration activities.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee (7 U.S.C. §136a-1(i))**

The Maintenance Fee provides funding for the registration review programs, and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications involving inert ingredients and expedited processing of some applications, such as fast track amendments. PRIA-4 reauthorizes collection of this fee through 2023 and raises the collection target by \$3.2 million to \$31 million.

- **Enhanced Registration Services (7 U.S.C. §136w-8(b))**

Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to EPA, setting specific timeframes for the registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. PRIA-4 reauthorizes collection of these fees through 2023 and adjusts fee amounts for certain types of registrations. In FY 2021, EPA expects to collect approximately \$18 million from this fee program.

Current Fees: Other

- **Clean Air Part 71 Operating Permits Program**

Title 40 CFR Part 71 § 71.9 authorizes and establishes requirements for the Clean Air Part 71 program - a comprehensive Federal air quality operating permit program for air pollution control agencies that do not have a delegated Title V program on charging and collecting user fees, as required by Section 502(b)(3) of the Clean Air Act. All sources subject to the operating permit requirements of Title V shall have a permit to operate that assures compliance with all applicable requirements. The owners or operators shall pay annual fees that are sufficient to cover the permit program costs, in accordance with the procedures described in this section.

- **Service Fees for the Administration of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA Fees Rule)**

On June 22, 2016, the “Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act” (P.L. 114-182) was signed into law, amending numerous sections of TSCA, including providing authority for the establishment of a new, broader TSCA User Fee program that replaces and expands the former Section 5 Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee. The law authorizes the Agency to collect

fee revenues amounting to an estimated 25 percent of the Agency's costs for administering Sections 4, 5, 6 and 14 of TSCA, as amended, and enables the revenues to be deposited in the TSCA Service Fee Fund for direct use by EPA. Fees are charged for: issuance of Test Orders, Test Rules and Enforceable Consent Agreements under TSCA Section 4; submission of Pre-Manufacturing Notices, Significant New Use Notices and Microbial Commercial Activity Notices and certain submissions for exemptions under TSCA Section 5; and development of Risk Evaluations (EPA-Initiated and Manufacturer-Requested) under TSCA Section 6.

EPA finalized a rule implementing these fee collection authorities on September 27, 2018 and began to charge fees on October 1, 2018. FY 2019 fee revenue totaled \$2.8 million, all from Section 5 fees. In FY 2020, fee revenues are estimated to be \$7.75 million and will come from several sources: \$3 million estimated for EPA review of new chemical submissions; \$3.75 million for 3 manufacturer-requested risk evaluations (MRREs) for TSCA Work Plan Chemicals; and \$1 million estimated for work under TSCA Section 4.

In FY 2021, fee revenues for Section 5 new chemical submissions are estimated to total \$3 million and revenues for work under Section 4 are estimated to total \$1 million. For Section 6, \$27 million fee revenue is expected in the first quarter of FY 2021 following planned publication in June 2020 of Scoping documents for the 20 Section 6 EPA-Initiated Risk Evaluations that were commenced in December 2019. However, if all manufacturers associated with one or more of those chemicals elect and meet the requirements to cease production, estimated fee revenues in this category may not be realized in FY 2021. Additional fees also may be received in FY 2021 for EPA-approved MRREs, which do not count toward the 25 percent statutory cap on TSCA fee collections relative to EPA's costs under TSCA Sections 4, 5, 6 and 14. For planning purposes, EPA is assuming that it will approve 3 MRREs for Work Plan Chemicals in FY 2020 and FY 2021, for which the down-payment fee amount for each is \$1.25 million (\$3.75 million total for each fiscal year). Payment of remaining portions of 50 percent of EPA's actual costs for those evaluations will not be received until they are completed three years later.

Fee collections from Section 6 EPA-Initiated Risk Evaluations will fluctuate considerably across fiscal years because the initiations will come in batches corresponding to statutory deadlines for the completion of ongoing risk evaluations and the implementation of new evaluations. Each risk evaluation is required by law to be completed within three years, with the option of a six-month extension. Since the Agency is required to have at least 20 risk evaluations ongoing at all times, a new batch of evaluations is expected to be initiated at 3-year intervals, resulting in a spike in fee collections at those times. Despite these fluctuations, the fees are structured to collect up to 25 percent of associated program costs over a three-year average, including agency indirect costs (not counting fees for MRREs, which can recover 50 percent or 100 percent of the actual costs of those evaluations).

- **Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee**

This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is administered by the Office of Transportation and Air Quality. Fee collections for manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light- and heavy-duty trucks, and motorcycles began in August 1992. In 2004, EPA promulgated a rule that updated existing fees and established fees for newly-regulated vehicles and engines. The fees

established for new compliance programs also are paid by manufacturers of heavy-duty and non-road vehicles and engines, including large diesel and gas equipment (earthmovers, tractors, forklifts, compressors, etc.), handheld and non-handheld utility engines (chainsaws, weed-whackers, leaf-blowers, lawnmowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles) for in-use testing and certification. In 2009, EPA added fees for evaporative emissions requirements for non-road engines. EPA intends to apply certification fees to additional industry sectors as new programs are developed. In FY 2021, EPA expects to collect approximately \$23.4 million from this fee program based upon a projection of the original rulemaking cost study adjusted for inflation. EPA is not currently authorized to expend these collected funds but is proposing such authority.

- **Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest**

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (P. L. 112-195) provides EPA with the authority to establish a program to finance, develop, and operate a system for the electronic submission of hazardous waste manifests supported by user fees. In accordance with the Act, EPA established the e-Manifest program. EPA finalized the user fee rule, *Hazardous Waste Management System: User Fees for the Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest System and Amendments to Manifest Regulations*, in December 2017, and the e-Manifest system launched in June 2018.

In FY 2021, EPA will continue to operate the e-Manifest system and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately \$26 million in e-Manifest user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund. Based upon authority to collect and spend e-Manifest fees provided by Congress in annual appropriations bills, the fees will fully support the e-Manifest program, including the operation of the system, necessary program expenses, and future development costs.

- **WIFIA Program Fees**

The FY 2021 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees established in accordance with title V, subtitle C, sections 5029 and 5030, of Public Law 113-121, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014. These funds shall be deposited in the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account and remain available until expended. WIFIA fee regulations were first promulgated in FY 2017. Fee revenue will be used for the cost of contracting with expert services such as financial advisory, legal advisory, and engineering firms.

The requested WIFIA program fee expenditure authority would be in addition to the \$5 million request for administrative and operations expenses. Fee revenue does not take the place of the request for WIFIA administration. The appropriated administrative level and the anticipated fee revenue are both needed to successfully implement the WIFIA program. In FY 2021, EPA estimates that \$10 million in WIFIA fees could be collected.

Fee Proposals: Other

Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee

The FY 2021 Budget includes a proposal to appropriate a portion of the Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification program project funds from the Environmental Services Fund (ESF). This change would more directly reflect the relationship between the Program's fee collections for vehicle and engine certifications and its expenditures as described in the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7552(b)).

- **ENERGY STAR**

By administering the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees, the EPA would continue to provide a trusted resource for consumers and businesses who want to purchase products that save them money and help protect the environment. Product manufacturers who seek to label their products under the Program would pay a fee that would support EPA's work to set voluntary energy efficiency standards and to process applications. The fee collections provide funding to cover an upfront appropriation of \$46 million, and continued expenses to develop, operate, and maintain the ENERGY STAR program.

- **FIFRA and PRIA Fee Spending Restrictions**

Current statutory language in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) restricts what activities EPA can fund from collections deposited in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund and Pesticide Registration Fund. The FY 2021 request carries forward the proposed statutory language from the FY 2020 President's Budget to expand the range of activities that may be funded with these fees. Language for pesticide registration service fees is included in the proposed Administrative Provisions; since pesticide maintenance fees are mandatory, separate language has been prepared for those fees that will be transmitted at a later date.

- **Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness, and Response**

The FY 2021 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners or operators of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility located landward of the coastline required to prepare and submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans or Facility Response Plans (FRP) under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. There are approximately 3,800 FRP facilities and over 540,000 SPCC facilities. Allowing these facilities to voluntarily request and pay for a service will help expand awareness and understanding of accident prevention processes, improve the safety of industrial operations, and reduce inadvertent regulatory compliance violations. These fees will be deposited in the Inland Oil Spill Programs account and remain available until expended for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services. These fees are discretionary, and the proposed language is included in the Administrative Provisions section. When the Agency receives Congressional authorization, the Administrator will establish procedures for making and accepting a facility's request for voluntary assistance.

- **State and Local Prevention and Preparedness**

The FY 2021 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners or operators of a stationary source required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP) under Section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act. There are approximately 12,000 RMP facilities. Allowing these facilities to voluntarily request and pay for a service will help expand awareness and understanding of accident prevention processes, improve the safety of industrial operations, and reduce inadvertent regulatory compliance violations. These fees will be deposited in the Environmental Programs and Management account and remain available until September 30, 2022 for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services. These fees are discretionary, and the proposed language is included in the Administrative Provisions section. When the Agency receives Congressional authorization, the Administrator will establish procedures for making and accepting a facility's request for voluntary assistance.

Working Capital Fund

In FY 2021, the Agency will be in its 25th year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). The WCF is a revolving fund authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations in which the costs for goods or services provided are charged to the users. The WCF operates like a commercial business within EPA where customers pay for services received, thus generating revenue. Customers include EPA program and regional offices and other federal agencies. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997. EPA received permanent WCF authority in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998. The Modernizing Government Technology (MGT) Act³ provided additional authority for information technology development activities in agency working capital funds.⁴

EPA's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) initiated the WCF in FY 1997 as part of an effort to: 1) be accountable to agency offices, the Office of Management and Budget, and Congress; 2) increase the efficiency of the administrative services provided to program offices; and 3) increase customer service and responsiveness. The Agency has a WCF Board which provides policy and planning oversight and advises the CFO regarding the WCF financial position. The Board, chaired by a management representative within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, is comprised of 22 voting members from program and regional offices.

In FY 2021, there will be 10 agency activities provided under the WCF. These are the Agency's information technology, telecommunications operations, data services, agency postage costs, Cincinnati voice services, and background investigations managed by the Office of Mission Support; financial and administrative systems, employee relocations, and a budget formulation system managed by the Chief Financial Officer; the Agency's Continuity of Operations (COOP) site managed by the Land and Emergency Management program; regional information technology service and support managed by EPA Region 8; and a legal services activity managed by the Office of General Counsel.⁵

The Agency's FY 2021 budget request includes resources for these 10 activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately \$270 million. These estimated resources may be adjusted during the year to incorporate any program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements. In FY 2021, the Agency will continue to perform relocation services for other federal agencies in an effort to deliver high quality services external to EPA.

It is anticipated in FY 2021 that there may be minor increases and decreases due to several IT improvements, including increased cloud computing, cybersecurity requirements, continuous diagnostic and mitigation program implementation, and discovery services. Other funding shifts have been included in the FY 2021 WCF plan that relate to the necessary telecommunications and

³ The MGT Act was enacted as part of the Fiscal Year 2018 National Defense Authorization Act on December 12, 2017.

⁴ EPA determined that the Agency's existing WCF meets the requirements of the MGT Act. EPA's WCF provides a range of integral IT infrastructure, application, and hosting services. In addition, EPA's WCF possesses the structure and governance framework to satisfy the requirements for the Technology Modernization Fund (TMF) identified in the MGT Act.

⁵ In August 2019, the WCF Board approved the creation of the legal services activity to begin in FY 2020, which includes certain important central functions such as Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) management and ethics oversight activities with their supporting systems.

computer support needed by every employee. As part of an overall review and rebalancing of these costs, funds have been shifted across programs to reflect FTE changes as well.

Acronyms for Statutory Authority

The following is not an exhaustive list of [U.S.] statutory authorities but includes those commonly referred to by acronym in this document.

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ADEA: Age Discrimination in Employment Act

AEA: Atomic Energy Act, as amended, and Reorganization Plan #3

AHERA: Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

AHPA: Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

APA: Administrative Procedures Act

ARRA: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ASHAA: Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

ASTCA: Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

AWIA: America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018

BEACH Act of 2000: Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act

BRERA: Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

BUILD Act: Brownfields Utilization, Investment, and Local Development Act

CAA: Clean Air Act

CAAA: Clean Air Act Amendments (1970 and 1990)

CCA: Clinger Cohen Act

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)

CFOA: Chief Financial Officers Act

CICA: Competition in Contracting Act

CRA: Civil Rights Act

CSA: Computer Security Act

CWA: Clean Water Act (1972)

CWPPR: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990

CZARA: Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments

CZMA: Coastal Zone Management Act

DPA: Deepwater Ports Act

DREAA: Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

ECRA: Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

EFOIA: Electronic Freedom of Information Act

EISA: Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
EPAct: Energy Policy Act of 2005
EPAA: Environmental Programs Assistance Act
EPCA: Energy Policy and Conservation Act
EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (1986)
ERD&DAA: Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Authorization Act
ESA: Endangered Species Act
ESECA: Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act
FACA: Federal Advisory Committee Act
FAIR: Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act
FASA: Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (1994)
FCMA: Fishery Conservation and Management Act
FEPCA: Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972, enacted as amendments to FIFRA
FFDCA: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FFMIA: Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996
FGCAA: Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act
FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (1972)
FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FMFIA: Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (1982)
FOIA: Freedom of Information Act
FPA: Federal Pesticide Act
FPAS: Federal Property and Administration Services Act
FQPA: Food Quality Protection Act (1996)
FRA: Federal Register Act
FSA: Food Security Act
FSMA: Food Safety Modernization Act
FTTA: Federal Technology Transfer Act
FUA: Fuel Use Act
FWCA: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
FWPCA: Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act [CWA])
GISRA: Government Information Security Reform Act
GMRA: Government Management Reform Act
GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act (1993)

GPRAMA: Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010

HMTA: Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

HSWA: Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, enacted as amendments to RCRA

IGA: Inspector General Act

IPA: Intergovernmental Personnel Act

IPIA: Improper Payments Information Act

ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

ITMRA: Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996-aka Clinger/Cohen Act

MPPRCA: Marine Plastic Pollution, Research and Control Act of 1987

MPRSA: Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act

NAWCA: North American Wetlands Conservation Act

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NISA: National Invasive Species Act of 1996

ODA: Ocean Dumping Act

OPA: Oil Pollution Act of 1990

OWBPA: Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

PBA: Public Building Act

PFCRA: Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

PHSA: Public Health Service Act

PLIRRA: Pollution Liability Insurance and Risk Retention Act

PPA: Pollution Prevention Act

PR: Privacy Act of 1974

PRA: Paperwork Reduction Act

PREA: Pesticide Registration Extension Act of 2012 (also known as PRIA 3)

PRIA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003

PRIA 4: Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018

PRIRA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act

QCA: Quiet Communities Act

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, enacted as amendments to SWDA

RFA: Regulatory Flexibility Act

RICO: Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act

RLBPHRA: Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SBLRBREERA: Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

SBREFA: Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act

SICEA: Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act

SMCRA: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPA: Shore Protection Act of 1988

SWDA: Solid Waste Disposal Act

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

UMRA: Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

UMTRLWA: Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act

USTCA: Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act

VIDA: Vessel Incidental Discharge Act

WIFIA: Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act

WIIN: Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act

WQA: Water Quality Act of 1987

WRDA: Water Resources Development Act

WSRA: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

WWWQA: Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

FY 2021 STAG Categorical Grant Programs
Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars ⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103.	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the PM _{2.5} monitoring network and associated program costs.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$41,875.0	\$41,968.0	\$29,313.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103.	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of air toxics monitoring.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$4,019.0	\$4,959.0	\$6,271.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103.	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring procurement activities in support of the NAAQS.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$3,102.2	\$4,772.0	\$2,780.0

⁶ Does not reflect STAG rescissions.

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars ⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103, 105, 106.	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA; Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the States); Interstate air quality control region designated pursuant to section 107 of the CAA or of implementing section 176A, or section 184 NOTE: only the Ozone Transport Commission is eligible.	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs, including all monitoring activities, including PM 2.5 monitoring and associated program costs (Section 103 and/or 105); Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA (Sections 103 and 106); Supporting training for CAA Section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff (Sections 103 and 105); Supporting research, investigative, and demonstration projects (Section 103).	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$170,239.0	\$175,881.0	\$113,177.0
					Section 105 grants	Section 105 grants	Section 105 grants
					Section 106 grants	Section 106 grants	Section 106 grants
					Total:	Total:	Total:
					\$219,874.2	\$228,219.0	\$151,961.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars ⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Tribal Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103 and 105; Tribal Cooperative Agreements (TCA) in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribes; Intertribal Consortia; State/Tribal College or University	Conducting air quality assessment activities to determine a Tribe's need to develop a CAA program; Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program costs; Supporting CAA training for Federally-recognized Tribes.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$8,556.1 Section 103 grants \$4,000.0 Section 105 grants Total: \$12,556.1	\$8,829.0 Section 103 grants \$4,000.0 Section 105 grants Total: \$12,829.0	\$6,163.0 Section 103 grants \$2,800.0 Section 105 grants Total: \$8,963.0
Radon	TSCA, Sections 10 and 306.	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$7,453.4	\$7,789.0	\$0.0
Multipurpose Grants	Appropriation Act: FY 2018 (Public Law 115-141) and all other major environmental legislation including but not limited to CAA, CWA, SDWA and CERCLA	State Agencies, Tribes	Implementation of mandatory statutory duties delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws.	Goal 2 Obj.: 2.1	\$0.0	\$13,000.0	\$10,000.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars ⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDLs, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$225,454.2	\$223,289.0	\$153,683.0
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved State and Tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund projects as selected by the state.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$166,360.0	\$172,348.0	\$0.0
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, Section 104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management, and restoration of wetland resources.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$12,772.7	\$14,183.0	\$9,762.0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	SDWA, Section 1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$96,689.7	\$106,250.0	\$67,892.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	SDWA, Section 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-V underground injection wells.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$9,846.2	\$10,164.0	\$6,995.0
Beaches Protection	BEACH Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	Goal, Obj. 1.2	\$8,985.0	\$9,238.0	\$0.0
HABs Reduction Grant	Clean Water Act		Prevention and response efforts for harmful algal blooms.	Goal, Obj. 1.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15,000.0
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act § 3011; Appropriation Act: FY 2018 (Public Law 115-141).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	Goal 1, Obj. 1.3	\$101,345.0	\$96,446.0	\$66,381.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars ⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Brownfields	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) § 128(a).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Establish and enhance state and tribal response programs which will survey and inventory brownfields sites; develop oversight and enforcement authorities to ensure response actions are protective of human health and the environment; develop ways for communities to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation; and develop mechanisms for approval of a cleanup plan and verification and certification that cleanup is complete.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.3	\$49,769.5	\$46,190.0	\$31,791.0
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, § 2007(f); Energy Policy Act, § 9011.	States	Provide funding for States' underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.3	\$1,590.1	\$1,449.0	\$0.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars ⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Pesticides Program Implementation	FIFRA, Sections 23(a)(1); Federal Food, drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA); Food quality Protection Act (FQPA); Endangered Species Act (ESA).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the following programs through grants to States, Tribes, partners, and supporters for implementation of pesticide programs, including: Certification and Training (C&T); Worker Protection; Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) Field Activities; Pesticides in Water; and tribal Programs.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.4	\$11,821.5 – States formula \$613.9 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - School IPM	\$11,051.0 – States formula \$1,236.0 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - School IPM	\$7,350.0 – States formula \$1,107.0 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - Pollinator Protection
					Total: \$12,435.4	Total: \$12,287.0	Total: \$8,457.0
Lead	TSCA, Sections 401-412.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Aid states, territories, the District of Columbia, and tribes to develop and implement authorized lead-based paint abatement programs and authorized Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) programs. The EPA directly implements these programs in all areas of the country that are not authorized to do so, and will continue to operate the Federal Lead-based Paint Program Database (FLPP) of trained and certified lead-based paint professionals.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.4	\$11,576.9 404(g) State/Tribal Certification \$1,714.1 404(g) Direct Implementation Total: \$13,291.0	\$12,384.0 404(g) State/Tribal Certification \$1,665.0 404(g) Direct Implementation Total: \$14,049.0	\$8,815.0 404(g) State/Tribal Certification \$1,185.0 404(g) Direct Implementation Total: \$10,000.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Toxic Substances Compliance	Toxic Substances Control Act; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, federally recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist in developing, maintaining, and implementing compliance monitoring programs for PCBs, asbestos, and Lead Based Paint. In addition, enforcement actions by: 1) the Lead Based Paint program and 2) States that obtained a "waiver" under the Asbestos program.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	\$4,597.4	\$4,759.0	\$3,276.0
Pesticide Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); FY2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Federally-recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist with implementation of cooperative pesticide enforcement programs.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	\$17,510.6	\$24,000.0	\$10,531.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars ⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; TSCA Section 10; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provides assistance to States and State entities (<i>i.e.</i> , colleges and universities) and Federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia to deliver pollution prevention technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. A goal of the program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	\$5,545.5	\$4,610.0	\$0.0
Tribal General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (42 U.S.C. § 4368b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments, Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	\$67,299.0	\$65,476.0	\$44,233.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2019 Actual Dollars (X1000)	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted Dollars ⁶ (X1000)	FY 2021 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute) Appropriation Act: FY 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	States, U.S. Territories, Federally Recognized Tribes and Native Villages, Interstate Agencies, Tribal Consortia, Other Agencies with Related Environmental Information Activities.	Helps States, U.S. Territories, Tribes, and intertribal consortia develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Exchange Network, to continue and expand data-sharing programs, and to improve access to environmental information.	Goal 3, Obj. 3.4	\$9,619.7	\$9,332.0	\$6,422.0

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2021 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Program Project By Program Area

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Science & Technology				
Clean Air				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$7,834.8	\$7,463.0	\$5,739.0	-\$1,724.0
Atmospheric Protection Program	\$8,044.4	\$7,772.0	\$0.0	-\$7,772.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$10,878.2	\$6,039.0	\$3,712.0	-\$2,327.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$92,789.2	\$94,790.0	\$80,932.0	-\$13,858.0
Subtotal, Clean Air	\$119,546.6	\$116,064.0	\$90,383.0	-\$25,681.0
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$16.7	\$143.0	\$0.0	-\$143.0
Radiation: Protection	\$2,794.7	\$1,781.0	\$1,047.0	-\$734.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$2,545.0	\$3,089.0	\$4,167.0	\$1,078.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$216.7	\$136.0	\$0.0	-\$136.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	\$5,573.1	\$5,149.0	\$5,214.0	\$65.0
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	\$11,534.7	\$13,592.0	\$11,723.0	-\$1,869.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$7,957.5	\$9,053.0	\$7,732.0	-\$1,321.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$20,492.7	\$23,593.0	\$25,542.0	\$1,949.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$410.0	\$443.0	\$500.0	\$57.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$28,860.2	\$33,089.0	\$33,774.0	\$685.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	\$3,092.6	\$3,072.0	\$2,890.0	-\$182.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$67,856.9	\$65,372.0	\$67,908.0	\$2,536.0
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$3,098.5	\$3,154.0	\$2,443.0	-\$711.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$2,415.8	\$2,327.0	\$2,616.0	\$289.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$354.6	\$405.0	\$684.0	\$279.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$5,868.9	\$5,886.0	\$5,743.0	-\$143.0

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Research: Air and Energy				
Research: Air and Energy	\$85,895.8	\$94,496.0	\$33,543.0	-\$60,953.0
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$100,123.7	\$110,890.0	\$78,948.0	-\$31,942.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$135,083.1	\$132,477.0	\$58,597.0	-\$73,880.0
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	\$37,003.7	\$37,351.0	\$24,694.0	-\$12,657.0
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
<i>Endocrine Disruptors</i>	\$15,230.0	\$16,021.0	\$10,775.0	-\$5,246.0
<i>Computational Toxicology</i>	\$22,262.3	\$21,089.0	\$18,181.0	-\$2,908.0
<i>Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability (other activities)</i>	\$49,811.9	\$51,807.0	\$37,996.0	-\$13,811.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$87,304.2	\$88,917.0	\$66,952.0	-\$21,965.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$124,307.9	\$126,268.0	\$91,646.0	-\$34,622.0
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	\$3,227.6	\$4,094.0	\$4,364.0	\$270.0
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	\$4,092.0	\$6,000.0	\$0.0	-\$6,000.0
Total, Science & Technology	\$695,063.1	\$716,449.0	\$484,733.0	-\$231,716.0
Environmental Programs & Management				
Clean Air				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$15,302.4	\$13,619.0	\$13,231.0	-\$388.0
Atmospheric Protection Program	\$90,985.1	\$95,436.0	\$14,512.0	-\$80,924.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$19,279.9	\$20,093.0	\$17,877.0	-\$2,216.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$132,513.9	\$130,588.0	\$114,095.0	-\$16,493.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$5,060.4	\$4,661.0	\$4,087.0	-\$574.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$8,326.0	\$8,711.0	\$0.0	-\$8,711.0
Subtotal, Clean Air	\$271,467.7	\$273,108.0	\$163,802.0	-\$109,306.0
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$2,642.6	\$3,136.0	\$0.0	-\$3,136.0
Radiation: Protection	\$10,880.5	\$7,992.0	\$2,470.0	-\$5,522.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$2,078.1	\$2,196.0	\$2,350.0	\$154.0

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$10,931.6	\$11,627.0	\$0.0	-\$11,627.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	\$26,532.8	\$24,951.0	\$4,820.0	-\$20,131.0
Brownfields				
Brownfields	\$22,939.3	\$23,647.0	\$17,816.0	-\$5,831.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	\$100,132.8	\$101,665.0	\$95,649.0	-\$6,016.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$160,202.2	\$167,615.0	\$157,820.0	-\$9,795.0
Criminal Enforcement	\$46,342.0	\$47,635.0	\$46,627.0	-\$1,008.0
Environmental Justice	\$5,033.5	\$9,554.0	\$2,729.0	-\$6,825.0
NEPA Implementation	\$13,827.4	\$15,833.0	\$17,937.0	\$2,104.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$225,405.1	\$240,637.0	\$225,113.0	-\$15,524.0
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$72,800.7	\$85,000.0	\$7,300.0	-\$77,700.0
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	\$17,690.4	\$17,553.0	\$0.0	-\$17,553.0
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$10,995.0	\$13,390.0	\$0.0	-\$13,390.0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$14,232.7	\$21,000.0	\$0.0	-\$21,000.0
Geographic Program: Other				
<i>Lake Pontchartrain</i>	\$947.0	\$1,089.0	\$0.0	-\$1,089.0
<i>S.New England Estuary (SNEE)</i>	\$4,842.8	\$5,741.0	\$0.0	-\$5,741.0
<i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i>	\$1,401.5	\$2,736.0	\$0.0	-\$2,736.0
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	\$7,191.3	\$9,566.0	\$0.0	-\$9,566.0
Great Lakes Restoration	\$292,571.0	\$320,000.0	\$320,000.0	\$0.0
Geographic Program: South Florida	\$1,305.2	\$4,845.0	\$3,206.0	-\$1,639.0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	\$8,381.7	\$5,922.0	\$0.0	-\$5,922.0
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	\$27,936.8	\$33,000.0	\$0.0	-\$33,000.0
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	\$453,104.8	\$510,276.0	\$330,506.0	-\$179,770.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$4,003.8	\$3,818.0	\$3,677.0	-\$141.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$444.4	\$840.0	\$1,361.0	\$521.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$5,755.6	\$5,355.0	\$4,986.0	-\$369.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$10,203.8	\$10,013.0	\$10,024.0	\$11.0
Information Exchange / Outreach				
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$12,588.0	\$13,594.0	\$10,862.0	-\$2,732.0
TRI / Right to Know	\$12,136.9	\$12,155.0	\$8,065.0	-\$4,090.0

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$13,780.0	\$13,072.0	\$14,099.0	\$1,027.0
Executive Management and Operations	\$51,243.2	\$47,259.0	\$43,784.0	-\$3,475.0
Environmental Education	\$8,597.1	\$8,580.0	\$0.0	-\$8,580.0
Exchange Network	\$17,090.3	\$15,184.0	\$12,328.0	-\$2,856.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$1,411.3	\$987.0	\$1,080.0	\$93.0
Small Business Ombudsman	\$1,906.9	\$1,824.0	\$1,983.0	\$159.0
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$5,903.7	\$6,173.0	\$2,704.0	-\$3,469.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$124,657.4	\$118,828.0	\$94,905.0	-\$23,923.0
International Programs				
US Mexico Border	\$3,236.0	\$2,693.0	\$0.0	-\$2,693.0
International Sources of Pollution	\$7,011.4	\$6,553.0	\$10,628.0	\$4,075.0
Trade and Governance	\$5,716.8	\$5,365.0	\$0.0	-\$5,365.0
Subtotal, International Programs	\$15,964.2	\$14,611.0	\$10,628.0	-\$3,983.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$7,649.5	\$7,593.0	\$14,012.0	\$6,419.0
IT / Data Management	\$78,748.7	\$80,223.0	\$79,064.0	-\$1,159.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$86,398.2	\$87,816.0	\$93,076.0	\$5,260.0
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Integrated Environmental Strategies	\$10,760.9	\$10,152.0	\$14,200.0	\$4,048.0
Administrative Law	\$4,527.9	\$4,835.0	\$5,104.0	\$269.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$667.4	\$870.0	\$0.0	-\$870.0
Civil Rights Program	\$8,972.5	\$8,814.0	\$9,780.0	\$966.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$51,526.8	\$47,978.0	\$50,263.0	\$2,285.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$14,926.0	\$14,478.0	\$18,082.0	\$3,604.0
Regional Science and Technology	\$1,224.3	\$808.0	\$0.0	-\$808.0
Science Advisory Board	\$3,154.5	\$3,214.0	\$4,031.0	\$817.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$12,616.7	\$13,094.0	\$17,294.0	\$4,200.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$108,377.0	\$104,243.0	\$118,754.0	\$14,511.0
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$72,920.6	\$71,423.0	\$76,603.0	\$5,180.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$321,500.4	\$287,595.0	\$317,345.0	\$29,750.0
Acquisition Management	\$33,799.8	\$30,945.0	\$29,621.0	-\$1,324.0
Human Resources Management	\$43,339.9	\$41,556.0	\$44,538.0	\$2,982.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$23,794.8	\$23,802.0	\$21,452.0	-\$2,350.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$495,355.5	\$455,321.0	\$489,559.0	\$34,238.0
Pesticides Licensing				

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$1,823.4	\$1,605.0	\$0.0	-\$1,605.0
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$55,368.2	\$58,753.0	\$51,268.0	-\$7,485.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$39,444.2	\$38,966.0	\$32,100.0	-\$6,866.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$7,193.6	\$7,722.0	\$6,014.0	-\$1,708.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$103,829.4	\$107,046.0	\$89,382.0	-\$17,664.0
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$131.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$34,554.0	\$36,973.0	\$35,126.0	-\$1,847.0
RCRA: Waste Management	\$58,728.3	\$66,819.0	\$50,399.0	-\$16,420.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$8,840.2	\$8,997.0	\$4,253.0	-\$4,744.0
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$102,122.5	\$112,789.0	\$89,778.0	-\$23,011.0
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Endocrine Disruptors	\$8,178.1	\$7,533.0	\$0.0	-\$7,533.0
Pollution Prevention Program	\$11,657.5	\$11,127.0	\$0.0	-\$11,127.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$64,241.5	\$60,488.0	\$69,004.0	\$8,516.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$11,663.0	\$11,567.0	\$0.0	-\$11,567.0
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$95,740.1	\$90,715.0	\$69,004.0	-\$21,711.0
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	\$11,089.8	\$10,750.0	\$6,863.0	-\$3,887.0
Water: Ecosystems				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$26,425.7	\$29,823.0	\$0.0	-\$29,823.0
Wetlands	\$17,234.9	\$19,241.0	\$22,604.0	\$3,363.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	\$43,660.6	\$49,064.0	\$22,604.0	-\$26,460.0
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	\$1,490.8	\$1,584.0	\$0.0	-\$1,584.0
Drinking Water Programs	\$92,373.1	\$100,903.0	\$97,462.0	-\$3,441.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	\$93,863.9	\$102,487.0	\$97,462.0	-\$5,025.0
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	\$9,349.3	\$9,258.0	\$4,680.0	-\$4,578.0
Surface Water Protection	\$196,146.1	\$198,431.0	\$201,799.0	\$3,368.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	\$205,495.4	\$207,689.0	\$206,479.0	-\$1,210.0
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	\$0.0	\$17,700.0	\$0.0	-\$17,700.0

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Environmental Programs & Management	\$2,596,472.2	\$2,663,356.0	\$2,236,224.0	-\$427,132.0
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$39,929.8	\$41,489.0	\$39,825.0	-\$1,664.0
Total, Inspector General	\$39,929.8	\$41,489.0	\$39,825.0	-\$1,664.0
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$4,259.1	\$6,676.0	\$6,176.0	-\$500.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$23,017.8	\$26,922.0	\$33,377.0	\$6,455.0
Total, Building and Facilities	\$27,276.9	\$33,598.0	\$39,553.0	\$5,955.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Radiation: Protection	\$1,768.6	\$1,985.0	\$2,122.0	\$137.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$8,875.9	\$11,586.0	\$9,747.0	-\$1,839.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	\$1,313.8	\$995.0	\$1,004.0	\$9.0
Enforcement				
Criminal Enforcement	\$7,492.9	\$7,645.0	\$8,479.0	\$834.0
Environmental Justice	\$662.2	\$633.0	\$0.0	-\$633.0
Forensics Support	\$1,402.3	\$1,145.0	\$1,312.0	\$167.0
Superfund: Enforcement	\$135,626.7	\$152,591.0	\$162,504.0	\$9,913.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$6,046.9	\$6,361.0	\$7,330.0	\$969.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$151,231.0	\$168,375.0	\$179,625.0	\$11,250.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$31,526.7	\$31,599.0	\$33,454.0	\$1,855.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$979.3	\$1,017.0	\$915.0	-\$102.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$32,506.0	\$32,616.0	\$34,369.0	\$1,753.0

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Exchange Network	\$1,424.8	\$1,328.0	\$1,293.0	-\$35.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$598.9	\$693.0	\$5,082.0	\$4,389.0
IT / Data Management	\$13,755.5	\$13,792.0	\$13,874.0	\$82.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$14,354.4	\$14,485.0	\$18,956.0	\$4,471.0
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$573.3	\$710.0	\$0.0	-\$710.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$515.0	\$543.0	\$608.0	\$65.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$1,088.3	\$1,253.0	\$608.0	-\$645.0
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$23,772.7	\$21,971.0	\$22,462.0	\$491.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$82,243.2	\$76,473.0	\$76,831.0	\$358.0
Acquisition Management	\$18,593.2	\$20,533.0	\$22,982.0	\$2,449.0
Human Resources Management	\$6,163.7	\$6,548.0	\$5,704.0	-\$844.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$2,517.7	\$2,580.0	\$2,903.0	\$323.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$133,290.5	\$128,105.0	\$130,882.0	\$2,777.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$11,004.7	\$16,463.0	\$11,448.0	-\$5,015.0
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	\$2,864.9	\$12,824.0	\$6,159.0	-\$6,665.0
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$215,077.1	\$189,306.0	\$170,748.0	-\$18,558.0
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$7,679.9	\$7,636.0	\$7,700.0	\$64.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$22,544.5	\$21,125.0	\$21,621.0	\$496.0
Superfund: Remedial	\$604,659.0	\$576,673.0	\$482,329.0	-\$94,344.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	\$849,960.5	\$794,740.0	\$682,398.0	-\$112,342.0
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,209,683.4	\$1,184,755.0	\$1,078,611.0	-\$106,144.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$678.1	\$620.0	\$541.0	-\$79.0
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$258.3	\$321.0	\$450.0	\$129.0

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$847.2	\$868.0	\$796.0	-\$72.0
Acquisition Management	\$70.2	\$163.0	\$138.0	-\$25.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$1,175.7	\$1,352.0	\$1,384.0	\$32.0
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	\$10,133.9	\$9,240.0	\$7,149.0	-\$2,091.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$59,225.6	\$55,040.0	\$38,840.0	-\$16,200.0
LUST Prevention	\$26,829.1	\$25,369.0	\$0.0	-\$25,369.0
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	\$96,188.6	\$89,649.0	\$45,989.0	-\$43,660.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$130.5	\$320.0	\$304.0	-\$16.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$98,172.9	\$91,941.0	\$48,218.0	-\$43,723.0
Inland Oil Spill Programs				
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	\$82.8	\$139.0	\$0.0	-\$139.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$2,393.3	\$2,413.0	\$2,462.0	\$49.0
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$13,715.1	\$15,700.0	\$12,965.0	-\$2,735.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$577.3	\$665.0	\$682.0	\$17.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$599.6	\$664.0	\$522.0	-\$142.0
Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs	\$17,368.1	\$19,581.0	\$16,631.0	-\$2,950.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$24,469.5	\$29,186.0	\$3,000.0	-\$26,186.0
Brownfields Projects	\$91,319.3	\$89,000.0	\$80,000.0	-\$9,000.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$1,625,444.5	\$1,638,826.0	\$1,119,778.0	-\$519,048.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$1,131,822.3	\$1,126,088.0	\$863,235.0	-\$262,853.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$14,653.9	\$25,000.0	\$0.0	-\$25,000.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$99,701.8	\$87,000.0	\$10,000.0	-\$77,000.0
Targeted Airshed Grants	\$31,736.7	\$56,306.0	\$0.0	-\$56,306.0

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Gold King Mine Water Monitoring	\$4,687.3	\$4,000.0	\$0.0	-\$4,000.0
Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities	\$167.0	\$25,408.0	\$0.0	-\$25,408.0
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	\$62.0	\$19,511.0	\$20,000.0	\$489.0
Lead Testing in Schools	\$995.0	\$26,000.0	\$15,000.0	-\$11,000.0
Healthy Schools	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	\$0.0	\$3,000.0	\$2,000.0	-\$1,000.0
Drinking Fountain Lead Testing	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0
Technical Assistance for Treatment Works	\$0.0	\$12,000.0	\$7,500.0	-\$4,500.0
Sewer Overflow Control Grants	\$0.0	\$28,000.0	\$61,450.0	\$33,450.0
Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment	\$0.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$3,025,059.3	\$3,170,325.0	\$2,242,963.0	-\$927,362.0
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$166,360.0	\$172,348.0	\$0.0	-\$172,348.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$96,689.7	\$106,250.0	\$67,892.0	-\$38,358.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$219,874.2	\$228,219.0	\$151,961.0	-\$76,258.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$7,453.4	\$7,789.0	\$0.0	-\$7,789.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
<i>Monitoring Grants</i>	\$17,925.5	\$17,267.0	\$11,884.0	-\$5,383.0
<i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i>	\$207,528.7	\$206,022.0	\$141,799.0	-\$64,223.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$225,454.2	\$223,289.0	\$153,683.0	-\$69,606.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$12,772.7	\$14,183.0	\$9,762.0	-\$4,421.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$9,846.2	\$10,164.0	\$6,995.0	-\$3,169.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$12,435.4	\$12,287.0	\$8,457.0	-\$3,830.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$13,291.0	\$14,049.0	\$10,000.0	-\$4,049.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$101,345.0	\$96,446.0	\$66,381.0	-\$30,065.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$17,510.6	\$24,000.0	\$10,531.0	-\$13,469.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$5,545.5	\$4,610.0	\$0.0	-\$4,610.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$4,597.4	\$4,759.0	\$3,276.0	-\$1,483.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$67,299.0	\$65,476.0	\$44,233.0	-\$21,243.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,590.1	\$1,449.0	\$0.0	-\$1,449.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$12,556.1	\$12,829.0	\$8,963.0	-\$3,866.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$9,619.7	\$9,332.0	\$6,422.0	-\$2,910.0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$8,985.0	\$9,238.0	\$0.0	-\$9,238.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$49,769.5	\$46,190.0	\$31,791.0	-\$14,399.0
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	\$0.0	\$13,000.0	\$10,000.0	-\$3,000.0

	FY 2019 Actuals	Estimated FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Pres Budget	FY 2021 Pres Budget v. Estimated FY 2020 Enacted
Categorical Grant: Nutrients and Harmful Algal Blooms Reduction Grants	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15,000.0	\$15,000.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,042,994.7	\$1,075,907.0	\$605,347.0	-\$470,560.0
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$619.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$4,068,673.6	\$4,246,232.0	\$2,848,310.0	-\$1,397,922.0
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund				
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Waste Management	\$14,485.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	\$14,485.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund				
Water Quality Protection				
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation	\$32,565.9	\$60,000.0	\$25,023.0	-\$34,977.0
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	\$32,565.9	\$60,000.0	\$25,023.0	-\$34,977.0
Subtotal, EPA	\$8,799,691.4	\$9,057,401.0	\$6,817,128.0	-\$2,240,273.0
Cancellation of Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$159,057.0	-\$159,057.0
TOTAL, EPA	\$8,799,691.4	\$9,057,401.0	\$6,658,071.0	-\$2,399,330.0

*For ease of comparison, Superfund transfer resources for the audit and research functions are shown in the Superfund account.

Eliminated Programs

Eliminated Program/Projects

Alternative Dispute Resolution (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.6 M, 5.9 FTE)

This program provides alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services to EPA Headquarters, EPA Regional Offices, and external stakeholders. This elimination of funding reflects the centralization of conflict prevention and the ADR program. Programs across the Agency may pursue ADR support services and training individually.

Beach / Fish Programs (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.6 M, 3.2 FTE)

This program provides science, guidance, technical assistance and nationwide information to state, Tribal, and federal agencies on the human health risks associated with eating locally caught fish/shellfish or wildlife with excessive levels of contaminants, as well as beach monitoring and notification programs. The Agency will encourage states to continue this work within ongoing core programs.

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$9.2 M, 0.0 FTE)

Grants authorized under the BEACH Act support continued development and implementation of coastal recreational water monitoring and public notification programs. After over 17 years of technical guidance and financial support, state and local governments now have the technical expertise and procedures to continue beach monitoring without federal support.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319) (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$172.3 M, 0.0 FTE)

This program provides grants to assist states and tribes in implementing approved elements of Nonpoint Source Programs including: regulatory and non-regulatory programs, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfers, and demonstration projects. The Agency will continue to coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture to target funding, where appropriate, to address nonpoint sources.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$4.6 M, 0.0 FTE)

The Pollution Prevention (P2) program is a tool for advancing environmental stewardship by federal, state and Tribal governments, businesses, communities and individuals. In FY 2021, EPA will focus its resources on core statutory environmental work.

Categorical Grant: Radon (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$7.8 M, 0.0 FTE)

The Program provides funding for the development of state radon programs and disseminates public information and educational materials. The program also provides information on equipment training, data storage and management, and toll-free hotlines. For over 30 years, EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and funding to help states establish their own programs. States could elect to maintain core program work by using state resources rather than using federal resources.

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.5 M, 0.0 FTE)

The Program provides funding for petroleum and hazardous substance release prevention and detection activities including: compliance assistance, state program approvals, and technical equipment reviews and approvals. States could elect to maintain core program work with state resources rather than federal.

Endocrine Disruptors (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$7.5 M, 7.6 FTE)

The Program develops and validates scientific test methods for the routine, ongoing evaluation of pesticides and other chemicals to determine their potential interference with normal endocrine system function. The Program recently developed and validated some tier 1 and tier 2 testing approaches for endocrine disruption. The ongoing functions of the Program will be absorbed into the pesticides program using the currently available tiered testing.

Environmental Education (EE) (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$8.6 M, 9.2 FTE)

This program promotes delivery of environmental education through science-based methodologies that promote public engagement. In recognition of the significant guidance and financial support the EE program has provided to non-profit organizations, local education agencies, universities, community colleges, and state and local environmental agencies, funding for some of the environmental stewardship activities could be leveraged at the state or local level.

Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$17.6 M, 14.7 FTE)

The Program is a partnership of the five Gulf states, Gulf coastal communities, citizens, nongovernmental organizations, and federal agencies working together to initiate cooperative actions by public and private organizations to achieve specific environmental results. EPA will encourage the five Gulf of Mexico states to continue to make progress in restoring the Gulf of Mexico from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Lake Champlain (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$13.4 M, 0.0 FTE)

The Program creates a pollution prevention, control, and restoration plan for protecting the Lake Champlain Basin. EPA will encourage New York and Vermont to continue to make progress in restoring Lake Champlain from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Long Island Sound (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$21.0 M, 0.0 FTE)

The Program supports the implementation of the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the Long Island Sound National Estuary Program. EPA will encourage Long Island Sound states and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring the Sound from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Other (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$9.6 M, 4.7 FTE)

The Program provides funding to develop and implement community-based approaches to mitigate diffuse sources of pollution and cumulative risk for geographic areas including: Lake Pontchartrain, Southern New England Estuary (SNEE), and the Northwest Forest Program. EPA will encourage states and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring these aquatic ecosystems from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Puget Sound (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$33.0 M, 5.7 FTE)

The Program works to protect and restore the Puget Sound, focusing on environmental activities consistent with the State of Washington's 2020 Puget Sound Action Agenda. EPA will encourage state, tribal, and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring the Puget Sound from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$5.9 M, 1.8 FTE)

The Program is aimed at protecting and restoring water quality and ecological health of the San Francisco Bay estuary through partnerships, interagency coordination, and project grants. EPA will encourage the state of California and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring the San Francisco Bay from within core water programs.

Gold King Mine Water Monitoring (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$4.0 M, 0.0 FTE)

This non-recurring program provided grants that supported the development and implementation of a program for monitoring of rivers contaminated by the Gold King Mine Spill. The Agency will continue coordinating with the involved states and tribes from within core water programs.

Indoor Air: Radon Program (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$3.3 M, 9.0 FTE)

Within this program, EPA studies the health effects of radon, assesses exposure levels, sets an action level, provides technical assistance, and advises the public of steps they can take to reduce exposure to radon. For over 30 years, EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and funding to help states establish their own programs.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$25.0 M, 0.0 FTE)

The Program provides for the planning, design, and construction of water and wastewater treatment facilities along the U.S. Mexico border. The State Revolving Funds are a source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in U.S. communities along the border.

LUST Prevention (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$25.4 M, 0.0 FTE)

The Program provides resources to states, tribes, territories, and intertribal consortia for their Underground Storage Tank (UST) programs, with a focus on inspections, enforcement, development of leak prevention regulations, and other program infrastructure. States could elect to maintain core program work with state resources rather than federal.

National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$29.8 M, 36.9 FTE)

The Program works to restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of estuaries and coastal watersheds. EPA will encourage states to continue this work and continue to implement conservation management plans.

Pollution Prevention Program (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$11.1 M, 49.2 FTE)

The program promotes environmentally sound business practices and the development of safer (green) chemicals, technologies, and processes. Partners can continue the best practices that have been shared through this program and continue efforts aimed at reducing pollution.

Reduce Risks from Indoor Air (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$11.8 M, 37.2 FTE)

This program addresses indoor environmental asthma triggers, such as secondhand smoke, dust mites, mold, cockroaches and other pests, household pets, and combustion byproducts through a variety of outreach, education, training and guidance activities.

Regional Science and Technology (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$808 K, 1.7 FTE)

The Program supplies laboratory analysis, field monitoring and sampling, and builds Tribal capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment. Central approach will be replaced with ad hoc efforts.

Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$25.4 M, 1.0 FTE)

The Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program provides grants to eligible entities for use in carrying out projects and activities to assist public water systems in small and disadvantaged communities. EPA will continue to work on awarding the funds appropriated by Congress in FY 2018 and FY 2019. In FY 2021, EPA will continue to request the use of flexible subsidization funding authorities to target small and disadvantaged communities through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) mechanism.

Science Policy and Biotechnology (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.6 M, 4.6 FTE)

The Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) organizes and conducts reviews (typically six to ten each year) by independent, outside scientific experts of science documents, science policies, and/or science programs that relate to EPA's pesticide and toxic program activities. Statutory requirements will be absorbed by the pesticides and toxics programs.

Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$8.7 M, 0.0 FTE)

This program promotes international compliance with the Montreal Protocol by financing the incremental cost of converting existing industries in developing countries to cost-effective ozone friendly technology. EPA will continue domestic ozone-depleting substances reduction work.

Targeted Airshed Grants (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$56.3 M, 0.0 FTE)

This program offers competitive grants to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or PM_{2.5}. This program is regional in nature and affected states can continue to fund work through EPA's core air grant programs and statutes.

Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$11.6 M, 62.9 FTE)

The program addresses exposure to lead from lead-based paint through regulations, certification, and training programs and public outreach efforts. Lead paint certifications will continue under the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program and at the State level with support from EPA's Lead Categorical Grant, a partially restored program in FY 2021. Other forms of lead exposure are addressed through other targeted programs such as the State Revolving Funds to replace lead pipes.

Trade and Governance (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$5.4 M, 15.3 FTE)

This program promotes trade related activities focused on sustaining environmental protection. In FY 2021, EPA will focus its resources on core statutory work.

U.S. Mexico Border (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$2.7 M, 12.4 FTE)

The Program addresses environmental protection of the U.S Mexico border in partnership with the ten (10) Border States, U.S. Tribal government, and the Government of Mexico. In FY 2021, EPA will continue to engage both bilaterally and through multilateral institutions to improve international cooperation to prevent and address the transboundary movement of pollution. The State Revolving Funds also may continue to fund water system improvements in U.S. communities along the border.

Water Quality Research and Support Grants (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$23.7 M, 0.0 FTE)

The program focuses on the development and application of water quality criteria, the implementation of watershed management approaches, and the application of technological options to restore and protect water bodies. States have the ability to develop technical assistance plans for their water systems using Public Water System Supervision funds and set-asides from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

Eliminated Sub-Program/Projects

Atmospheric Protection Program (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$66.0 M)

The following voluntary climate-related partnership programs are proposed for elimination: AgSTAR, Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Coalbed Methane Outreach Program, Combined Heat & Power Partnership, Global Methane Initiative, GreenChill Partnership, Green Power Partnership, Landfill Methane Outreach Program, Natural Gas STAR, Responsible Appliance Disposal Program, SF6 Reduction Partnership for Electric Power Systems, SmartWay, State and Local Climate Energy Program, and Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership. (Note: The FY 2021 President's Budget includes a proposal to authorize the EPA to administer the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees.)

Global Change Research (Research: AE) (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$19.3 M, 42.5 FTE)

The Program develops scientific information that supports policy makers, stakeholders, and society-at-large as they respond to climate change. This elimination prioritizes activities that support decision-making related to core environmental statutory requirements.

STAR Research Grants (Research: AE, CSS, SSWR, SHC) (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$28.6 M, 0.0 FTE)

The Science to Achieve Results, or STAR, funds research grants and graduate fellowships in environmental science and engineering disciplines through a competitive solicitation process and independent peer review. EPA will prioritize activities that support decision-making related to core environmental statutory requirements, as opposed to extramural activities.

WaterSense (Surface Water Protection) (Estimated FY 2020 Enacted: \$4.5 M, 8.0 FTE)

WaterSense is a voluntary partnership program to label water-efficient products as a resource for helping to reduce water use.

Expected Benefits of E-Government Initiatives

eRulemaking

The eRulemaking Line of Business is designed to: enhance public access and participation in the regulatory process through electronic systems; reduce the burden on citizens and businesses in finding relevant regulations and commenting on proposed rulemaking actions; consolidate redundant docket systems; and improve agency regulatory processes and the timeliness of regulatory decisions. EPA has served as the managing partner for this Line of Business; however, in FY 2020, EPA transferred management services to the General Services Administration (GSA). EPA continues to be involved as a partner agency.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	\$1,000.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	\$1,000.0
2021	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	\$1,064.0

Geospatial Line of Business

The Geospatial Line of Business is an intergovernmental project to improve the ability of the public and government to use geospatial information to support the business of government and facilitate decision-making. This initiative will reduce costs and improve agency operations in several areas.

With the implementation of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure Strategic Plan, the geospatial data sets known as National Geospatial Data Assets (NDGA) and associated analytical services have become available on the National Geospatial Platform. These additional datasets and services are easily accessible by federal agencies, their partners, and stakeholders. EPA uses the National Geospatial Platform to obtain data and services for internal analytical purposes as well as to publish outward-facing geospatial capabilities to the public.

While the Department of the Interior is the managing partner, EPA is a leader in developing the vision and operational plans for the implementation of the Geospatial Data Act as well as OMB guidance on Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities and the National Geospatial Platform which incorporates many national geospatial data and analytical services for federal agencies, their partners, and stakeholders. EPA is expected to contribute to the operation of the National Geospatial Platform in FY 2021. The intent is to reduce base costs by providing an opportunity for EPA and other agencies to share approaches on procurement consolidation and include shared services for hosting geospatial data, services and applications.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2019	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	\$225.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	\$225.0
2021	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	\$225.0

USA Jobs

U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) USA Jobs simplifies the process of locating and applying for federal jobs. USA Jobs is a standard job announcement and resume builder website. It is the one-stop for federal job seekers to search for and apply to positions on-line. This integrated process benefits citizens by providing a more efficient process to locate and apply for jobs and assists federal agencies in hiring top talent in a competitive marketplace. The OPM USA Jobs initiative has increased job seeker satisfaction with the federal job application process and is helping the Agency to locate highly-qualified candidates and improve response times to applicants.

The Agency is required to integrate with USA Jobs, to eliminate the need for applicants to maintain multiple user IDs to apply for federal jobs across agencies. The vacancy announcement format is improved for easier readability. The system can maintain up to five resumes per applicant, which allows them to create and store resumes tailored to specific skills. In addition, USA Jobs has a notification feature that keeps applicants updated on the status of the application and provides a link to the Agency's website for detailed information. This self-help USA Jobs feature allows applicants to obtain up-to-date information on the status of their application upon request.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2019	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$130.0
2020	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$130.0
2021 ⁷	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$0.0

Financial Management Line of Business

The Financial Management Line of Business (FM LoB) is a multi-agency effort whose goals include: achieving process improvements and cost savings in the acquisition, development, implementation, and operation of financial management systems. By incorporating the same FM LoB-standard processes as those used by central agency systems, interfaces among financial systems are streamlined and the quality of information available for decision-making is improved.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2019	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$96.0
2020	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$96.0
2021	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$96.0

⁷ EPA will allocate the expected agency contribution for E-Gov and LoB initiatives as provided by OMB.

Grants.gov

The Grants.gov initiative benefits EPA and its grant programs by providing a single location to publish grant opportunities and application packages, and by providing a single site for the grants community to apply for grants using common forms, processes and systems. EPA believes that the central site raises the visibility of its grants opportunities to a wider diversity of applicants.

The grants community benefits from savings in postal costs, paper and envelopes. Applicants save time in searching for agency grant opportunities and in learning the application systems of various agencies. In order to streamline the application process, EPA offers Grants.gov application packages for mandatory state grants (i.e., Continuing Environmental Program Grants).

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2019	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$276.0
2020	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$331.0
2021 ⁸	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$335.0

Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business

The Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) allows EPA and other agencies to access budget-related benefits and services. The Agency has the option to implement LoB-sponsored tools, training and services.

EPA has benefited from the BFELoB by sharing valuable information on how systems and software being developed by the LoB have enhanced work processes. This effort has created a government-only capability for electronic collaboration (Wiki) in which the Budget Community website allows EPA to share budget information internally, with OMB, and with other federal agencies. The Agency also made contributions to the Human Capital Workgroup, participating in development of on-line training modules for budget activities – a valuable resource to all agency budget staff. The LoB has developed the capability to have secure, virtual on-line meetings where participants can view budget-related presentations from their workspace and participate in the discussion through a conference line. The LoB provides regularly scheduled symposia as an additional forum for EPA budget employees.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2019	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	\$110.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	\$110.0
2021 ⁹	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	\$120.0

⁸ EPA will allocate the expected agency contribution for E-Gov and LoB initiatives as provided by OMB.

⁹ EPA will allocate the expected agency contribution for E-Gov and LoB initiatives as provided by OMB.

Federal Human Resources Line of Business

OPM's Human Resources Line of Business (HR LoB) provides the federal government the infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and the core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.

The OPM HR LoB offers common solutions that will enable federal departments and agencies to work more effectively, and to provide managers and executives across the federal government an improved means to meet strategic objectives. EPA will benefit by supporting an effective program management activity which evaluates provider performance, customer satisfaction, and compliance with program goals, on an ongoing basis.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2019	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$68.0
2020	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$69.0
2021	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$69.0

Integrated Acquisition Environment

The Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) is currently comprised of nine government-wide automated applications and/or databases that have contributed to streamlining the acquisition business process across the government. In FY 2012, GSA began the process of consolidating the systems into one central repository called the System for Award Management (SAM). Until the consolidation is complete, EPA continues to leverage these systems via electronic linkages between EPA's Acquisition System (EAS) and the IAE shared systems. Other IAE systems are not linked directly to EAS but benefit the Agency's contracting staff and vendor community as stand-alone resources.

EAS uses data provided by SAM to replace internally maintained vendor data. Contracting officers can download vendor-provided representation and certification information electronically via SAM as well, which allows vendors to submit this information once rather than separately for every contract proposal. Contracting officers are able to access the Excluded Parties List (EPLS) via SAM to identify vendors that are debarred from receiving contract awards.

Contracting officers also can link to the Wage Determination Online to obtain information required under the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. EAS links to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) for submission of contract actions at the time of award. FPDS provides public access to government-wide contract information. The Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System supports vendor submission of subcontracting data for contracts identified as requiring this information. EPA submits synopses of procurement opportunities over \$25,000 to the Federal Business Opportunities website, where the information is accessible to the public. Vendors use this website to identify business opportunities in federal contracting.

Further, the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) requires agencies to unambiguously identify contract, grant, and loan recipients and determine parent/child relationship

and address information. The FFATA taskforce determined that using both the Dun and Bradstreet DUNS Number (standard identifier for all business lines) and Central Contractor Registration (CCR, the single point of entry for data collection and dissemination) are the most appropriate ways to accomplish this. This fee will pay for EPA’s use of this service while reporting grants and/or loans. Funds also may be used to consolidate disparate contract and grant systems into the new SAM.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2019	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$944.0
2020	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$720.0
2021	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$720.0

Federal PKI Bridge

Federal Public Key Infrastructure (FPKI) provides the government with a common infrastructure to administer digital certificates and public-private key pairs, including the ability to issue, maintain, and revoke public key certificates. FPKI leverages a security technique called Public Key Cryptography to authenticate users and data, protect the integrity of transmitted data, and ensure non-repudiation and confidentiality.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$36.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$41.0
2021 ¹⁰	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$46.0

Freedom of Information Act Portal

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Improvement Act of 2016 directed the OMB and the Department of Justice (DOJ) to build a consolidated online request portal that allows a member of the public to submit a request for records to any agency from a single website. DOJ is managing the development and maintenance of this National FOIA Portal. EPA and other federal agencies were asked to contribute to this effort.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$34.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$43.0
2021	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$43.0

¹⁰ EPA will allocate the expected agency contribution for E-Gov and LoB initiatives as provided by OMB.

FY 2021 Administrator's Priorities

Funding for the Administrator's priorities are allocated by program project in the FY 2021 President's Budget with a total of \$2.375 million in the Environmental and Program Management Account and \$125 thousand in the Science and Technology Account.

These funds, which are set aside for the Administrator's priorities, are used to address unforeseen issues that may arise during the year. These funds are used by the Administrator to support critical unplanned issues and the amounts shown in the below table will be reallocated as needed, in accordance with reprogramming limits.

FY 2021 President's Budget Funding for Administrator's Priorities

Appropriation	Program Project	Dollars in Thousands
EPM	Acquisition Management	\$150
EPM	Brownfields	\$25
EPM	Civil Enforcement	\$150
EPM	Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$75
EPM	Compliance Monitoring	\$100
EPM	Criminal Enforcement	\$145
EPM	Drinking Water Programs	\$100
EPM	Exchange Network	\$75
EPM	Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$100
EPM	Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$130
EPM	Human Resources Management	\$25
EPM	International Sources of Pollution	\$50
EPM	IT / Data Management	\$175
EPM	Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$100
EPM	Legal Advice: Support Program	\$75
EPM	NEPA Implementation	\$100
EPM	Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$150
EPM	Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$150
EPM	Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$100
EPM	RCRA: Waste Management	\$25
EPM	Science Advisory Board	\$100
EPM	State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$100
EPM	Surface Water Protection	\$50
EPM	TRI / Right to Know	\$75
EPM	Tribal - Capacity Building	\$50
S&T	Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$25
S&T	Research: Air and Energy	\$50
S&T	Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	\$50
Total		\$2,500

Proposed FY 2021 Administrative Provisions

To further clarify proposed Administrative Provisions that involve more than a simple annual extension or propose a modification to an existing provision, the following information is provided.

Establishment of Authority for Energy Star Fee Collection and Use

The FY 2021 Budget includes a proposal to authorize EPA to administer the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees. Fee collections would begin after EPA undertakes a rulemaking process to determine which products would be covered by fees and the level of fees, and to ensure that a fee system would not discourage manufacturers from participating in the Program or result in a loss of environmental benefits. The fee collections would provide funding to cover an upfront appropriation, and continued expenses to develop, operate, and maintain the ENERGY STAR program. The legislative proposal to authorize collection and spending of the fees is as follows:

Section 131 of The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §6294A, is amended by inserting after paragraph (d):

“(e) User Fees

(1) In General

In accordance with paragraph (a), the Administrator may prescribe by regulation, for application in fiscal year 2021 and in subsequent fiscal years, reasonable fees as the Administrator determines to be necessary to defray costs incurred for entities that participate in the ENERGY STAR program. The regulation will ensure that the fee imposed on each entity is sufficient and not more than reasonably necessary to cover a proportional share of ENERGY STAR program costs incurred in operating and maintaining the Energy Star program, including collection and processing fees. The Administrator shall amend this regulation periodically so as to ensure that the schedule of fees covers such program costs.

(2) Collection of Fees. The Administrator shall prescribe procedures to collect the fees.

(3) Availability of Fees.

(A) Such fees shall be collected and available for ENERGY STAR program administration functions performed by the Agency in an amount and to the extent provided in advance in appropriations acts.”

FIFRA and PRIA Fee Spending Restrictions

Statutory language in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (PRIA 4), signed into law by the President on March 8, 2019, restricts what activities EPA can fund from collections deposited in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund and Pesticide Registration Fund. The FY 2021 Budget carries forward the proposed statutory language from the FY 2020 President’s Budget to allow pesticide maintenance fees and registration service fees to be spent on additional

activities related to registration and reregistration of pesticides, such as processing and review of submitted data, laboratory support and audits, and rulemaking support.

Statutory language would ease spending restrictions related to both FIFRA pesticide maintenance fees and PRIA registration service fees. Since the FIFRA fees are mandatory, separate language has been prepared that will be transmitted at a later date. The proposal to allow EPA to collect and spend PRIA fees in FY 2021 and to authorize expanded use of PRIA fee collections is below. The addition of language specifying that PRIA fees collected in FY 2021 will remain available until expended would simplify aspects of budget execution.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C 136w-8), to remain available until expended.

Notwithstanding section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (& U.S.C. 136w-8(d)(2)), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess fees under section 33 of FIFRA (7 U.S.C 136w-8) for fiscal year 2021.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in addition to the activities specified in section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136w-8), fees collected in this and prior fiscal years under such section shall be available for the following activities as they relate to pesticide licensing: processing and review of data submitted in association with a registration, information submitted pursuant to section 6(a)(2) of FIFRA, supplemental distributor labels, transfers of registrations and data compensation rights, additional uses registered by states under section 24(c) of FIFRA, data compensation petitions, review of minor amendments, and notifications; laboratory support and audits; administrative support; development of policy and guidance; rulemaking support; information collection activities; and the portions of salaries related to work in these areas.

Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (Public Law 112-195) provides EPA with the authority to establish a program to finance, develop, and operate a system for the electronic submission of hazardous waste manifests supported by user fees. In FY 2021, EPA will operate the e-Manifest system and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately \$26 million in e-Manifest user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund. Based upon authority to collect and spend e-Manifest fees provided by Congress in annual appropriations bills, the fees will be utilized for the operation of the system and necessary program expenses. Fees will fully support the e-Manifest program, including future development costs. In recent appropriations acts, Congress has provided an advance on the appropriation for the e-Manifest program, to be reduced by the amount of fees collected so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation of \$0. Because the program is now fully operational and fee-supported, this language is no longer necessary. The language to authorize collection and spending of the fees is below. Language specifying that e-Manifest fees collected in FY 2021 will remain available until expended would simplify aspects of budget execution.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g) for fiscal year 2021, to remain available until expended.

Issuing Grants for PM_{2.5} Monitoring Network under Clean Air Act Sections 103 and 105

Per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6), EPA is directed to use Section 103 of the Clean Air Act to provide grants to states for the PM_{2.5} monitoring network. Accordingly, EPA continues to issue grants to states for the network exclusively under Section 103. EPA requests the flexibility to use both Sections 103 and 105 authorities under the Clean Air Act to issue grants to states for the PM_{2.5} monitoring network.

\$151,961,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to states, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, Tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104-134, and for making grants under Sections 103 and 105 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator.

Current statutory language directs EPA to issue grants in support of the PM_{2.5} monitoring under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act. However, given the maturity of the PM_{2.5} monitoring network, it is appropriate for EPA to provide grants to states to fund the network under Section 105 of the Clean Air Act. The PM_{2.5} monitoring network is a continuing activity in support of air quality management, which aligns with authorized activities under Section 105, whereas Section 103 is intended to fund research, demonstration, and other similar activities. The proposed language gives the Agency more flexibility to award grants under Section 103 and 105 authorities. The Clean Air Act Section 105 authority provides for cost-sharing between EPA and the states with up to 60 percent of costs provided by EPA.

Service Fees for the Administration of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA Fees Rule)

On June 22, 2016, the “Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act” (P.L. 114-182) was signed into law, amending numerous sections of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The amendments provide authority to the Agency to establish fees for certain activities under Sections 4, 5 and 6 of TSCA, as amended, to defray 25 percent of the costs of administering these sections and requirements under Section 14. The amendments removed the previous cap that the Agency may charge for pre-manufacturing notification reviews. Fees collected under the TSCA Fees Rule will be deposited in the TSCA Service Fee Fund for use by EPA. Fees under this structure began to be incurred through EPA rulemaking on October 1, 2018 and replace the former Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fees. Fee revenue of \$2.75 million was collected in FY 2019, all from Section 5 fees for new chemicals reviews. In recent appropriations acts, Congress has provided an advance on the appropriation for the TSCA program, to be reduced by the amount of fees collected so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation of \$0. Because the Program began collecting fees in FY 2019, this language is no longer necessary. Language specifying that TSCA

fees collected in FY 2021 will remain available until expended would simplify aspects of budget execution.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 26(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625(b)) for fiscal year 2021, to remain available until expended.

Oil and Chemical Facility Compliance Assistance

The 2021 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees to provide compliance assistance services for facilities who are required to prepare and submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans or Facility Response Plans under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and for facilities who are required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan under Section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act. These fees are discretionary and would start in 2021 after the Agency establishes procedures for making and accepting a facility's request for voluntary assistance. The fees are offsetting collections and would provide for necessary expenses, including the development, operation, and maintenance of this voluntary compliance assistance service.

The legislative proposals to authorize collection and spending of the fees are as follows:

- *Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness, and Response*

The Administrator may collect fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners and operators of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility located landward of the coastline required to prepare and submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans or Facility Response Plans under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)): Provided, That fees collected for compliance assistance services pursuant to the authority provided in this paragraph by the Administrator shall be deposited in the Inland Oil Spill Programs account and shall remain available until expended for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services: Provided further, That the amount of such fees shall be based on the amount of compliance assistance services provided by the Agency: Provided further, That the owner or operator of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility located landward of the coastline required to prepare and submit a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan or a Facility Response Plan under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)) may request that the Administrator conduct an on-site walk-through of the facility to assist the owner or operator in complying with such section: Provided further, That the walk-through shall be conducted within one year of an accepted request: Provided further, That the Administrator may establish procedures for making and accepting such a request: Provided further, That observations, findings, conclusions, and recommendations made by the Administrator when conducting an on-site walk-through, including any report after an on-site walk-through, shall not in any private action or suit for damages or bodily injury, or in any action under section 505 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1365), be used or admitted as evidence: Provided further, That the Administrator may, by guidance, establish policies for the use of such evidence in actions under the Act.

- *State and Local Prevention and Preparedness*

The Administrator may collect fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners or operators of a stationary source required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan under section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)): Provided, That fees collected for compliance assistance services pursuant to the authority provided in this paragraph by the Administrator in fiscal year 2021 shall be deposited in the Environmental Programs and Management account and shall remain available until September 30, 2022 for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services: Provided further, That the amount of such fees shall be based on the amount of compliance assistance services provided by the Agency: Provided further, That the owner or operator of a stationary source required to prepare and submit, or that has prepared and submitted, a Risk Management Plan under section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)) may request that the Administrator conduct an on-site walk-through of the stationary source to assist the owner or operator in complying with such section: Provided further, That the walk-through shall be conducted within one year of an accepted request: Provided further, That the Administrator may establish procedures for making and accepting such a request: Provided further, That the observations, findings, conclusions, and recommendations made by the Administrator when conducting an on-site walk-through, including any report after an on-site walk-through, shall not in any private action or suit for damages or bodily injury, or in any action under section 304 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7604), be used or admitted as evidence: Provided further, That the Administrator may, by guidance, establish policies for the use of such evidence in actions under the Act.

Student Services Contracting Authority

In the FY 2021 Budget, the Agency requests authorization for the Office of Research and Development (ORD), the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP), and the Office of Water (OW) to hire pre-baccalaureate and post-baccalaureate students in science and engineering fields. This authority would provide ORD, OCSPP, and OW with the flexibility to hire qualified students that work on projects that support current priorities, programmatic functions, and the Agency's environmental goals.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2021 Budget:

The Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water may, using funds appropriated under the headings "Environmental Programs and Management" and "Science and Technology", contract directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 5, for the temporary or intermittent personal services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purposes of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purpose: Provided, That amounts used for this purpose by the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water collectively may not exceed \$2,000,000.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

In the FY 2021 Budget, the Agency requests authorization to establish a minimum 10 percent cost-share requirement for all grant funding awarded by EPA utilizing Great Lakes Restoration Initiative funding except in cases of financial hardship.

Provided, That, EPA's share of the costs of financial assistance funded from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative shall not exceed 90 percent: Provided further, That the Administrator may waive such cost share requirement in the cases of financial hardship.

Attorney Fee and Cost Payments

Making Litigation Costs Transparent – Equal Access for Justice Act (EAJA) FY 2019

Date of Final fee agreement or court disposition	Case Name	Court	Case Number	Judge	Case Disposition	Amount of Fees and/or Costs Paid	Source of Funds	Was amount negotiated or court ordered?	Recipients	Nature of Case	Hourly Rate of Attorney	Hourly rate of Expert Witness
9/18/2018 ¹¹	A Community Voice, California Communities Against Toxics, Healthy Homes Collaborative, New Jersey Citizen Action, New York City Coalition To End Lead Poisoning, Sierra Club, Collectively	9 th Circuit	16-72816	Schroeder, Smith, and Piersol	Court granted the petition for writ of mandamus; DOJ/EPA negotiated fee settlement	\$110,000.00	EPA Appropriations	Negotiated	Earthjustice	Petitioners successfully sought an order from the court requiring EPA to promulgate a rule updating the dust-lead hazard standards and the definition of lead-based paint under the Toxic Substances Control Act	Various Petitioners requested rates from \$300/hr to \$500/hr.	None
10/16/2018	Pineros y Campesinos Unidos Del Noroeste, United Farm Workers, Farmworker Assoc. of FL vs. EPA	Northern District of California	17-cv-03434-JSW	Judge Jeffrey White (Laurel Beeler US Magistrate Judge)	Parties could not agree on fees; Magistrate recommended \$205,144.93 in fees and costs; EPA Challenged Magistrate's recommendation; Court increased fees award to \$236,363.47	\$236,363.47	EPA Appropriations	Court Ordered	Earthjustice	Petitioners successfully challenged EPA's decision to delay the effective date of the Certification of Pesticide Applicators Rule, as inconsistent with APA notice and comment requirements.	Court awarded the requested rates ranging from \$350/hr to \$750/hr.	None

¹¹ This Final fee agreement or court disposition was not included with the EPA's FY 2018 submission which was provided in EPA's FY 2020 Congressional Justification and titled *Attorney Fee and Cost Payments Obligated to FY 2018 Under Equal Access to Justice Act*.

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Plan

Department and component:

Environmental Protection Agency

Purpose: The purpose of this document is to describe the Agency's plan for implementing the Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) program. Per 5 CFR 595.107, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) must approve this plan prior to the Agency entering into any PCA service agreement. Changes to this plan must be reviewed and approved by OMB in accordance with 5 CFR 595.107.

Reporting: In addition to the plan, each year, components utilizing PCA will include their PCA worksheet in the OMB Justification (OMBJ), typically in September. OMB and OPM will use this data for Budget development and congressional reporting.

Plan for Implementing the PCA program:

- 1a) Identify the categories of physician positions the Agency has established are covered by PCA under § 595.103. Please include the basis for each category. If applicable, list and explain the necessity of any additional physician categories designated by your agency (for categories other than I through IV-B). List Any Additional Physician Categories Designated by Your Agency: Pursuant to 5 CFR 595.107, any additional category of physician receiving a PCA, not covered by categories I through IV-B, should be listed and accompanied by an explanation as to why these categories are necessary.

	Category of Physician Position	Covered by Agency (mark "x" if covered)	Basis for Category
Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category I Clinical Position		
	Category II Research Position	X	The small population of EPA Research Physicians experiences modest turnover. The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is used as a retention tool. The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance, some EPA research physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.
	Category III Occupational Health		
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation		
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.		

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Plan (continued)

2) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) for each category of physician in your agency (this should demonstrate that a current need continues to persist). § 595 of 5 CFR Ch. 1 requires that an agency may determine that a significant recruitment and retention problem exists only if all of the following conditions apply:

- Evidence indicates that the Agency is unable to recruit and retain physicians for the category;
- The qualification requirements being sought do not exceed the qualifications necessary for successful performance of the work;
- The Agency has made efforts to recruit and retain candidates in the category; and
- There are not a sufficient number of qualified candidates available if no comparability allowance is paid.

	Category of Physician Position	Recruitment and retention problem
Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category I Clinical Position	
	Category II Research Position	The small population of EPA Research Physicians experiences modest turnover. The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is used as a retention tool. The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance, some EPA research physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.
	Category III Occupational Health	
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation	
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.	

3) Explain how the Agency determines the amounts to be used for each category of physicians.

	Category of Physician Position	Basis of comparability allowance amount
Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category I Clinical Position	
	Category II Research Position	EPA reviews the experience and technical expertise of the candidates. Combined with other salary ranges in the private sector and in review of other federal agencies, the Agency tries to be within a range that allows the Agency to retain the employees.
	Category III Occupational Health	
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation	
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.	

4) Does the Agency affirm that the PCA plan is consistent with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5948 and the requirements of § 595 of 5 CFR Ch. 1?

Yes

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet

1) Department and component:

Environmental Protection Agency

2) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) justifying the need for the PCA pay authority.

(Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)
 Historically, the number of EPA Research Physicians is between three and seven positions. This small population experiences modest turnover. The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is used as a retention tool.

 One physician retired in early FY 2019; EPA plans to use the PCA to recruit and retain a qualified candidate to fill this vacancy.

3-4) Please complete the table below with details of the PCA agreement for the following years:

	PY 2019 (Actual)	CY 2020 (Estimates)	BY* 2021 (Estimates)
3a) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs	2	3	3
3b) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements			
3c) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements	2	3	3
4a) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)	\$171,000	\$176,300	\$178,000
4b) Average Annual PCA Payment	\$29,900	\$29,900	\$29,900

*BY data will be approved during the BY Budget cycle. Please ensure each column is completed.

5) Explain the degree to which recruitment and retention problems were alleviated in your agency through the use of PCAs in the prior fiscal year.

(Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)


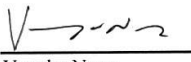
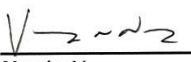
 The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance, some EPA research physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.

6) Provide any additional information that may be useful in planning PCA staffing levels and amounts in your agency.

An agency with a very small number of physician positions and a low turn-over rate among them still needs the allowance authority to maintain the stability of the small population. Those who opt for federal employment in opposition to private sector employment still want the maximum pay available in the federal sector. Were it not for the PCA, EPA would regularly lose some of its physicians to other federal agencies that offer the allowance, requiring EPA to refill vacant positions. Turn-over statistics should be viewed in this light.

IT Resources Statement

IT Resource Statements
Environmental Protection Agency
IT Resource Statements for FY 2021 CJ Budget Submission

OMB Guidance	EPA Statement	Signature/Date
<p>A statement that the CIO collaborated with all component CIOs, the Senior Agency Official for Privacy (SAOP), and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) on the IT Budget submissions, and that IT includes appropriate estimates of all IT resources included in the budget request/President's Budget.</p>	<p>The CIO collaborates regularly with Senior IT Leaders on IT service and resource priorities. For the FY21 CJ Submission planning cycle, the OCIO reviewed all investments in the Agency IT Portfolio Summary (AITPS) with the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) and provided feedback to all Program offices' regarding their Major IT Investments. The CIO also conducted IT portfolio reviews, with OCFO participation, that covered all CPIC investments and their projected FY21 CJ Submission figures. The FY21 CPIC major estimates in this budget submission are consistent with data presented in the IT Portfolio Reviews.</p>	<div style="text-align: right;">  1/29/2020 Date David Bloom Acting Chief Financial Officer </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  1/29/2020 Date Vaughn Noga Chief Information Officer Senior Agency Official for Privacy </div>
<p>A statement from the CIO indicating the extent to which the CIO has reviewed and had significant input in approving IT Investments included in this budget request. For example, if the CIO has reviewed and approved all the Investments from Bureau/Component/Operating Division/Mode A, B, and C, but not D, then the statement must identify that the CIO reviewed and approved Investments from Bureau/Component/Operating Division/Mode A, B, and C.</p>	<p>The CIO has significant input in approving IT investments operated by the Office of Mission Support (OMS). As noted above, the CIO also reviewed all CPIC investments annually as part of the OMB Submission process. Additionally, the CIO annually reviews the topline budget numbers for the Agency's IT Investment Portfolio with a focus on topline by RPIOs, by CPIC Investment Category level, by Part 1, 2, and 3 of IT Portfolio, by appropriation, by IT spend type, by IT Tower, and by program. CIO also reviews all new, consolidated, eliminated and retired investments.</p>	<div style="text-align: right;">  1/29/2020 Date Vaughn Noga Chief Information Officer </div>

IG's Comments on the FY 2021 President's Budget



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 10 2020

OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Honorable Mick Mulvaney
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Mulvaney:

Pursuant to Section 6(g)(3)(E) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, I am submitting comments concerning the President's proposed fiscal year (FY) 2021 budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Office of Inspector General (OIG). Section 6(g)(3)(E) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 provides that:

The President shall include in each budget of the United States Government submitted to Congress—

(E) any comments of the affected Inspector General with respect to the proposal if the Inspector General concludes that the budget submitted by the President would substantially inhibit the Inspector General from performing the duties of the office.

The proposed FY 2021 budget, which reduces the OIG's budget by over \$3 million from the FY 2020 enacted appropriations, can create a significant challenge for the EPA OIG and our ability to accomplish our mission of oversight for the EPA and the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB). A budget at this level would destabilize the OIG and have an immediate negative impact on the OIG's production capacity and ability to respond to ever-demanding and increased workload requirements. As such, I do not agree with the President's budget request, and argue that such a proposal would substantially inhibit the OIG from performing the duties of the office, including mandatory responsibilities explicitly required by federal law.

The vision of the OIG is to be a premier oversight organization trusted to speak the truth, promote good governance, and contribute to improved human health and the environment. The OIG's primary deliverables are independent audits, evaluations, and criminal and employee misconduct investigations. These activities are labor intensive. Many audits are mandated by Congress, and as the OIG attempts to continue to balance its workload with a tight annual budget of \$53 million, a budget of \$49.6 million would virtually eliminate our ability to perform many discretionary audits and evaluations.

The OIG's work adds value and enhances public trust and safety by keeping the heads of the EPA and the CSB, along with Congress, fully and immediately informed of problems and deficiencies. Our work also keeps agency heads informed of the necessity for and progress of corrective actions, helps to hold

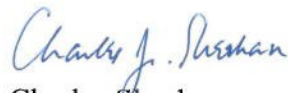
the agencies accountable, and provides valuable management tools that represent a substantial source of the OIG's ability to produce a positive return on investment to taxpayers. Further, the OIG's mandatory audits and investigations are not performed by any other entity within the EPA or the CSB. As a result, responses that are not timely due to limited resources create an unacceptable risk to the agencies the OIG oversees and the taxpayers' investment in them.

The OIG consistently provides a significant positive return on investment to the public by recommending improvements in the delivery of the EPA's and the CSB's respective missions such as reduction in operation and environmental risks, costs savings and recoveries, and improvements in program efficiencies and integrity. While the OIG receives multiple and varied inquiries to review the EPA's and the CSB's actions or inaction, in recent years, such requests have exceeded the OIG's ability to handle them all, due to a significant lack of resources. The OIG has had to inform congressional and other requestors that we cannot undertake a requested review, can only do a portion of the requested work, or will try to do it at a later time. These requests include projects that we believe would have significant value, but we must forego due to our significant lack of resources resulting in a diminished capacity to adequately respond.

I urgently and respectfully request that the President's budget recognize the work the OIG has done in reshaping the workforce, and the greater vulnerability to our agencies that any reduction of OIG funding would create, along with the loss of return on investment. I also request that the OIG's budget request of \$59.3 million be recognized. If not, as provided by the Inspector General Act, I request that these comments be included in transmitting the President's Budget to Congress.

If you or your staff have any questions, or would like to meet to discuss this matter, you may reach me at (202) 566-0394 or at Sheehan.Charles@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Charles Sheehan
Acting Inspector General

cc: Michael Horowitz, Chair, Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
Matthew Z. Leopold, General Counsel, EPA
David Bloom, Acting Chief Financial Officer, EPA

EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office

FY 2021 President's Budget						
NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE	
OA	Immediate Office	\$3,924	\$536	\$4,460	22.1	
	Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations	\$7,094	\$206	\$7,301	40.3	
	Office of Public Affairs	\$5,369	\$147	\$5,516	30.5	
	Office of Public Engagement	\$2,112	\$53	\$2,165	12.0	
	Office of Policy	\$27,402	\$8,285	\$35,688	137.2	
	Children's Health Protection	\$1,498	\$50,608	\$52,106	7.9	
	Office of Civil Rights	\$3,488	\$346	\$3,835	18.5	
	Executive Secretariat	\$1,936	\$42	\$1,978	11.0	
	Executive Services	\$2,623	\$161	\$2,784	14.9	
	Homeland Security	\$2,024	\$305	\$2,329	9.3	
	Science Advisory Board	\$3,853	\$104	\$3,957	18.7	
	Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	\$1,434	\$771	\$2,204	10.0	
	Regional Resources	\$39,324	\$3,106	\$42,431	222.3	
	OA TOTAL		\$102,081	\$64,672	\$166,753	554.7
	OAR	Immediate Office	\$7,952	\$6,117	\$14,069	47.7
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards		\$40,826	\$8,655	\$49,481	240.7	
Office of Atmospheric Programs		\$21,569	\$12,488	\$34,057	117.4	
Office of Transportation and Air Quality		\$52,033	\$25,843	\$77,876	296.7	
Office of Radiation and Indoor Air		\$12,285	\$5,553	\$17,838	72.0	
Regional Resources		\$72,168	\$175,342	\$247,510	429.0	
OAR TOTAL			\$206,834	\$233,998	\$440,832	1,203.5
OCFO	Immediate Office	\$1,999	\$2,723	\$4,723	12.0	
	Office of Budget	\$6,330	\$2,003	\$8,334	38.0	
	Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability	\$3,665	\$347	\$4,012	22.0	
	Office of Technology Solutions	\$7,680	\$27,350	\$35,030	46.1	
	Office of Resource and Information Management	\$22,224	\$835	\$23,059	11.0	
	Office of the Controller	\$1,832	\$2,928	\$4,760	131.4	

NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
OCFO	OCFO eEnterprise	\$667	\$329	\$996	4.0
	Regional Resources	\$33,254	\$1,190	\$34,444	196.0
	OCFO Total	\$77,652	\$37,705	\$115,357	460.5
OCSPP	Immediate Office	\$5,864	\$1,963	\$7,827	32.7
	Office of Pesticide Programs	\$73,694	\$3,640	\$77,335	410.9
	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics	\$49,751	\$21,272	\$71,023	273.4
	Office of Science Coordination and Policy	\$883	\$13	\$896	4.9
	Regional Resources	\$13,339	\$17,075	\$30,413	75.6
	OCSPP TOTAL	\$143,531	\$43,963	\$187,494	797.5
OECA	Immediate Office	\$7,368	\$1,364	\$8,732	39.9
	Office of Civil Enforcement	\$17,635	\$4,373	\$22,009	98.8
	Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training	\$53,424	\$10,701	\$64,126	257.1
	Office of Compliance	\$18,013	\$28,680	\$46,694	104.4
	Federal Facilities Enforcement Office	\$2,321	\$398	\$2,718	12.7
	Office of Site Remediation Enforcement	\$11,619	\$25,735	\$37,354	65.4
	Regional Resources	\$296,313	\$13,785	\$310,098	1,670.3
	OECA Total	\$406,694	\$85,037	\$491,731	2,248.6
OGC	Immediate Office	\$2,384	\$130	\$2,514	11.8
	Air and Radiation Law Office	\$6,869	\$75	\$6,944	33.8
	Pesticides and Toxic Substances Law Office	\$3,595	\$50	\$3,645	19.7
	Solid Waste and Emergency Response Law Office	\$2,346	\$60	\$2,406	11.5
	Water Law Office	\$3,535	\$80	\$3,615	17.4
	Civil Rights - Title VI	\$1,692	\$50	\$1,742	23.6
	Other Legal Support	\$16,694	\$5,469	\$22,163	66.3
	Regional Resources	\$27,837	\$991	\$28,828	137.4
	OGC TOTAL	\$64,952	\$6,905	\$71,857	321.5

FY 2021 President's Budget

NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
OIG	Immediate Office	\$530	\$17	\$547	3.3
	Office of Audit	\$24,119	\$609	\$24,728	136.9
	Office of Congressional, Public Affairs and Management	\$2,956	\$69	\$3,026	16.7
	Office of Chief of Staff	\$6,172	\$3,955	\$10,127	35.9
	Office of Investigations	\$10,640	\$505	\$11,145	49.2
	OIG TOTAL	\$44,417	\$5,155	\$49,572	242.0
	OITA	Immediate Office	\$430	\$52	\$481
Office of Regional and Bilateral Affairs		\$1,329	\$3,167	\$4,496	8.0
Office of Global Affairs and Policy		\$1,433	\$2,905	\$4,338	8.5
Office of Management and International Services		\$797	\$884	\$1,681	4.0
American Indian Environmental Office		\$2,716	\$940	\$3,655	14.3
Regional Resources		\$9,706	\$44,591	\$54,297	55.9
OITA TOTAL		\$16,411	\$52,538	\$68,949	92.7
OLEM	Immediate Office	\$5,344	\$5,001	\$10,345	30.4
	Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office	\$2,362	\$626	\$2,988	13.2
	Office of Communication, Partnership, and Analysis	\$1,940	\$1,213	\$3,154	11.1
	Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation	\$25,060	\$70,224	\$95,284	146.3
	Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery	\$20,755	\$11,696	\$32,452	115.5
	Office of Underground Storage Tanks	\$2,870	\$761	\$3,631	16.3
	Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization	\$2,116	\$11,211	\$13,327	12.1
	Office of Emergency Management	\$10,495	\$26,196	\$36,691	59.6
	Regional Resources	\$256,312	\$595,190	\$851,502	1,477.5
	OLEM TOTAL	\$327,253	\$722,120	\$1,049,373	1,882.0

FY 2021 President's Budget

NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
OMS	Immediate Office	\$14,294	\$22,505	\$36,800	81.6
	Environmental Appeals Board	\$2,400	\$27	\$2,427	11.3
	Administrative Law Judges	\$2,657	\$35	\$2,692	12.5
	Office of Administration	\$18,835	\$341,137	\$359,972	85.6
	Office of Human Resources	\$19,157	\$7,519	\$26,675	88.6
	OARM - Research Triangle Park	\$13,128	\$34,409	\$47,537	78.9
	Office of Grants and Debarment	\$8,994	\$4,684	\$13,678	53.5
	OARM - Cincinnati	\$11,603	\$15,670	\$27,273	70.5
	Office of Acquisition Solutions	\$30,162	\$9,168	\$39,330	181.9
	Office of Enterprise Information Programs	\$6,153	\$9,593	\$15,746	33.4
	Office of Information Management	\$10,883	\$22,284	\$33,167	57.5
	Office of Digital Services & Technical Architecture	\$3,984	\$1,707	\$5,691	22.1
	Office of Customer Advocacy, Policy & Portfolio Management	\$5,499	\$2,146	\$7,645	30.5
	Office of Information Security & Privacy	\$2,680	\$17,039	\$19,719	13.9
	Office of Information Technology Operations	\$1,823	\$2,483	\$4,307	10.0
	Regional Resources	\$80,583	\$53,373	\$133,956	431.4
	OMS TOTAL	\$232,833	\$543,781	\$776,614	1,263.2
RD	ORD Headquarters	\$39,326	\$19,946	\$59,272	208.2
	Center for Computational Toxicology & Exposure	\$21,714	\$23,061	\$44,775	132.5
	Center for Environmental Measurements & Modeling	\$44,793	\$21,189	\$65,982	251.5
	Center for Public Health & Environmental Assessment	\$54,077	\$18,919	\$72,996	304.8
	Center for Environmental Solutions & Emergency	\$39,024	\$20,119	\$59,143	218.5
	Regional Resources*	\$33,163	\$12,039	\$45,202	192.1
	ORD TOTAL	\$232,097	\$115,273	\$347,370	1,307.6

FY 2021 President's Budget

NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
OW	Immediate Office	\$10,294	\$3,698	\$13,992	60.0
	Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	\$29,213	\$74,897	\$104,111	167.7
	Office of Science and Technology	\$18,124	\$11,542	\$29,665	105.4
	Office of Wastewater Management	\$21,500	\$101,740	\$123,240	123.7
	Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds	\$14,159	\$40,069	\$54,228	83.1
	Regional Resources	\$184,362	\$2,541,627	\$2,725,990	1,077.9
	OW TOTAL	\$277,652	\$2,773,574	\$3,051,226	1,617.8
Subtotal Agency Resources		\$2,132,407	\$4,684,721	\$6,817,128	\$11,992
	Less Rescission of Prior Year Funds			(\$159,057)	
	Reimbursable FTE				618.6
Total Agency Resources		\$2,132,407	\$4,684,721	\$6,658,071	12,610.2

* To enhance collaboration and coordination of research across EPA, starting in FY 2020 the Office of Research and Development is the National Program Manager of regional laboratories. Resources did not cross appropriations or program projects to support this change in the management of EPA regional labs.

FY 2021: Consolidations, Realignment, or Other Transfer or Resources

There are no consolidations, realignments, or other transfers of resources from one program project to another associated with the FY 2021 budget submission. The Agency continues to consider enhancements and administrative efficiencies. Areas for potential future consideration are outlined below.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

In implementation of the requirements of the *Foundations for Evidence Based Policy Act (P.L. 115-435)*, the Agency is working to establish a new Central Evaluation Office in the Office of Chief Financial Officer and has requested targeted resources in FY 2021 to support the Central Evaluation Office. As part of this work, EPA may consider a minor internal reorganization to streamline operations to better support its EPA customers.

Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention

As part of EPA's long-term commitment to ensure the effective advancement of the chemicals safety program to protect human health and the environment from potential risks of pesticides and toxic chemicals, the Agency's Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention will establish a presence in Research Triangle Park (RTP), North Carolina. Positions in RTP will be filled competitively and will not involve reassignments or involuntary moves, and the effort will utilize existing EPA space and resources. Establishing a presence in RTP is expected to improve recruitment of scientific staff and increase capacity to meet OCSPP's statutory and regulatory milestones under TSCA, FIFRA, FQPA, ESA, and associated statutes.

Office of Mission Support

The Office of Mission Support (OMS) was created on November 26, 2018 through a reorganization that combined the functions of the Offices of Administration and Resources Management and the Office of Environmental Information. In the year since the reorganization, EPA has identified potential opportunities to further streamline operations. As the Agency evaluates these options, OMS may consider a second internal reorganization to better support its EPA customers.

S. 2276 – Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act

Public Law No: 115-414, January 3, 2019

In accordance with the reporting requirements of the Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act, Agencies are to submit reports on outstanding recommendations in the annual budget submitted to Congress.

For the FY 2021 budget justification, EPA has developed a report listing each open, closed, or unimplemented public recommendation for corrective action from the Office of the Inspector General along with the implementation status of each recommendation.

EPA is also working to develop a report listing each open, closed, or unimplemented public recommendation of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the implementation status of each GAO recommendation, however the Agency requires additional time to complete this report. EPA will publish an addendum to this Congressional Justification when the report on GAO's recommendations is finalized.

The Agency's GAO-IG Act Report will be available at the following link:

<https://www.epa.gov/cj>

EPA OIG Open Recommendations and Corrective Actions

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
17-P00378-001	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Deputy Administrator: 5. Examine all of the EPA’s web-based risk screening and mapping tools to ensure the need for each tool and to avoid potential overlap, duplication and waste.</p>	2017-09-07
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> On July 3, 2017, then acting Deputy Administrator, Mike Flynn issued a memorandum agreeing with the OIG and asked OEI and the Chief Information Officer to review their existing policies and procedures to ensure that sufficient mechanisms are in place to identify potential overlap or duplication during the development or modification of any web-based risk screening and mapping tools. We have requested an update from OMS on this matter. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
18-P00240-001	<p>Recommendation 1: Establish a strategic vision and objectives for managing the use of citizen science that identifies: a. Linkage to the agency’s strategic goals, b. Roles and responsibilities for implementation, and c. Resources to maintain and build upon existing agency expertise</p>	2018-09-05
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The agency concurs with this recommendation and will establish an agencywide work group to establish a more formal strategic vision and objectives for managing the use of citizen science, including policies, procedures and clear objectives for how to collect, manage and use citizen science to support the agency's mission. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	
	<p>Recommendation 2: Through appropriate EPA offices, direct completion of an assessment to identify the data management requirements for using citizen science data and an action plan for addressing those requirements, including those on sharing and using data, data format/standards, and data testing/validation.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The agency concurs with this recommendation and will complete an assessment and action plan to identify and address data management requirements for citizen science. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	
19-P00267-001	<p>Recommendation 1: Amend guidance for the Regulatory Reform Task Force to specify: a) the frequency of meetings.</p>	2019-08-09
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The Chair of the Regulatory Reform Task Force will send a message to the members of the TF that addresses the issues identified in these recommendations. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>Recommendation 2: Amend guidance for the Regulatory Reform Task Force to specify: b) the public dissemination of progress reports and regulatory and deregulatory recommendations.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The Chair of the Regulatory Reform Task Force will send a message to the members of the Task Force that addresses the issues identified in these recommendations. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Amend guidance for the Regulatory Reform Task Force to specify: c) the frequency and means of stakeholder outreach.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The Chair of the Regulatory Task Force will send a message to the members of the TF that addresses the issues identified in these recommendations. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 4: Establish or identify an accessible portal that can provide up-to-date information on both the EPA’s deregulatory and regulatory actions taken under Executive Order 13771.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> In addition to maintaining existing sources of information on EO 13771 regulatory actions, EPA will establish a new web page that will list the final regulatory actions as they are completed. EPA will establish the web page by Q2 FY20. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 5: Amend guidance for the Regulatory Reform Task Force to specify: a) the frequency of meetings.</p> <p>Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The Chair of Regulatory Reform Task Force will send a message to the members of the Task Force that addresses the issues identified in these recommendations. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-F00003-007	<p>Recommendation 1: Implement controls to enforce the required verification of individuals’ identity every time individuals enter the computer rooms.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Updates to badge readers are anticipated in the future, though a specific timeframe has not been established. OMS will review this requirement as it relates to the new badge readers. In the interim, the computer room referenced in this report is not a standalone facility, it is a controlled room within a controlled building. Physical security is multi-layered for access to the campus, starting with the exterior, then within buildings, then within rooms. The individual’s identity is verified physically by visual inspection of a federal ID at RTP Campus gates; by PIV swipe and guard verification that the face matches the picture that shows up on their monitor; by PIV access to elevator to computer room floor; and finally, by PIV at computer room entrance. This is an accepted physical security practice in accordance with Federal standards. Status: Adhering</p>	2018-11-14

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
16-F00040-130	Recommendation 1: Implement an internal control process for transferring the management of an application's user access to the Application Management Staff.	2015-11-16
	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2017-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Upon availability of resources and completion of other high priority IT projects (i.e., CVE and Account Code Structure Project), OCFO will transfer the management of all application user access processes to the Office of Technology Solutions, Application Management Staff. Status: Delayed	
	Recommendation 2: Conduct an inventory of OCFO systems managed by the Application Management Staff and create or update supporting access management documentation for each application.	
	Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2017-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Upon availability of resources and completion of other high priority IT projects (i.e., CVE and ACS), OCFO will conduct an inventory of OCFO systems managed by OTS/AMS and create or update supporting access management documentation for each application. Status: Delayed	
17-F00046-130	Recommendation 1: Work with the Compass Financials service provider to establish controls for creating and locking administrative accounts.	2016-11-15
	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2021-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The agency will work with the service provider to analyze alternatives for controls and establish an action plan. Status: Adhering	
	Recommendation 2: Work with the Compass Financials service provider to develop and implement a methodology to monitor accounts with administrative capabilities.	
	Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2021-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The agency will work with the service provider to analyze alternative methodologies and establish an action plan. Status: Adhering	
16-P00275-140	Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation: Determine whether additional action is needed to mitigate any adverse air quality impacts of the Renewable Fuel Standard as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act.	2016-08-18
	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2024-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation, and we acknowledge the statute's requirement to determine whether additional action is needed to mitigate any adverse air quality impacts in light of the anti-backsliding study. That study, discussed in Corrective Action 2, would need to be completed prior to any such determination taking place. Status: Adhering	
	Recommendation 2: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation: Complete the anti-backsliding study on the air quality impacts of the Renewable Fuel Standard as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act.	
	Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2024-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>OAR agrees with this recommendation, and we acknowledge the statutory obligation for an anti-backsliding study under Clean Air Act section 211(v) (as amended by EISA section 209). EPA has already taken a number of time-consuming and resource-intensive steps that are important prerequisites for the anti-backsliding study. For example, OAR conducted a vehicle emissions test program designed to evaluate the impacts of gasoline properties (including aromatics and ethanol concentration) on vehicle exhaust emissions, https://www3.epa.gov/otaq/models/moves/epact.htm. This study is the largest, most comprehensive, and most carefully designed and implemented study to date on the impacts of fuel changes on emissions from recent model year gasoline vehicles. Using the data from this study, OAR then updated the fuel effects model in its tool for estimating motor vehicle emissions, the Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES). This update was released in 2014. However, as the OIG report correctly notes, there are multiple intermediate research steps that still need to be completed before OAR can plan, fund and conduct a comprehensive anti-backsliding study. These steps include development of baseline, current, and projected scenarios for how renewable fuels have and might be produced, distributed, and used to fulfill the RFS requirements, generation of emissions inventories, and air quality modeling, all of which are time-consuming and resource-intensive. Furthermore, this work must be conducted on top of other statutorily-required actions under the RFS program, many of which are carried out by the same group of staff and managers. Status: Adhering</p>	
17-P00249-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Revise the benzene regulations to require that attest engagements verify annual average benzene concentrations and volumes with batch reports, to ensure that credits needed or generated are correct.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees that this recommendation could further enhance our oversight of the gasoline benzene program but addressing this recommendation requires a change to our compliance regulations, which necessitates the promulgation of a rule. OAR agrees to propose specifications to address this recommendation in the next appropriate proposed fuels rule. However, OAR notes that all rules follow an established rule making process so the content of final rules cannot be pre-determined. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Revise the annual benzene report so that facilities must report the number of benzene deficits or credits at the end of the current reporting year.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees that this recommendation could further enhance our oversight of the gasoline benzene program but addressing this recommendation requires a change to our compliance regulations, which necessitates the promulgation of a rule. OAR agrees to propose specifications to address this recommendation in the next appropriate proposed fuels rule. However, OAR notes that all rules follow an established rule making process so the content of final rules cannot be pre-determined. Status: Adhering</p>	2017-06-08

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>Recommendation 3: Improve controls over the reporting system to assure facility-submitted data are of the quality needed to assess compliance with the regulations. These controls should provide reasonable assurance that the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Volumes and average benzene concentrations in facilities' annual benzene reports match those calculated based on their batch reports. b. Benzene concentrations in facility batch reports and annual benzene reports contain two decimal places. c. Production dates match the compliance year in facility reports. d. Facilities use only valid product codes in their reports. e. Only valid company and facility identification numbers are used. f. Maximum average benzene concentrations for the second compliance period and beyond match the corresponding annual average benzene concentrations. g. Import companies aggregate their facilities and submit just one annual benzene report. h. All required reports are submitted. <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees that this recommendation would further enhance our oversight of the gasoline benzene program. Addressing this recommendation through an IT solution, however, would require substantial new investment in our IT systems and neither the President's Budget Request for FY 2018 nor FY 2019 provided for an investment of the size necessary to implement the OIG's recommended IT improvements. OAR continues to expect limited discretionary funds for IT projects going forward and is therefore focusing on effectively operating and maintaining existing registration and compliance data systems for the fuels programs. In lieu of IT investments for the current gasoline benzene program, the Agency commits to issuing a guidance document and conducting a webinar to educate stakeholders not only on compliance requirements of the current program but also potential changes under discussion as part of the Agency's forthcoming fuels regulation streamlining rulemaking which is expected to be proposed in 2020 (https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaViewRule?pubId=2018_10&RIN=2060-AT31). The guidance and webinar are expected to cover the following subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline benzene program requirements <input type="checkbox"/> what the requirements are and who is subject to them; <input type="checkbox"/> Averaging, Banking, and Trading Program; <input type="checkbox"/> Sampling, Testing, and Retention requirements; <input type="checkbox"/> Recordkeeping and reporting requirements, including information on how to use EPA's reporting forms and fuel compliance information systems; <input type="checkbox"/> Attest engagements; and 	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Violations and penalties. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 4: Ensure the integrity of benzene credit trading by developing and implementing a process to verify that annual average benzene concentration and total volume values that facilities input into the trading database are supported by batch reports.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees that this recommendation would further enhance our oversight of the gasoline benzene program. Addressing this recommendation through an IT solution, however, would require substantial new investment in our IT systems and neither the President’s Budget Request for FY 2018 nor FY 2019 provided for an investment of the size necessary to implement the OIG’s recommended IT improvements. OAR continues to expect limited discretionary funds for IT projects going forward and is therefore focusing on effectively operating and maintaining existing registration and compliance data systems for the fuels programs. In lieu of IT investments for the current gasoline benzene program, the Agency commits to issuing a guidance document and conducting a webinar to educate stakeholders not only on compliance requirements of the current program but also potential changes under discussion as part of the Agency’s forthcoming fuels regulation streamlining rulemaking which is expected to be proposed in 2020 (https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaViewRule?pubId=2018_10&RIN=2060-AT31). The guidance and webinar are expected to cover the following subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline benzene program requirements <input type="checkbox"/> what the requirements are and who is subject to them; <input type="checkbox"/> Averaging, Banking, and Trading Program; <input type="checkbox"/> Sampling, Testing, and Retention requirements; <input type="checkbox"/> Recordkeeping and reporting requirements, including information on how to use EPA’s reporting forms and fuel compliance information systems; <input type="checkbox"/> Attest engagements; and <input type="checkbox"/> Violations and penalties. Status: Adhering 	
18-P00181-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Define performance measures to assess the performance of the EPA’s light-duty vehicle compliance program.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2021-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation. OAR currently uses in-use vehicle emissions testing data to track light-duty emissions compliance over time. OAR will develop additional performance measures to better monitor emissions compliance and program success.</p> <p>OAR will implement this recommendation in four phases: 1) develop the performance measures; 2) implement, gather data, and evaluate; 3) revise measures as informed by evaluation, then fully implement</p>	2018-05-15

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	measures; and 4) use those measures to inform program management moving forward. We project that this will be a three-year process. Step one will be completed by the end of Q2, FY2019. Step two will be completed at the end of Q2, FY2020, and step three will be completed at the end of Q2, FY2021. Step 4 is ongoing. Status: Adhering	
18-P00241-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Revise the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. Quality Management Plan to state whether the agency is developing quality assurance project plans or equivalent documents to meet EPA Quality System requirements for developing or revising preferred air quality dispersion models.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> In response to this recommendation, EPA proposes the following action: 1. The AQMG Manager will coordinate with the OAQPS QA Manager to modify the OAQPS QMP so that it clearly states how the process for developing and revising preferred air quality models is conducted and adheres to EPA Quality System requirements. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Develop a quality assurance project plan or equivalent documents describing the results of systematic planning before developing a new air quality dispersion model or undertaking any significant revisions in the future to existing preferred air quality dispersion models, which are codified in Appendix A to Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> In response to this recommendation, EPA proposes the following action: 1. EPA will develop the AERMOD System Development and Update Plan. The plan serves several functions. In addition to generally describing the SOPs for model development, the plan will provide detailed descriptions of the model development and update process outlined in EPA's Guideline which relies upon EPA's ADP requirements for the federal rulemaking process. The ADP process provides a robust process and documentation that ensures quality of its regulatory actions such that the model development and update process meets EPA's Quality System requirements. 2. As noted in the OIG report, EPA provides extensive documentation on model performance, function, and application (e.g., the AERMOD User's Guide, the AERMOD Formulation and Evaluation Document, and the AERMOD Implementation Guide). We believe these documents provide the documentation necessary to meet EPA's Quality System requirements. The connections between these documents and these requirements will be spelled out in updates to the OAQPS QMP (see response to recommendation 3). Status: Adhering</p>	2018-09-05
18-P00283-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Revise the vehicle inspection and maintenance rule to remove the cross reference to Title 40 S51.353(b)(1) of the Code of Federal Regulations, and provide defined evaluation methodology guidance to enable states to quantify emission reductions.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p>	2018-09-25

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>OAR agrees with this recommendation and, as noted by OIG in its draft report, intends to direct OTAQ to revise the I/M rule to remove the reference the next time the rule is revised for more substantial revisions. Additionally, and in the interim, OAR will direct OTAQ to issue guidance to clarify this provision as well as that enhanced I/M programs that are not already using some other approved program evaluation methodology should be using the OTAQ guidance document issued in July 2004, Guidance on Use of Remote Sensing for Evaluation of I/M Program Performance (EPA420-B-04-010).</p> <p>Update 6/27/19 - While there was a delay due to the shutdown, beginning in February 2019, OAR directed OTAQ to begin the response to this recommendation. OTAQ is currently drafting interim guidance to clarify the regulatory reference and existing guidance and other potential methods for enhanced I/M evaluation methodology requirements. OTAQ is consulting with EPA Regional Offices and OGC in the developing of this guidance, which will be finalized and distributed by the fall of 2019. Status: Delayed</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Develop and implement guidance on the calculation of individual test statistics in state reports to provide consistency in state reports across regions.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation and will respond by directing OTAQ to issue guidance clarifying how program statistics such as the rates of vehicle failures, waivers, and disappearing vehicles should be calculated.</p> <p>Update 6/27/19 - While there was a delay due to the shutdown, beginning in February 2019, OAR directed OTAQ to begin the response to this recommendation. OTAQ has drafted this guidance to improve the calculation of individual test statistics and to provide national consistency in state reports. OTAQ is consulting with EPA Regional Offices and OGC in the developing of this guidance, which will be finalized and distributed by the fall of 2019. OTAQ also updated state jurisdictions on the draft concepts for this guidance, and OTAQ will incorporate feedback received into its development. Status: Delayed</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Issue guidance to address any trends or common problems identified by the outreach conducted to states with deficiencies in program implementation.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with the recommendation and views the appropriate response to it as an extension of our response to Recommendation 6, with appropriate OTAQ guidance to be issued to address identified deficiencies. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-P00168-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Define performance measures to assess the performance of the EPA's on-road heavy-duty vehicle and engine compliance program.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2022-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p>	2019-06-03

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>OAR agrees with this recommendation. OAR currently uses in-use vehicle emissions testing data to track heavy-duty emissions compliance over time. OAR will develop additional performance measures to better monitor emissions compliance and program success. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Conduct and document a risk assessment for the on-road heavy-duty vehicle and engine compliance program that prioritizes risk and links specific control activities to specific risks. Update the risk assessment on a scheduled and periodic basis.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2021-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation. OAR currently conducts an informal risk assessment of its heavy-duty vehicle compliance program and started implementing and documenting a formal process for both light-and heavy-duty sectors in 2018 in response to OIG’s recommendation for the light-duty program. OAR will continue to expand and formalize this process and will develop protocols for its implementation and documentation. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Address the following risks as part of the on-road heavy-duty vehicle and engine compliance program risk assessment, in addition to other risks that the EPA identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Non-criteria pollutants not being measured. b. Level of heavy-duty sector testing throughout the compliance life cycle. c. Marketplace ambiguity over regulatory treatment of rebuilt versus remanufactured engines. d. Different compliance challenges for heavy-duty compression-ignition and spark-ignition engines. e. Lack of laboratory test cell and in-house testing capacity for heavy-duty spark-ignition engines. <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2021-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation and will address each of these areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Non-criteria pollutants not being measured Response: Under the Clean Air Act, manufacturers are responsible for measuring and reporting emissions of nonregulated pollutants. OTAQ does not routinely measure noncriteria pollutants, but we will work to enhance manufacturer reporting by establishing a new document type in our Engine and Vehicle Compliance Information System (EV-CIS) to collect the manufacturer reports; updating our guidance to announce the new EV-CIS capacity and to remind manufacturers of their reporting obligation; and then reviewing and considering the reported information as part of our ongoing risk assessment process. Planned Completion Date: End of Q4 2021. <input type="checkbox"/> Level of heavy-duty sector testing throughout the compliance life cycle Response: OTAQ will continue to prioritize testing for all vehicle and engine sectors, including the HD highway sector, as resources allow. We will formally document and periodically reassess the level of testing as part of our periodic risk assessment. Planned Completion Date: End of Q3 2021. 	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Marketplace ambiguity over regulatory treatment of rebuilt versus remanufactured engines Response: OTAQ believes the regulations are clear on this issue so we will engage stakeholders to improve understanding of nomenclature and expectations, and we will work to educate manufacturers about ambiguity resulting from their inappropriate use of terminology. Planned Completion Date: End of Q1 2021.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Different compliance challenges for heavy-duty compression-ignition and spark-ignition engines Response: This recommendation concerns the technical differences between SI and CI engines, and the resulting different challenges and tradeoffs in controlling emissions for the two types of technology. We will formally document and periodically reassess concerns about different compliance incentives as part of our periodic risk assessment. Planned Completion Date: End of Q3 2021.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of laboratory test cell and in-house testing capacity for heavy-duty spark-ignition engines Response: Heavy-duty spark-ignition (HDSI) engines represent less than 4% of heavy-duty highway production. NVFEL is able to test all the other sectors and can use contract laboratories or portable emissions measurement systems to test HDSI engines if necessary. Therefore, investment in HDSI testing capacity has not been a priority to date. Going forward, we will formally document and periodically reassess decisions about investments in laboratory capacity as part of a periodic risk assessment. Planned Completion Date: End of Q3 2021. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 4: Evaluate the following issues, which may require regulatory or programmatic action, as part of (1) the on-road heavy-duty vehicle and engine emission control program risk assessment and (2) the EPA’s annual regulatory agenda development process:</p> <p>a. Regulatory definition of on-road heavy-duty engine useful life may not reflect actual useful life. b. Not-to-Exceed standard may not reflect real-world operating conditions, especially for certain applications. c. In-use testing requirements for heavy-duty spark-ignition engines may be needed. d. A particle number standard may more accurately control particulate matter emissions that impact human health.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2022-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation. We will consider the first three issues as part of the CTI rulemaking process. We will also commit to considering approaches to best control particulate matter emissions that affect public health and will continue to work toward improving ultrafine particulate matter measurement techniques. Status: Adhering</p>	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>Recommendation 5: Conduct and document an evaluation of opportunities to reassess the manufacturer in-use testing program, including the use of targeted, nonstandard testing in areas of concern.</p> <p>Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation. OTAQ will address this issue through the CTI rulemaking process. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 6: Develop and implement procedures for communicating potential compliance issues to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.</p> <p>a. Establish clear criteria for when compliance issues should be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.</p> <p>Corrective Action 6-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation and already does this informally. We will coordinate with OECA to formalize and better document the process. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-P00207-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop and implement electronic checks in the EPA’s Emissions Collection and Monitoring Plan System or through an alternative mechanism to retroactively evaluate emissions and quality assurance data in instances where monitoring plan changes are submitted after the emissions and quality assurance data have already been accepted by the EPA.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2025-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The Office of Air and Radiation agrees with this recommendation. As OIG acknowledged in its report, CAMD has already addressed this issue by implementing a post-submission data check that is run at the end of each reporting period. The new check identifies any monitoring plan submissions containing changes to monitoring span records that occur prior to the current emissions reporting period. If any changes were made, the check recalculates quality assurance tests that were submitted prior to the span change and verifies the pass/fail status of each test. If the status of any test changes, CAMD analysts will contact the affected facility and request the correction and resubmission of the impacted data. As of February 2019, CAMD had insured that the discrepancies in the data used in OIG’s review were resolved and resubmitted.</p> <p>In the long term, CAMD will implement an additional check in the ECMPS forcing retroactive span record changes to require the reevaluation and resubmission of any affected quality assurance tests and hourly emissions records. CAMD has initiated the process of re-engineering ECMPS. In order to minimize additional expenditures on the current version of ECMPS, CAMD will focus on adding the check to the new version of ECMPS. Status: Adhering</p>	2019-06-27

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
19-P00251-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Assess the training needs of EPA regions and state, local and tribal agencies concerning stack test plans and report reviews and EPA test methods, and develop and publish a plan to address any training shortfalls.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2022-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR will implement the following corrective action. OAR’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) will work with the EPA regions and state, local and tribal air agencies to review currently available materials and assess training needs with respect to approval of stack test plans, review of stack test reports, and conduct of EPA test methods, with respect to particulate matter compliance testing. OAQPS will work with EPA regional, state, local and tribal agencies to identify current training shortfalls and develop a plan to address these shortfalls. We anticipate two and one-half years to assess the training needs, prepare a training plan, and begin enacting the plan. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Develop stack test report checklists for EPA Method 5 and other frequently used EPA methods to assist state, local and tribal agencies in their reviews of stack test plans and reports.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2021-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR will implement the following corrective action. OAQPS will work with EPA regions, state, local and tribal air agencies to develop checklists useful for review of stack test plans, and stack test reports for EPA Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, Method 4, Method 5, Method 7E, and Method 10. OAQPS will provide this content as informational and not to be used as official Regulatory Guidance. We anticipate that it will take approximately 18 months for these checklists to be finalized. Status: Adhering</p>	2019-07-30
19-P00252-140	<p>Recommendation 1: (1) In consultation with the General Counsel, the Designated Agency Ethics Official, and the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, revise EPA Delegation of Authority 7-170 to enable practical implementation for the acceptance of donated property consistent with Section 104 of the Clean Air Act and address pertinent ethics considerations.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR supports Recommendation 1 and has already begun consulting with the Director of the Ethics Office, who is the Alternate Designated Agency Ethics Official, in support of this recommendation. OAR acknowledges that existence of the delegation was not previously known to current OTAQ employees and, now that we are aware of it, OTAQ also agrees that the current delegation is impractical. We commit to work expeditiously with the Office of General Counsel (including the media, appropriations, and ethics lawyers) to develop an Office level policy/process and to revise the existing delegation of authority.</p>	2019-07-31

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	<p>Update 1/16/2020 - As part of the Corrective Action #1 in the OIG report “EPA’s 2017 Glider Vehicle Testing Complied with Standard Practices” (#19-P-0252), OTAQ agreed to consult with EPA’s Ethics Office to evaluate the need for an interim policy while it sought the revision to existing Delegation of Authority 7-170 regarding the acceptance of donated property under section 104 of the Clean Air Act. As part of this evaluation, an examination of research that would benefit from the acceptance of test articles under existing Delegation of Authority 7-170 found that published rulemaking documents provided adequate notice to potential sources of donations such that it was unnecessary in the near term to establish an alternative process for notifying potential donors.</p> <p>OTAQ therefore utilized the existing delegation to document the request to permit the acceptance of donated property from the Acting Assistance Administrator for the Office of Air and Radiation. This concurrence from the Acting AA, in consultation with the Alternate Designated Agency Ethics Official, was obtained in July of 2019 in writing and obviated the near term need for an office level policy. This met the commitment to “evaluate and document” whether OTAQ needed further guidance or policies to implement the Delegation of section 104 of the CAA by the end of Q1 of FY2020. OTAQ is currently working to initiate a revised delegation that will be more practical by the end of Q4 FY 2020. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: (2) In consultation with the General Counsel and the Designated Agency Ethics Official, evaluate and document whether the Office of Transportation and Air Quality needs to develop further guidance or policies to implement the Delegation of Authority for the acceptance of donated property under Section 104 of the Clean Air Act and, if determined necessary, develop further guidance or policies as appropriate.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation. OAR is currently working with the Office of General Counsel and the Alternate Designated Agency Ethics Official to develop an interim OTAQ policy/process for the acceptance of donated property under Section 104 of the Clean Air Act. OAR also intends to finalize an office policy in conjunction with a revised delegation memo. OAR also agrees that the current delegation is impractical and would benefit from revision. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-F00003-150	<p>Recommendation 1: Perform a review of system requirements and evaluate the suitability of existing technology to replace or implement updates to the computer room’s surveillance system and generators. Update or replace, if warranted, the equipment based on the results of the evaluation.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2022-01-15 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The surveillance system will be upgraded and deficiencies corrected as part of the ePACs installation on campus. Status: Adhering</p>	2018-11-14

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
17-P00053-164	<p>Recommendation 1: Conduct an assessment of clearance devices to validate their effectiveness in detecting required clearance levels, as part of the Office of Pesticide Programs' ongoing re-evaluation of structural fumigants.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-11-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Within two years of the final report, by November 30, 2018, OCSPP will validate and implement new device clearance guidance. Status: Delayed</p>	2016-12-12
17-P00395-164	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop and implement a plan to reduce excess Pesticides Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund and Pesticide Registration Fund balances within the established target range.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Assess progress in achieving 2020 spend down projections, as described in 11/13/17 memo from OCSPP to OIG entitled "Response to Final Report: EPA Needs to Manage Pesticide Funds More Efficiently," Report No. 17-P-0395. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-2: <i>Planned: 2021-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Assess progress in achieving 2021 spend down projections, as described in 11/13/17 memo from OCSPP to OIG entitled "Response to Final Report: EPA Needs to Manage Pesticide Funds More Efficiently," Report No. 17-P-0395. Status: Adhering</p>	2017-09-18
18-P00080-164	<p>Recommendation 1: The Assistant Administrator for Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, in coordination with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance:</p> <p>1. Develop and implement a methodology to evaluate the impact of the revised Agricultural Worker Protection Standard on pesticide exposure incidents among target populations.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2022-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> CA 1 -- OCSPP will: (1) collect and review data related to the extent to which agricultural workers obtain knowledge through trainings; (2) collect and review incident data; and (3) after reviewing training and incident data, analyze the need to collect additional information to help evaluate the impact of the revised Worker Protection Standard. These efforts, as well as a detailed timeline for completion of specific milestones, are described in the Agency's 2/25/19 Response to the OIG's Final Report. After reviewing training and incident data, OCSPP will consider the need to collect additional information to help evaluate the impact of the revised Worker Protection Standard. EPA will examine the potential for additional sources of information that might contribute to a better understanding of the rule's impact by December 2022. Target Completion Date: OCSPP will complete a Final Report on the three efforts described below by December 31, 2022. Status: Adhering</p>	2018-02-15
18-P00281-164	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop and implement applicable outcome-based performance measures to demonstrate the human health and environmental effects of the EPA's emergency exemption decisions.</p>	2018-09-25

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	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> By June 30, 2020, OCSPP will develop a relevant outcome measure or measures that better demonstrates the way the emergency exemption process, supported by scientific risk assessment, maintains environmental and human health safeguards. Possible indicators include the number of Section 18s that transition to full Section 3 approval (with exceptions) over time. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Develop concise emergency exemption application guidance that specifies the minimum requirements of an application submission and is available on the Office of Pesticide Programs Section 18 website.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> By September 30, 2020, OCSPP will identify and add additional information to its website that assists applicants in accurately and consistently completing applications for Section 18 emergency exemptions on their first submission. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Provide clear guidance to state lead agencies on how and when they can use efficacy data from other state lead agencies to satisfy the emergency exemption application criteria.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> By September 30, 2020, OCSPP will use the appropriate venue or information process to inform the applicants and other stakeholders that data submitted in the emergency exemption application to address the expected efficacy of a proposed use do not need to be state-specific. If suitable, this may be incorporated into the additional information added to the website under Recommendation 5. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 4: Expand the data presented in the Office of Pesticide Programs Section 18 database by considering additional data points, such as application acreage requested, actual acreage applied and registration status of each exempted pesticide.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> By June 3, 2020, OCSPP will expand the Emergency Exemption Public Database by including, for example, requested application acreage, actual application acreage, and current registration status of each approved emergency exemption use. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-P00195-164	Recommendation 1: Complete the actions and milestones identified in the Office of Pesticide Programs' PRIA Maintenance Fee Risk Assessment document and associated plan regarding the fee payment and refund posting processes.	2019-06-21
	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OCSPP/OPP will complete the actions and milestones identified in the Office of Pesticide Programs' PRIA Maintenance Fee Risk Assessment document and associated plan regarding the fee payment and refund posting processes by 12/31/2020. Status: Adhering	

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19-P00275-164	Recommendation 1: Using survey data, determine how the EPA will assist states with implementing their Managed Pollinator Protection Plans.	2019-08-15
	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Duplicate/erroneous entry. Please delete. Status: Adhering	
	Corrective Action 1-2: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OCSPP accepts this recommendation and plans to interact with and engage States and Tribal Nations that choose to develop pollinator protection programs. OCSPP projects that this task can be completed in June 2020. Status: Adhering	
	Recommendation 2: Determine whether and how the EPA will help states address additional areas of concern, such as chronic pesticide risks and other limitations identified by stakeholders, through their Managed Pollinator Protection Plan implementation efforts.	
	Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> CA 4: OCSPP accepts this recommendation to determine whether and how the EPA will help States and Tribal Nations that choose to develop pollinator protection programs address additional areas of concern (e.g., chronic pesticide risks), while respecting the boundaries in which the EPA works with States/Tribal Nations to promote these voluntary plans. Status: Adhering	
	Recommendation 3: Develop and implement a strategy that will use Managed Pollinator Protection Plan survey data to measure the national impact of the Managed Pollinator Protection Plans.	
	Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2020-02-28 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> CA 1: The Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP) accepts this recommendation and will develop and implement a strategy that utilizes the AAPCO/SFIREG survey data to measure the effectiveness of state Managed Pollinator Protection Plans from a national perspective. OCSPP will develop and implement this strategy by February 2020. Status: Adhering	
	Recommendation 4: Using survey data, fully communicate to states what Managed Pollinator Protection Plan implementation assistance is available from the EPA and how this assistance will be provided.	
	Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OCSPP accepts this recommendation to communicate to states what Managed Pollinator Protection Plan implementation assistance is available from EPA and how this assistance is to be provided in the future. To accomplish this goal, OCSPP will develop a presentation on the results of the AAPCO/SFIREG survey and on MP3 implementation assistance for states and will deliver that presentation to SFIREG by June 2020. In	

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	<p>addition, OCSPP will continue to communicate regularly with states on these issues and will maintain pollinator protection as a standing agenda item in discussions with the SFIREG. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 5: Determine how the EPA can use the Managed Pollinator Protection Plan survey results to advance its National Program Manager Guidance goals and its regulatory mission.</p> <p>Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned: 2021-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OCSPP accepts the recommendation to utilize the AAPCO/SFIREG survey results to advance the program's National Program Management Goals (NPMG1). OCSPP will use the information provided from the AAPCO/SFIREG survey to revise applicable NPMGs at the next available opportunity in the cycle of NPMG planning. OCSPP projects this task will be completed in June 2021. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-P00302-164	<p>Recommendation 1: Establish the Lead-Based Paint Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule Program's objectives, goals and measurable outcomes, such as measures to demonstrate the effectiveness of program contributions toward decreasing elevated blood lead levels.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OCSPP will develop one or more performance measures to meaningfully demonstrate the effectiveness of the Lead RRP program's contributions to the protection of public health and the environment. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Establish specific guidelines for resources and funding allocated to the Lead-Based Paint Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule Program that will further the goals of the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OCSPP will establish guidelines for resources and funding allocated to the Lead-Based Paint RRP Rule Program that will further the goals of the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts. Status: Adhering</p>	2019-09-09
18-P00240-166	<p>Recommendation 1: Build capacity for managing the use of citizen science, and expand awareness of citizen science resources, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Finalizing the checklist on administrative and legal factors for agency staff to consider when developing citizen science projects, as well as identifying and developing any procedures needed to ensure compliance with steps in the checklist; b. Conducting training and/or marketing on the EPA's citizen science intranet site for program and regional staff in developing projects; and c. Finalizing and distributing materials highlighting project successes and how the EPA has used results of its investment in citizen science. <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p>	2018-09-05

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	<p>ORD will consult with OGC and other relevant EPA programs and regions to finalize the checklist on administrative and legal factors for agency staff to consider when developing citizen science projects. ORD will conduct training and marketing for program and regional staff. Finally, ORD will have an active communication and outreach strategy that will include communications materials highlighting project successes and how EPA has used results of its investment in citizen science. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Finalize, in coordination with the Office of Environmental Information and Region 1, the Draft Quality Assurance Handbook for Citizen Science, and communicate to agency staff and citizen science groups the availability and content of this handbook.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> ORD and OEI will jointly finalize the Draft Quality Assurance Handbook for Citizen Science because the EPA’s Office of Environmental Information has the responsibility for the Agency’s Quality System, including issuance of national Quality Assurance guidance, and EPA’s Office of Research and Development has the responsibility for building the Agency’s capacity for managing the use of citizen science. After issuing the report, EPA will implement an external and internal outreach and communications plan to help EPA, states and tribes, and citizen science groups to strengthen quality assurance practices. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-P00123-166	<p>Recommendation 1: Verify and update information for Regional Applied Research Effort projects in the Regional Science Program Tracker.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-10-01 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> ORD concurs with this recommendation. As the OIG highlighted in the report on page 6, the RSP Tracker was launched in 2015 and includes new data fields that were not originally required for older projects. RSLs and OSP will verify and update information for all RARE projects in the RSP Tracker that were funded in 2015 and beyond. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Update the Regional Applied Research Effort Program Annual Process Guidelines to require that Regional Science Liaisons use the Regional Science Program Tracker and increase awareness of the system among regional staff as a one-stop source of information on regional research projects.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-10-01 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> ORD concurs with this recommendation. Prior to sending out the latest solicitation in October 2018, ORD amended the RARE guidelines to clarify that RSLs are responsible for entering project data in the tracker and that ORD leads are responsible for providing that information to RSLs. Additionally, the draft RSL Implementation Plan identifies best practices for RSLs, including: 1) Hosting events in regions related to RARE, RESES and other Regional Science Program opportunities. 2) Highlighting the RSP tracker database as a one-stop source of information on regional research projects. ORD also plans to perform the following outreach on the RSP Tracker: 1) Hosting webinars on the existing RSP tracker for ORD and the</p>	2019-04-18

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	<p>regions in coordination with the RSLs. 2) Developing a communication plan to roll out the fully revised RSP Tracker to ORD and the regions. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Complete data entry of all Regional Sustainability and Environmental Sciences projects into the Regional Science Program Tracker.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2020-10-01 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> ORD concurs with this recommendation. ORD will continue to work with the support contractor to expand the RSP Tracker infrastructure to include RESES projects. ORD will work with the RSLs to complete data entry of RESES project records into the RSP tracker. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 4: Update the Regional Science Program Tracker to improve Regional Applied Research Effort/Regional Sustainability and Environmental Sciences project tracking by including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A timeline with significant dates/milestones and events. b. Significant products/outputs that stem from a project, including interim products/outputs to show project progress prior to completion/final report. c. A feature to prompt staff to add impacts and/or evidence of use of project results in decision-making. <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2020-10-01 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> ORD concurs with this recommendation. 3a and b: ORD will continue working with the support contractor to redesign and reconfigure RSP Tracker data fields to more intuitively display key milestones, status updates and interim and final project products. 3c: ORD plans to update the RSP Tracker data fields to capture project impacts at project completion and post-completion. ORD will enable the system to send post-completion prompts to RARE and RESES project teams to add evidence of use and impacts of project results. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-P00277-166	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Submit to the Office of Management and Budget for review an information collection request to be allowed to survey more than nine nonfederal external customers regarding research products meeting customer needs. Should the Office of Management and Budget not grant approval of the information collection request, develop alternatives to assess non-federal external customer satisfaction to more fully inform reporting under the strategic measure.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2021-07-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> ORD will complete the ICR to survey external stakeholders of ORD's scientific research products and submit it to OMB for approval. In the event that OMB rejects the ICR, ORD will work to identify alternative data collection methods that will capture non-federal customer satisfaction. If this were the case, ORD would plan to begin collecting non-federal customer satisfaction data in accordance with Fiscal Year 2021 data collection. July 30, 2021 in the event that OMB rejects the ICR. Status: Adhering</p>	2019-08-19

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12-P00253-167	<p>Recommendation 1: 1d. Improve oversight of facilities regulated by EPA’s oil pollution prevention program by: Producing a biennial public assessment of the quality and consistency of SPCC Plans and FRPs based on inspected facilities.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2013-10-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 A summary of findings will be developed by October, 2013. These findings will help to identify areas where additional guidance and outreach are needed to improve the quality and consistency of SPCC Plans.</p> <p>July 2017 Update: The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 06/30/2017 to 06/30/2020. OEM is initiating work on the SPCC corrective action and will complete it by the end of December 2018. OEM will then, based on the process developed for the SPCC corrective action, initiate and complete the FRP corrective action by the end of June 2020. However, reduced extramural resources, available personnel, program implementation priorities (including program/inspection support and training) and new program priorities delay completion of this milestone. In addition, while the regulatory work associated with and the SPCC rule amendments due to the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) have been put on hold, any regulatory changes to the SPCC rule due to the pending FUELS ACT may also shift priorities on the SPCC program. (The OLEM Acting AA notified the OIG AIG, Carolyn Copper, via email on 07/07/2017.)</p> <p>December 2014 Update: The OSWER AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 10/30/13 to 12/31/14. However, reduced extramural resources and available personnel, program implementation priorities including inspections, and new priority concerns for oil spill response associated with increased oil transportation have delayed, and will continue to delay, effort on this milestone for at least a year or more. In addition, recent enactment of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) place priority responsibilities on the SPCC program for the next 2 years. Consequently, action on this corrective action cannot begin before June, 2017.</p> <p>December 2013 Update: The OSWER AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 10/30/13 to 12/31/14. Work to complete revisions to the Guidance for Inspectors, review of Keystone pipeline environmental impact analyses, reduced extramural resources and available personnel, completion of targeting and close-out inspection memo policy guidelines, program implementation priorities including inspections, and furloughs have delayed effort on this milestone. By June 2014, we will collect SPCC Plans and Inspection reports from the regions according to a pilot protocol we’ve developed. This step will be followed by review, assessment, determination of next steps and summarization of findings for completion</p>	2012-02-06

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	<p>by 12/31/14. (The OIG was notified via an email from the OSWER AA to Art Elkins on 12/19/13.) Status: Delayed</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-2: <i>Planned: 2013-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The model developed for the SPCC program will then be used to develop a review protocol for FRPs by September, 2013, to examine FRP inspections conducted during the FY 2013 inspection cycle.</p> <p>July 2017 Update: The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 06/30/2017 to 06/30/2020. OEM is initiating work on the SPCC corrective action and will complete it by the end of December 2018. OEM will then, based on the process developed for the SPCC corrective action, initiate and complete the FRP corrective action by the end of June 2020. However, reduced extramural resources, available personnel, program implementation priorities (including program/inspection support and training) and new program priorities delay completion of this milestone. In addition, while the regulatory work associated with and the SPCC rule amendments due to the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) have been put on hold, any regulatory changes to the SPCC rule due to the pending FUELS ACT may also shift priorities on the SPCC program. (The OLEM Acting AA notified the OIG AIG, Carolyn Copper, via email on 07/07/2017.)</p> <p>December 2014 Update: The OSWER AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 10/30/13 to 12/31/14. However, reduced extramural resources and available personnel, program implementation priorities including inspections, and new priority concerns for oil spill response associated with increased oil transportation have delayed, and will continue to delay, effort on this milestone for at least a year or more. In addition, recent enactment of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) place priority responsibilities on the SPCC program for the next 2 years. Consequently, action on this corrective action cannot begin before June, 2017.</p> <p>December 2013 Update: The OSWER AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 12/31/13 to 12/31/14. Work to complete revisions to the Guidance for Inspectors, review of Keystone pipeline environmental impact analyses, reduced extramural resources and available personnel, completion of targeting and close-out inspection memo policy guidelines, program implementation priorities including inspections, and furloughs have delayed effort on this milestone. By June 2014, we will collect SPCC Plans and Inspection reports from the regions according to a pilot protocol we've developed. This step will be followed by review, assessment, determination of next steps and summarization of findings for completion by 12/31/14. (The OIG was notified via an email from the OSWER AA to Art Elkins on 12/19/13.)</p>	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>September 2013 Update: The OSWER AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 09/30/13 to December 31, 2013. Although preliminary work of an SPCC pilot is essentially complete, collection of Plans from the regions and their review and evaluation is delayed due to availability of HQ staff and furloughs, and other priority assignments including Keystone XL review, an oil pipeline spill, SPCC and FRP compliance reviews, responses to legislative initiatives on farms and SPCC and completion of the SPCC Guidance for Inspectors. Status: Delayed</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-3: <i>Planned:</i> 2014-10-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 A summary of findings will be developed by October 2014. These findings will help to identify areas where additional guidance and external outreach are needed to improve the quality and consistency of FRPs.</p> <p>July 2017 Update: The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 06/30/2017 to 06/30/2020. OEM is initiating work on the SPCC corrective action and will complete it by the end of December 2018. OEM will then, based on the process developed for the SPCC corrective action, initiate and complete the FRP corrective action by the end of June 2020. However, reduced extramural resources, available personnel, program implementation priorities (including program/inspection support and training) and new program priorities delay completion of this milestone. In addition, while the regulatory work associated with and the SPCC rule amendments due to the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) have been put on hold, any regulatory changes to the SPCC rule due to the pending FUELS ACT may also shift priorities on the SPCC program. (The OLEM Acting AA notified the OIG AIG, Carolyn Copper, via email on 07/07/2017.)</p> <p>December 2014 Update: The OSWER AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 10/30/13 to 12/31/14. However, reduced extramural resources and available personnel, program implementation priorities including inspections, and new priority concerns for oil spill response associated with increased oil transportation have delayed, and will continue to delay, effort on this milestone for at least a year or more. In addition, recent enactment of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) place priority responsibilities on the SPCC program for the next 2 years. Consequently, action on this corrective action cannot begin before June, 2017.</p> <p>December 2013 Update: The OSWER AA approved the revision of this milestone date from 12/31/13 to 12/31/14. Work to complete revisions to the Guidance for Inspectors, review of Keystone pipeline environmental impact analyses, reduced extramural resources and available personnel, completion of targeting and close-out inspection memo policy guidelines, program implementation priorities including inspections, and furloughs have delayed effort on this milestone. By June 2014, we will collect SPCC Plans</p>	

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	and Inspection reports from the regions according to a pilot protocol we've developed. This step will be followed by review, assessment, determination of next steps and summarization of findings for completion by 12/31/14. (The OIG was notified via an email from the OSWER AA to Art Elkins on 12/19/13.) Status: Delayed	
13-P00178-167	<p>Recommendation 1: Revise inspection guidance to recommend minimum inspection scope for the various types of facilities covered under the program and provide more detailed examples of minimum reporting.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2014-07-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 Publish final guidance which specifies minimum inspection scope and examples for various types of inspections to assist Regions in focusing their limited resources on the most significant issues at facilities.</p> <p>May 2018 Update: The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from February 28, 2019 to June 30, 2022. The new date is based on the completion date of RMP Reconsideration rule. OLEM will need at least 2 years after its completion to start the development of guidance which will specify the minimum inspection scope for each of the facility types regulated by the RMP program and revise reporting guidance to provide detailed examples of compliance. Following completion of the final regulation, EPA will be required to revise the RMP on-line reporting system and over a dozen guidance documents to incorporate the regulatory changes. This effort will take 2-3 years and must be completed in that timeframe to give facilities time to review the guidance and comply with the new requirements under the RMP program. Therefore, this action item should be delayed until after the completion of that work. (The OLEM Acting AA notified the OIG via email on May 15, 2018.)</p> <p>For recommendation #1: July 2017 Update: The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from September 30, 2018 to February 2019. This action requires development of guidance which will specify the minimum inspection scope for each of the facility types regulated by the RMP program and revise reporting guidance to provide detailed examples of compliance. Recently, EPA published a final rule extending the effective date on the January 2017 revised RMP rule to February 2019. For the next 20 months, EPA will be engaged in drafting and publishing a proposed and final rule. Following completion of the final regulation, EPA will be required to revise the RMP on-line reporting system and over a dozen guidance documents to incorporate the regulatory changes. This effort will take 2-3 years and must be completed in that timeframe to give facilities time to review the guidance and comply with the new requirements under the RMP program. Therefore, this action item should be delayed until after the completion of that work. (The OLEM Acting AA notified the OIG AIG, Carolyn Copper, via email on 07/07/2017.)</p>	2013-03-21

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	<p>March 2016 Update: The OLEM AA approved to revise the corrective action milestone date from September 30, 2016, to September 30, 2018. This action requires development of guidance which will specify the minimum inspection scope for each of the facility types regulated by the RMP program and revise reporting guidance to provide detailed examples of compliance. Currently the Administration's priority is to complete a final RMP regulation by late 2016/early 2017. Following completion of the final regulation, EPA will be required to revise the RMP on-line reporting system and over a dozen guidance documents to incorporate the regulatory changes. This effort will take 2-3 years and must be completed in that timeframe to give facilities time to review the guidance and comply with the new requirements under the RMP program. Therefore, this OIG action item must be delayed until after the completion of that work. (The OIG was notified via an email from the OLEM AA to Art Elkins on 03/11/2016.)</p> <p>July 2014 Update: The OSWER AA approved to revise the corrective action date from 07/31/14 to 09/30/16. This corrective action has been overtaken by actions and deadlines associated with implementation of Executive Order 13650, Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security, which lays out a comprehensive set of actions to advance chemical facility safety and security, including federal coordination on inspections. We anticipate the guidance will take a year to complete once we start. (The OIG was notified of this delay via an email from the OSWER AA to the Inspector General dated 07/30/14). Status: Delayed</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Develop and implement an inspection monitoring and oversight program to better manage and assess the quality of program inspections, reports, supervisory oversight, and compliance with inspection guidance.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2014-09-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 OSWER and OECA are working with the Regions to identify key components of a repository of inspection reports in order to better ensure and assess the quality of RMP inspections. This repository system will be developed by the end of FY2014.</p> <p>May 2018 Update: The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from February 28, 2020 to June 30, 2023. The new date is based on the completion date of RMP Reconsideration rule. OLEM will need at least 3 years after its completion to start the development of an on-line system for the Regions to file/submit each of their inspection reports. This system must allow for quality control and the ability to not only assess the quality of the inspection reports but identify trends and issues at RMP facilities in order to better target our inspection efforts. Following completion of the final regulation, EPA will be required to revise the RMP on-line reporting system and over a dozen guidance documents to incorporate the regulatory changes. This action will take approximately one year to complete following the completion of the guidance</p>	

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	<p>in corrective action 1-1 above. Therefore, this action item should be delayed until after the completion of that work. (The OLEM Acting AA notified the OIG via email dated May 15, 2018.)</p> <p>For recommendation #2: July 2017 Update: The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from September 30, 2019 to February 2020. This action requires the development of an on-line system for the Regions to file/submit each of their inspection reports. This system must allow for quality control and the ability to not only assess the quality of the inspection reports but identify trends and issues at RMP facilities in order to better target our inspection efforts. Recently, EPA published a final rule extending the effective date on the January 2017 revised RMP rule to February 2019. For the next 20 months, EPA will be engaged in drafting and publishing a proposed and final rule. Following completion of the final regulation, EPA will be required to revise the RMP on-line reporting system and over a dozen guidance documents to incorporate the regulatory changes. This action will take approximately one year to complete following the completion of the guidance in corrective action 1-1 above. Therefore, this action item should be delayed until after the completion of that work. (The OLEM Acting AA notified the OIG AIG, Carolyn Copper, via email on 07/07/2017.)</p> <p>March 2016 Update: The OLEM AA approved to revise the corrective action milestone date from March 30, 2017, to September 30, 2019. This action requires the development on an on-line system for the Regions to file/submit each of their inspection reports. This system must allow for quality control and the ability to not only assess the quality of the inspection reports but identify trends and issues at RMP facilities in order to better target our inspection efforts. Currently the Administration's priority is to complete a final RMP regulation by late 2016/early 2017. Following completion of the final regulation, EPA will be required to revise the RMP on-line reporting system and over a dozen guidance documents to incorporate the regulatory changes. This effort will take 2-3 years and must be completed in that timeframe to give facilities time to review the guidance and comply with the new requirements under the RMP program. Therefore, this OIG action item must be delayed until after the completion of that work. This action will take approximately one year to complete following the completion of the guidance in corrective action 1-1 above. (The OIG was notified via an email from the OLEM AA to Art Elkins on 03/11/2016.)</p> <p>July 2014 Update: The OSWER AA approved to revise the corrective action date from 09/30/14 to 03/31/17. This corrective action has been overtaken by actions and deadlines associated with implementation of Executive Order 13650, Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security, which lays out a comprehensive set of actions to advance chemical facility safety and security, including federal coordination on inspections. We anticipate the repository will take 18 months to 2 years to complete once</p>	

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	we start. (The OIG was notified of this delay via an email from the OSWER AA to the Inspector General dated 07/30/14). Status: Delayed	
18-P00059-167	<p>Recommendation 1: RECOMMENDATION 2. Once the study in Recommendation 1 is complete, use the information to develop appropriate risk management actions to mitigate any identified problems in line with Agency practices for enterprise risk management under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-123, and determine whether additional controls, such as the requirement for full disclosure of all self-insured environmental liabilities over corporate self-insurance, should be implemented and if corporate self-insurance should continue as an option</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 2. Once Recommendation 1 is complete, OLEM, with support from OECA, will use the information to develop appropriate risk management actions to mitigate any identified problems in line with Agency practices for enterprise risk management under OMB Circular A-123, and determine whether additional controls, such as a requirement for full disclosure of all self-insured environmental liabilities in corporate self-insurance demonstrations and/or disallowance of corporate self-insurance, should be pursued at that time. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: RECOMMENDATION 3. Update standard operating procedures and data systems to accommodate the implemented risk management actions.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2021-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 3. OLEM, with support from OECA, will update standard operating procedures and data systems to accommodate the implemented risk management actions. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: RECOMMENDATION 4. Train staff on the implemented risk management actions.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2021-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 4. OLEM, with support from OECA, will train staff on the implemented risk management actions. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 4: RECOMMENDATION 6. Develop and include procedures for checking with other regions for facilities/sites with multiple self-insured liabilities in the standard operating procedures created for Recommendation 5.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 6. In the RCRA program, EPA will inventory and assess existing guidance and/or SOPs, outline OLEM and OECA roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of RCRA financial assurance instruments, communicate existing guidance and/or SOPs to financial assurance community, and develop or update SOPs and provide to financial assurance community. The RCRA program will develop and include procedures for checking with other regions or states when facilities/sites with multiple self-insured liabilities exist.</p>	2017-12-22

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	<p>May 2019 Update: The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from June 20, 2020 to September 30, 2021 as a result of the delay in launching the RCRAInfo Financial Assurance module upgrade to version 6. New expected date delivery is 09/30/21. Acting OLEM AA, Barry Breen, notified Acting IG Charles Sheehan on Tuesday, May 7, 2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 5: RECOMMENDATION 5. Develop standard operating procedures that outline the Office of Land and Emergency Management and Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Superfund financial assurance instruments.</p> <p>Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 5. EPA will, for the RCRA program, inventory and assess existing guidance and/or SOPs, outline OLEM and OECA roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of RCRA financial assurance instruments, communicate existing guidance and/or SOPs to financial assurance community, and develop or update SOPs and provide to financial assurance community.</p> <p>May 2019 Update: The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from June 20, 2020 to September 30, 2021 as a result of the delay in launching the RCRAInfo Financial Assurance module upgrade to version 6. New expected date delivery is 09/30/21. Acting OLEM AA, Barry Breen, notified Acting IG Charles Sheehan on Tuesday, May 7, 2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 6: RECOMMENDATION 7. Develop and include instructions on the steps to take when an invalid financial assurance instrument (expired, insufficient in dollar amount, or not provided) is identified in the standard operating procedures created for Recommendation 5 and collect information on the causes of invalid financial assurance.</p> <p>Corrective Action 6-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 7. In the RCRA program, EPA will inventory and assess existing guidance and/or SOPs, outline OLEM and OECA roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of RCRA financial assurance instruments, communicate existing guidance and/or SOPs to financial assurance community, and develop or update SOPs and provide to financial assurance community.</p> <p>The RCRA program will develop and include in the guidance and/or SOPs: (1) instructions on the steps to take when an invalid financial assurance instrument (expired, insufficient in dollar amount, or not provided) is identified and (2) where and when to collect and document causes of invalid financial assurance.</p> <p>May 2019 Update: For corrective actions 5, 6 and 7, the OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this</p>	

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	<p>milestone date from June 20, 2020 to September 30, 2021 as a result of the delay in launching the RCRAInfo Financial Assurance module upgrade to version 6. New expected date delivery is 09/30/21. Acting OLEM AA, Barry Breen, notified Acting IG Charles Sheehan on Tuesday, May 7, 2019. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 7: RECOMMENDATION 8. Train staff on the procedures and instructions developed for Recommendations 5 through 7.</p> <p>Corrective Action 7-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>8. In the RCRA program, EPA will hold webinar for EPA regions and states, add SOPs to existing training materials, and evaluate financial assurance training needs and develop training plan for recommendations 5 through 7.</p> <p>May 2019 Update: the OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from September 30, 2020 to December 31, 2021 as a result of the delay in launching the RCRAInfo Financial Assurance module upgrade to version 6. New expected date delivery is 12/31/21. Acting OLEM AA, Barry Breen, notified Acting IG Charles Sheehan on Tuesday, May 7, 2019. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	
17-P00174-168	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Provide updated guidance to states and tribes on clear and effective risk communication methods for fish advisories, especially for high-risk groups. This guidance could recommend posting fish advisory information at locations where fish are caught; and using up-to-date communication methods that include social media, webinars, emails, newsletters, etc.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>Develop a draft updated version of Volume 4: Risk Communication of the Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisories. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 2. Working with states and tribes, develop and disseminate best practices they can use to measure evaluate the effectiveness of fish advisories in providing risk information to subpopulations, such as subsistence fishers, tribes and other high fish-consuming groups.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>EPA concurs with the end goal of the recommendation – making sure high-risk subpopulations receive information on risks of eating certain fish. EPA understands the benefits of evaluating the effectiveness of fish advisory programs and agrees that working with the states and tribes in that area would benefit the fish advisory programs as well as the fishing population. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	2017-04-12
18-P00221-168	<p>Recommendation 1: 2. Include in the revised Lead and Copper Rule the most protective protocols for monitoring and corrosion control.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-02-28 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>OW concurs with this recommendation regarding the importance of proper implementation of the protocol</p>	2018-07-19

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	<p>for monitoring and corrosion control, and we continue to work on the long-term revisions to the existing LCR. Most recently, OW engaged stakeholders as part of a federalism consultation. The Agency is evaluating input we received from our state, local and tribal partners as well as the best available peer-reviewed science to ensure the Rule reflects the best ways to improve public health protection. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
	<p>Recommendation 2: 9. Improve oversight by establishing a clear and credible escalation policy for EPA intervention in states. The policy should provide steps the EPA will take when states do not act.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-07-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OECA and OW concur with this recommendation. On August 15, 2017, Administrator Pruitt reaffirmed EPA’s Policy on Elevation of Critical Environmental and Public Health Issues. The Administrator directed EPA staff to elevate concerns quickly and directed the Regions to inform headquarters of any issues that are elevated under this policy. OECA is providing training on the use of SDWA Section 1431 authority. In implementing the recommendation from the OIG’s SDWA Section 1431 Management Alert in October 2016 for 18-P-0221 57 OECA to update the 1991 SDWA Section 1431 guidance, over the past year, OECA worked with several Regions, OW and OGC to develop updates to the guidance. OECA is also conducting trainings on Section 1431 and the updated guidance. OECA is currently considering the possibility of a national initiative to promote improved drinking water compliance. EPA has initiated a workgroup with participation from OECA, OW and the Regions. The workgroup will explore how best to use drinking water data and measures to identify public water systems that present or are likely to present a significant risk to public health. The workgroup will develop procedures and strategies to ensure timely and effective EPA intervention where a state’s response to the risk is insufficient to protect the public’s health. OECA will seek state input on whether to create a new national initiative to improve drinking water compliance starting in June 2018, and then will seek public comment in November 2018. OECA expects to make a decision after this engagement process by July 2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
	<p>Recommendation 3: 1. Establish controls to annually verify that states are monitoring compliance with all Lead and Copper Rule requirements, including accurately identifying tier 1 sampling sites and maintaining continuous corrosion control.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> In December 2018, EPA will hold a meeting with the regional branch chiefs to review and update the protocol used for the FY2018 annual Public Water System program reviews. As part of this review, EPA will amend the Public Water System program review protocol as needed to verify that states are</p>	

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	implementing Lead and Copper Rule requirements. The changes made will be implemented in the FY2019 and future annual program reviews. Status: Delayed	
19-P00002-168	<p>Recommendation 1: Issue updated and consistent guidance on biosolids fecal coliform sampling practices. Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 Recommendation #8 Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Publish guidance on the methods for the biosolids pathogen alternatives 3 and 4. Corrective Action 2-1: Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 Recommendation #6 Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Develop and implement a plan to obtain the additional data needed to complete risk assessments and finalize safety determinations on the 352 identified pollutants in biosolids and promulgate regulations as needed. Corrective Action 3-1: Planned: 2022-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 For Recommendation 4, the EPA agreed with this recommendation. The initial corrective action did not fully address the intent of the recommendation. After our meeting on September 17, 2018, the EPA provided acceptable corrective actions and a planned completion date. In addition to the EPA's work on improving the biennial review process, the Office of Water established a performance measure for biennial reviews. This recommendation is resolved with corrective actions pending. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 4: Complete development of the probabilistic risk assessment tool and screening tool for biosolids land application scenarios. Corrective Action 4-1: Planned: 2021-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 For Recommendation 3, the agency agreed with the recommendation and offered an acceptable corrective action but did not provide a specific completion date. After our meeting on September 17, 2018, the Office of Water provided an acceptable completion date. This recommendation is resolved with corrective actions pending. Status: Adhering</p>	2018-11-15
19-P00318-168	<p>Recommendation 1: Define for primacy agencies and public water systems acceptable methods and conditions under which the electronic delivery of Tiers 2 and 3 notices meet the Safe Drinking Water Act's direct delivery requirement. Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00 3.1 The EPA will issue a memorandum that discusses and clarifies the appropriate electronic delivery methods for Tier 2 and Tier 3. 3.2 Following the issuance of the memorandum, the EPA will host a training session for primacy agencies, public water systems and other water sector stakeholders to understand the appropriate mechanisms to utilize for electronic delivery of public notifications. Status: Adhering</p>	2019-09-25

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	<p>Recommendation 2: Update the EPA’s drinking water program review protocols to include steps for reviewing Tier 3 notices and for citing primacy agencies that do not retain complete public notice documentation.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: Planned: 2021-01-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</p> <p>4.1 The EPA will update the review protocol to address PN record keeping requirements in the summary report.</p> <p>4.2 The Agency recommends using the SDWA PWSS Annual Program Review as the most effective tool for reviewing Tier 3 PN implementation. After discussion between the OIG and the EPA, the OIG agreed with the EPA recommendation, and intends to update the report to reflect this. The EPA will update the PWSS program review protocol to include review for Tier 3 PN for the next two consecutive fiscal years. Status: Complete</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Update and revise the 2010 Public Notification Handbooks to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public notice delivery methods that are consistent with regulations. b. Information on modern methods for delivery of public notice. c. Public notice requirements for the latest drinking water regulations. d. Procedures for public water systems to achieve compliance after violating a public notice regulation. e. Up-to-date references to compliance assistance tools. f. Additional resources for providing public notice in languages other than English. <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>6. I The EPA will revise the Public Notification Handbook per OIG's Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 4: Update and revise the 2010 Revised State Implementation Guidance for the Public Notification Rule to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public notice delivery methods that are consistent with regulations. b. Information on modern methods for delivery of public notice. <p>Corrective Action 4-1: Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</p> <p>5.1 The EPA will revise the State Implementation Guidance per OIG's recommendation. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 5: Implement a strategy and internal controls to improve the consistency of public notice violation data available in the EPA’s new national drinking water database, including the review and update of open public notice violations prior to migrating the data to the new database.</p>	

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	<p>Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>9.1 The EPA will identify appropriate methods for primacy agencies to resolve outstanding PN violations. OECA and OW will jointly issue a new memo similar to the 2011 memo “Guidance for SDWA Primacy Agencies on How to Enter Resolving Action Codes into SDWIS for Past Public Notice Violations and Clarification on How to Address Public Notification Violations in Certain Circumstances.”</p> <p>9.2 Following the issuance of the memorandum, the OECA and OW will provide training for regional and primacy agency staff. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 6: Conduct a national review of the adequacy of primacy agency implementation, compliance monitoring, reporting and enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act’s public notice requirements.</p> <p>Corrective Action 6-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>7.1 The EPA’s OECA and OW will conduct a national review of the adequacy of primacy agency implementation, compliance monitoring, reporting, and enforcement of the SDWA PN requirements.</p> <p>7.2 OECA will pilot test a new framework for regional review of primacy agency response to violations, including whether public notice requirements are met. Upon completion of the pilot, OECA will review the results and, if the approach is effective, will finalize the framework and implement a national program for periodic regional reviews of primacy agencies. Status: Adhering</p>	
17-P00412-180	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance: 1. Establish national compliance monitoring goals based on assessment and consideration of available regional resources.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>September 2019 -OECA continues to draft the responsive document and additional reviews must be completed. The time expected to complete reviews and revisions, requires an extension.</p> <p>Assessment and consideration of available regional resources for inspections are already conducted and is represented by Annual Commitment System. (For non-inspection import related compliance assurance activities, identify opportunities for strengthening internal controls, establishing goals, communicating progress of regional accomplishments). Status: Delayed</p> <p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance: 2. Implement internal controls to monitor and communicate progress on regional goals.</p>	2017-09-28

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	<p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> September 2019 -OECA continues to draft the responsive document and additional reviews must be completed. The time expected to complete reviews and revisions, requires an extension.</p> <p>Assessment and consideration of available regional resources for inspections are already conducted and is represented by Annual Commitment System. (For non-inspection import related compliance assurance activities, identify opportunities for strengthening internal controls, establishing goals, communicating progress of regional accomplishments). <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
18-P00059-180	<p>Recommendation 1: Once the study in Recommendation 1 is complete, implement the selected measure (1a or 1b).</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 2) Once recommendation 1 is complete, OLEM with support from OECA, will use the information to develop appropriate risk management actions to mitigate any identified problems in line with Agency practices for enterprise risk management under OMB Circular A-123, and determine whether additional controls, such as a requirement for full disclosure of all self-insured environmental liabilities in corporate self-insurance demonstrations and/or disallowance of corporate self-insurance, should be pursued at that time. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Update standard operating procedures and data systems to accommodate the changes implemented for Recommendation 2</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2021-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 3) OLEM, w/support from OECA, will update SOPs and data systems to accommodate the implemented risk management actions. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: Train staff on the changes implemented for Recommendation 2.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2021-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 4) OLEM, w/support from OECA will train staff on the implemented risk management actions <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	2017-12-22
18-P00079-180	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Develop and implement additional Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act guidance to assist Project Officers in evaluating whether funding is reasonable given projected work plan tasks.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-11-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> November 2019 - OECA/OC requires additional time to complete the PO guidance. To date, interviews have been conducted w/PO and the draft guidance has been prepared. However, the draft requires review by OECA mgmt and the regional personnel, prior to implementation. Additional time is needed to complete</p>	2018-02-13

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	these tasks. Develop additional FIFRA guidance to assist POs in evaluating whether funding is reasonable given projected work plan tasks. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
18-P00221-180	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Establish controls to annually verify that states are monitoring compliance with all Lead and Copper Rule requirements, including accurately identifying tier 1 sampling sites and maintaining continuous corrosion control.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> October 2019: OECA notified OW and OCFO this corrective action is led by OW and OECA will not update the activity for this action. Note supported by OW email 2/11/19)</p> <p>February 2019 - OW confirmed OW meet with regional branch chiefs. Corrective action expected to be completed by 9/30/19, as provided by OW email (S. Moore on 2/11/19).</p> <p>In December 2018, EPA will hold a meeting with the regional branch chiefs to review and update the protocol used for the FY 2018 annual Public Water System Supervision program reviews. As part of this review, EPA will amend the Public Water System program review protocol as needed to verify that states are implementing Lead and Copper Rule requirements. The changes will be implemented in FY 2019 and the future annual program reviews. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-07-19
19-P00001-180	<p>Recommendation 1: Enforce compliance by the investigators to submit, and the supervisors to approve, the monthly activity reports supporting Law Enforcement Availability Pay within the required timeframes in the Monthly Activity Reporting System Purpose, Requirements and Procedures Manual.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-10-01 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> October 2019: OECA/OCEFT continues to complete the new Case Reporting System, which includes a revised MARS, this system will be called OCEAN. OECA continues to work on some remaining issues before OCEAN goes live. At that time, MARS will be completed in OCEAN and will contain a new automated approval and routing process. Supervisors will also be trained on the new process. Train supervisors on updated process. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Implement controls to improve timeliness of the annual certification process for Law Enforcement Availability Pay.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-10-01 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> October 2019: OECA/OCEFT continues to complete the new Case Reporting System, which includes a revised MARS, this system will be called OCEAN. OECA continues to work on some remaining issues before OCEAN goes live. At that time, MARS will be completed in OCEAN and will contain a new automated approval and routing process. Supervisors will also be trained on the new process. Revise MARS reporting to automate approval and routing of electronic certification. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-11-06

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19-P00251-180	Recommendation 1: Develop and implement a plan for improving the consistency of stack test reviews across EPA regions and delegated agencies.	2019-07-30
	Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 1a -OECA will develop a plan for improving the consistency of stack test reviews across EPA regions and delegated agencies. Such enhanced compliance monitoring will help ensure the tool of stack testing is being sufficiently and properly utilized. Status: Delayed	
	Recommendation 2: Develop and implement a plan for improving the consistency of stack test reviews across EPA regions and delegated agencies.	
	Corrective Action 2-1: Planned: 2022-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 1b. OECA will implement a plan, in coordination with OAR and consistent with the activities undertaken by OAR in addressing recommendations 2-3, for improving the consistency of stack test reviews across EPA regions and delegated agencies. Such enhanced compliance monitoring will help ensure the tool of stack testing is being sufficiently and properly utilized. Status: Adhering	
19-P00318-180	<p>Recommendation 1: Conduct a national review of the adequacy of primacy agency implementation, compliance monitoring, reporting and enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act’s public notice requirements.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00 7.1 The EPA's OECA and OW will conduct a national review of the adequacy of primacy agency implementation, compliance monitoring, reporting and enforcement of the SDWA PN requirements. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Conduct a national review of the adequacy of primacy agency implementation, compliance monitoring, reporting and enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act’s public notice requirements.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 7.2 OECA will pilot test a new framework for regional review of primacy agency response to violations, including whether public notice requirements are met. Upon completion of the pilot, OECA will review the results and, if the approach is effective, will finalize the framework and implement a national program for periodic regional reviews for primacy agencies. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Implement a strategy and internal controls to improve the consistency of public notice violation data available in the EPA’s new national drinking water database, including the review and update of open public notice violations prior to migrating the data to the new database.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00 9.1 The EPA will identify appropriate methods for primacy agencies to resolve outstanding PN violations.</p>	2019-09-25

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>OECA and OW will jointly issue a new memo similar to the 2011 memo, "Guidance for SDWA Primacy Agencies on How to Enter Resolving Action Codes into SDWIS for Past Public Notice Violations and Clarification on How to Address Public Notification Violations in Certain Circumstances." <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 4: Implement a strategy and internal controls to improve the consistency of public notice violation data available in the EPA's new national drinking water database, including the review and update of open public notice violations prior to migrating the data to the new database.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00 9.2 Following the issuance of the memo, the OECA and OW will provide training for regional and primacy agency staff. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	
20-P00012-180	<p>Recommendation 1: Require circuit riders to include the pesticide needs and risks of each tribe on their circuit in the development of their priority-setting plans, which are a required component of tribal pesticide enforcement cooperative agreements.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OECA agrees to develop INTERIM guidance which will require circuit riders to include the needs and risks of each tribe on their circuit in the development of priority-setting plans, which are required component of tribal pesticide enforcement cooperative agreements. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-2: Planned: 2022-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 OECA agrees to develop FINAL guidance which will require circuit riders to include the needs and risks of each tribe on their circuit in the development of priority-setting plans, which are required component of tribal pesticide enforcement cooperative agreements. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Develop and implement tribal circuit rider guidance for pesticide inspectors that includes expectation-setting and communication with tribes that are being served under a tribal pesticide enforcement cooperative agreement.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 OECA agrees to develop INTERIM guidance for pesticide inspectors that includes expectation-setting and communication with circuit tribes that are being served under a tribal pesticide enforcement cooperative agreement. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 2-2: Planned: 2022-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</p>	2019-10-29

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>OECA agrees to develop FINAL guidance for pesticide inspectors that includes expectation-setting and communication with circuit tribes that are being served under a tribal pesticide enforcement cooperative agreement. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Develop and implement regional processes to receive feedback directly from tribes using pesticide circuit riders.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 OECA agrees to develop Interim regional processes to receive feedback directly from tribes using pesticide circuit riders. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-2: Planned: 2022-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 OECA agrees to develop FINAL regional processes to receive feedback directly from tribes using pesticide circuit riders. Status: Adhering</p>	
15-P00137-320	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop a plan to address currently uncompleted tasks and activities, and develop a schedule for reprogramming grant funds to accomplish these tasks if USVI does not or cannot complete them. Upon completion of the financial management corrective actions, follow the Office of the Chief Financial Officer’s Resource Management Directive System 2520-03 to determine whether any of the current unspent funds of approximately \$37 million under the USVI assistance agreements could be put to better use.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00 The financial issues raised above have created severe restrictions on cash flow within VIDPNR, which has curtailed hiring and procurement and, therefore, impacted its ability to implement delegated environmental programs. Understaffing has led to delays in VIDPNR fulfilling outstanding work plan commitments. While Region 2 has historically monitored DPNR’s completion of these commitments, and continues to do so, we recognize that the cash flow shortage has had a negative effect on the number of commitments completed. The corrective actions we have outlined will produce increased cash flow to VIDPNR particularly after we issue a “Declaration of Significant Progress.” As the schedule indicates, full unrestricted advance access to EPA funds is estimated for the end of FY 2018.</p> <p>Region 2’s strategy is to develop a programmatic corrective action plan after the financial situation improves in DPNR and it has sufficient funds available to fully implement its environmental programs. In the interim, we will continue to monitor its performance with respect to major commitments and address significant issues. Once DPNR has sufficient funds, we will assess its program performance, identify deficiencies and develop appropriate corrective actions.</p>	2015-04-17

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>Update 9/30/2015: During September 2015 Region 2 disbursed approximately \$5 million of grant funds to DPNR based on proper reporting of accounting adjustments. VI has successfully obtained EPA approval of its methodology for properly distributing/allocating non-working hour costs and shared services costs among federal grants, has implemented enhancements to the government-wide accounting system, has submitted reimbursement request packages in anticipation of requesting EPA relaxation of payment limitations under its grants in light of the recent significant progress it has achieved, and is working on finalizing updates to its SOP manual for submittal to EPA as part of its request. We anticipate performing an onsite review sometime in the Fall of FY 2019 to verify and confirm that VIDPNR has fully implemented the required corrective actions, with issuance of a report sometime in the Winter of FY 2019.</p> <p>Update 9/27/2018: VI has successfully obtained EPA approval of its methodology for properly distributing/allocating non-working hour costs and shared services costs among federal grants, has implemented enhancements to the government-wide accounting system, has submitted reimbursement request packages in anticipation of requesting EPA relaxation of payment limitations under its grants in light of the recent significant progress it has achieved, and is working on finalizing updates to its SOP manual for submittal to EPA as part of its request. Region 2 anticipates performing an onsite review sometime in the Fall of FY 2019 to verify and confirm that VIDPNR has fully implemented the required corrective actions, with issuance of a report sometime in the Winter of FY 2019.</p> <p>Update 3/27/2019: In December 2018 Region 2 issued notice to VI Dept. of Planning and Natural Resources (VIDPNR) that it had achieved "substantial progress" on corrective actions for improvement of management of EPA assistance agreements. This has allowed DPNR to catch up with assistance agreement drawdowns, eliminating substantial unliquidated obligations. Region 2 plans a final step in consideration of lifting VIDPNR's "High-Risk" designation status, that being an on-site visit in late 3rd/early 4th quarter FY 2019. Upon successful completion of the on-site review to confirm that remaining corrective actions have been implemented, Region 2 will initiate formal removal of VIDPNR from "High-Risk" status. The new estimated completion date is September 30, 2019.</p> <p>Update 9/30/2019: In December 2018, Region 2 issued notice to VI Department of Planning and Natural Resources (VIDPNR) that it had achieved "substantial progress" on corrective actions for improving the management of EPA assistance agreements. This has allowed VIDPNR to catch up with assistance agreement drawdowns, eliminating a substantial amount of unliquidated obligations. Region 2 plans a final step in consideration of lifting VIDPNR's "High-Risk" designation status, that being an on-site visit in 1st Quarter FY 2020 and a contingency date in early 2nd Quarter FY 2020. Upon successful completion of the</p>	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	on-site visit to confirm that remaining corrective actions have been implemented, Region 2 will initiate formal removal of VIDPNR from “High-Risk” status. The new estimated completion date is March 31, 2020. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
20-P00001-340	Recommendation 1: 1. Direct the Water Division to finalize its standard operating procedure for disaster response.	2019-10-07
	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-20 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Corrective action for Recommendation 1—finalizing a standard operating procedure for disaster response—is pending. <i>Status: Adhering</i>	
13-R00297-360	Recommendation 1: Recover federal funds of \$2,904,578 unless the foundation provides a verifiable and enforceable remedy to reduce diesel emissions in the Baton Rouge ozone nonattainment area, as required by the cooperative agreement.	2013-06-20
	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Two of the five rebuilt locomotives will continue to operate in the Baton Rouge nonattainment area. 2014 Status of RRF 1st and 2nd Quarterly Reports per Gloria Vaughn on September 22, 2014: Table and pie charts in 1st and 2nd qtr. 2014 reports show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area. Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1 through September 30, and October 1 through December 31, 2014 as of 1/15/2015: Table and pie charts in 3rd and 4th qtr. 2014 reports show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area. 2015 Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period January 1 through March 31, 2015 as of 4/15/15: Table and pie charts in 1st Qtr 2015 report show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area. Status of RRF 2nd Quarterly Reporting for the Period April 1 through June 30, 2015 as of 7/20/15: Table and pie charts in 2nd qtr. 2015 report show location of all of the locomotives. Status of RRF 3rd Quarterly Reports for July 1 - September 30, 2015 per Gloria Vaughn on November 17, 2015: Table and pie charts in 3rd qtr. 2015 reports show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>Status of RRF 4th Quarterly Reports (October 1 - December 31, 2015) per Gloria Vaughn on January 29, 2016: Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2015 reports show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reports per Gloria Vaughn on June 14, 2016: Table and pie charts in 1st qtr. 2016 report show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reports per Gloria Vaughn on August 2, 2016: Table and pie charts in 2nd qtr. 2016 report show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reports per Gloria Vaughn on November 15, 2016: Table and pie charts in 3rd quarter 2016 report show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reports per William Rhea on March 2, 2017: Table and pie charts in 4th quarter 2016 report show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reports per William Rhea on April 20, 2017: Table and pie charts in 1st quarter 2017 report show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reports per William Rhea on July 18, 2017: Table and pie charts in 2nd quarter 2017 report show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reports per William Rhea on October 18, 2017: Table and pie charts in 3rd quarter 2017 report show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reports for October 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 dated January 15, 2018 per William Rhea on February 5, 2018: Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2017 reports show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-2: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>The remaining three rebuilt locomotives will continue to operate between Baton Rouge and New Orleans until economic conditions in Baton Rouge necessitate moving as many locomotives as possible back to the Baton Rouge non-attainment area.</p>	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>2014</p> <p>Status of RRF 1st and 2nd Quarterly Reports, per Gloria Vaughn on September 22, 2014: Table and pie charts in 1st and 2nd qtr. 2014 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of 3rd and 4th Quarters for the Period July 1 through September 30, and October 1 through December 31, 2014 as of 1/15/2015: Table and pie charts in 3rd and 4th qtr. 2014 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>2015</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period January 1 through March 31, 2015 (as of 4/15/15: Table and pie charts 1st qtr. 2015 report show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF 2nd Quarterly Reporting for the Period April 1 through June 30, 2015 as of 7/20/15: Table and pie charts in 2nd qtr. 2015 report show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF 3rd Quarterly Report (July 1 through September 30, 2015) as of November 17, 2015: Table and pie charts in 3rd qtr. 2015 report show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF 4th Quarterly Report (October 1 through December 31, 2015) as of January 29, 2016: Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2015 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF January 1 through March 31, 2016 report. Table and pie charts in 1st qtr. 2016 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF April 1 through June 30, 2016 report. Table and pie charts in 2nd qtr. 2016 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF July 1 through September 30, 2016 report. Table and pie charts in 3rd quarter 2016 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF October 1 through December 31, 2016 report. Table and pie charts in 4th quarter 2016 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF January 1 through March 31, 2017 report. Table and pie charts in 1st quarter 2017 reports</p>	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF April 1 through June 30, 2017 report. Table and pie charts in 2nd quarter 2017 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF July 1 through September 30, 2017 report. Table and pie charts in 3rd quarter 2017 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF October 1 through December 31, 2017 report. Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2017 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <hr/> <p>Corrective Action 1-3: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> RRF will provide locomotive location data to EPA on a quarterly basis showing where the five locomotives were operated.</p> <p>2014 Status of RRF 1st and 2nd Quarterly Reports per Gloria Vaughn on September 22, 2014: Table and pie charts in 1st and 2nd qtr. 2014 reports show location of all of the locomotives. Item 6 of the Amendment requires that the supporting source documentation for the regular reports be maintained and available until the final audit resolution in 2020. We did not receive the usage logs but they should be available to us if requested.</p> <p>Status of 3rd and 4th 2014 Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1 through September 30, and October 1 through December 31, 2014 as of 1/15/2015: Table and pie charts in 3rd and 4th qtr. 2014 reports show location of all of the locomotives.</p> <p>2015 Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period January 1 through March 31, 2015 as of 4/15/15: Table and pie charts in 1st qtr. 2015 report shows location of all of the locomotives.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period April 1 through June 30, 2015 as of 7/20/15: Table and pie charts in 2nd qtr. 2015 report shows location of all of the locomotives.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1 through September 30, 2015 as of 11/17/15: Table and pie charts in 3rd qtr. 2015 report shows location of all of the locomotives.</p>	

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	<p>Status of RRF 4th Quarterly Reporting for the Period October 1 through December 31, 2015 as of 1/29/16: Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2015 reports shows location of all of the locomotives.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period January 1 through March 31, 2016 as of 6/14/16: Table and pie charts in 1st qtr. 2016 reports shows location of all of the locomotives.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period April 1 through June 30, 2016 as of 8/2/16: Table and pie charts in 2nd quarter 2016 reports shows location of all of the locomotives.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1 through September 30, 2016 as of 11/15/16: Table and pie charts in 3rd quarter 2016 reports shows location of all of the locomotives.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period October 1 through December 31, 2016 as of 01/19/17: Table and pie charts in 4th quarter 2016 reports shows location of the 5 locomotives, 2 in Baton Rouge and 3 in excepted area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period January 1 through March 31, 2017 as of 04/20/17: Table and pie chart in 1st quarter 2017 reports show location of the 5 locomotives, 2 in Baton Rouge and 3 in excepted area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period April 1 through June 30, 2017 as of 07/18/17: Table and pie chart in 2nd quarter 2017 reports show location of the 5 locomotives, 2 in Baton Rouge and 3 in excepted area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1 through September 30, 2017 as of 10/18/17: Table and pie chart in 3rd quarter 2017 reports show location of the 5 locomotives, 2 in Baton Rouge and 3 in excepted area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period October 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 as of 1/15/18: Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2017 reports show location of the 5 locomotives, 2 in Baton Rouge and 3 in excepted area. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 1-4: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> As a penalty for noncompliance, RRF will remit to the U.S. EPA \$4,841 for each locomotives for each</p>	

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	<p>month any of the five locomotives are operated outside of the restricted area for more than 10 plus consecutive days, outside the Baton Rouge non-attainment area and the Exception area (for other than maintenance).</p> <p>2014 Status of RRF 1st and 2nd Quarterly Reports per Gloria Vaughn on September 22, 2014: Table and pie charts in 1st and 2nd qtr. 2014 reports show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF 3rd and 4th Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014 and October 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 as of 1/15/2015: Table and pie charts in 3rd and 4th qtr. 2014 reports show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area.</p> <p>2015 Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period January 1, 2015 through March 31, 2015 as of 4/15/15: Table and pie charts 1st qtr. 2015 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period April 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015 as of 7/20/15: Table and pie charts in 2nd qtr. 2015 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF 3rd Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1 through September 30, 2015 as of 11/17/16: Table and pie charts 3rd qtr. 2015 report shows location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF 4th Quarterly Reporting for the Period October 1 through December 31, 2015 as of 1/29/16: Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2015 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period January 1 through March 31, 2016 as of 6/14/16: Table and pie charts in 1st qtr. 2016 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area.</p>	

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	<p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period April 1 through June 30, 2016 as of 8/2/16: Table and pie charts in 2nd qtr. 2016 report shows location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1 through September 30, 2016 as of 11/15/16: Table and pie charts in 3rd quarter 2016 report shows location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period October 1 through December 31, 2016 as of 01/19/17: Table and pie charts 4th quarter 2016 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area unless they were in maintenance.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period January 1 through March 31, 2017 as of 04/20/17: Table and pie charts 1st quarter 2017 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area unless they were in maintenance.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period April 1 through June 30, 2017 as of 07/18/17: Table and pie charts 2nd quarter 2017 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area unless they were in maintenance.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1 through September 30, 2017 as of 10/18/17: Table and pie charts 3rd quarter 2017 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area unless they were in maintenance.</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period October 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 as of 1/15/18: Table and pie charts 4th quarter 2017 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area unless they were in maintenance. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-5: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Each of the five locomotives will operate in Baton Rouge area or the Exception area for 10 years after the date each engine was placed back into service.</p>	
2014		

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>Status of RRF 1st and 2nd Quarterly Reports per Gloria Vaugh on September 22, 2014: Table and pie charts in 1st and 2nd qtr. 2014 reports show that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF 3rd and 4th Quarterly Reporting for the Period July 1 through September 30, 2014 and October 1 through December 31, 2014 as of 1/15/2015: Table and pie charts in 3rd and 4th qtr. 2014 reports show that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>2015</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period January 1 through March 31, 2015 as of 4/15/15: Table and pie charts in 1st qtr. 2015 report shows that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Status of RRF 2nd Quarterly Reporting for the Period April 1 through June 30, 2015 as of 7/20/15: Table and pie charts in 2nd qtr. 2015 report shows that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 3rd qtr. 2015 (July 1 - September 30) as of November 17, 2015 reports show that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2015 report as of January 29, 2016 shows that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 1st qtr. 2016 report shows that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 2nd quarter 2016 report shows that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 3rd quarter 2016 report shows that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 4th quarter 2016 reports show that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p>	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>Table and pie charts in 1st quarter 2017 reports show that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 2nd quarter 2017 reports show that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 3rd quarter 2017 reports show that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 4th quarter 2017 reports show that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	
14-P00109-360	<p>Recommendation 1: Direct COs to require that the contractor adjust all its billings to reflect the application of the correct rate to team subcontract ODCs.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2024-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Region 6 concurs with Recommendation No. 3 and agrees to require the contractor to adjust all of its past billings to reflect the application of the composite rate to team-subcontractor ODCs that were arranged for and paid for by the team-subcontractor. We intend to implement the corrective action when final indirect cost rates (OCR) are established. Therefore, the CO will be directed to defer past billing adjustments until the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) audits the indirect cost rates and the EPA Financial Administrative Contracting Officer (FACO) negotiates, approves and issues a Final Indirect Cost (ICR) Agreement for the past billing periods (i.e. Years 2007 to 2013). <i>Status: Adhering</i></p>	2014-02-04
18-P00233-360	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the EPA Regional Administrators, Regions 6 and 9: 1. Complete the necessary removal site evaluations and engineering evaluations/cost analyses.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 1.2 Complete engineering evaluations/cost analyses. <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the EPA Regional Administrators, Regions 6 and 9: 2. Fully develop and implement prioritization and resource allocation methodologies for the Tronox abandoned uranium mine sites on or near Navajo Nation lands.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 1.2 Refine prioritization methodology <i>Status: Adhering</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 2-2: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p>	2018-08-22

FY Audit Number	Recommendations and Corrective Actions	Report Date
	<p>1.3 Conduct mine cleanup prioritization. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-3: Planned: 2021-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</p> <p>1.4 Complete development and implementation of resource allocation methodology following the cost analysis of the preferred remedies. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-P00236-360	<p>Recommendation 1: Include environmental justice outreach in planning and pre-landfall preparation exercises by gathering data to determine the population, unique needs and challenges of vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</p> <p>1.2 The Region 6 Emergency Management Branch will use the list of vulnerable communities to identify ones which are within jurisdictions where it will conduct planning and pre-landfall preparation exercises and ensure these communities are considered during these events. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Revise the Region 6 pre-landfall hurricane plan to incorporate steps based on the results of outreach conducted during the planning and pre-landfall preparation exercises.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: Planned: 2021-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</p> <p>The Emergency Management Branch will revise pre-landfall hurricane plans based on the results of the planning and pre-landfall activities conducted as part of Recommendation 1. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Implement the recommendations to improve environmental justice outreach identified at the June 2018 environmental justice forum.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: Planned: 0000-00-00 Completed: 0000-00-00</p> <p>3.1 During an event, (OCTEA) will hold regular calls with affected vulnerable communities to identify concerns and issues. These concerns and issues will be provided to Incident Command for evaluation and action as needed.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-2: Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</p> <p>3.2 The Emergency Management Branch will add the topic of environmental justice to training for Incident Management Teams and Response Support Corps personnel. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-3: Planned: 0000-00-00 Completed: 0000-00-00</p> <p>3.4 This is covered in the response to Recommendation 4. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 4: Prepare and produce all outreach materials—including the cleanup literature identified in the June 2018 environmental justice forum—in advance, in sufficient quantities and in the region’s prevalent languages, and post all translated materials online.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</p>	2019-07-16

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	4.2 The Region 6 Office of External Affairs will have documents translated, ensure there is a link to each document on the EPA webpage, and establish a process to make printed copies available when needed. Status: Adhering	
12-100560-380	<p>Recommendation 1: Ensure the grantee addresses the recommendations and recover questioned and unsupported costs</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 0000-00-00 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 3/20/15: OGD and the Region are discussing contents of proposed Final Determination Letter and need for a waiver request. Projected completion date is June 30, 2015.</p> <p>12/30/13: The Region is continuing to work with HQ and regional counsel on options for this recipient with a revised expected completion date of June 30,2014. The Region will also be looking to the new OMB Circular on cooperative audit resolution for some guidance.</p> <p>10/21/13: OGD and the Region are discussing contents of proposed Final Determination Letter. Projected completion date is December 30, 2013. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p>	2007-09-24
18-P00233-390	Recommendation 1: We recommend that the EPA Regional Administrators, Regions 6 and 9: 1. Complete the necessary removal site evaluations and engineering evaluations/cost analyses.	2018-08-22
	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2020-12-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 1.1.2 Complete engineering evaluations/cost analyses-12/31/2020 Status: Adhering	
	Recommendation 2: We recommend that the EPA Regional Administrators, Regions 6 and 9: 2. Fully develop and implement prioritization and resource allocation methodologies for the Tronox abandoned uranium mine sites on or near Navajo Nation lands.	
	<p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2021-12-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 2.1.4 Complete development and implementation of resource allocation methodology following the cost analysis of the preferred remedies-12/31/2021 Status: Adhering</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-2: <i>Planned:</i> 2020-12-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 2.1.2 Refine prioritization methodology-12/31/2020 Status: Adhering</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-3: <i>Planned:</i> 2020-12-20 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 1.3 Conduct mine cleanup prioritization-12/31/2020 Status: Adhering</p>	
19-S00182-390	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Action Official confirm the corrective action the recipient identified in the single audit report was implemented. If the corrective action has not been implemented, EPA needs to obtain a corrective action plan, with milestone dates, for addressing the findings in the report.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2020-01-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00</p>	2019-06-13

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	<p>During the fiscal year 2017 audit, it was determined that several of the grant program funds had old receivable amounts due from federal and state governments that were overstated and uncollectable. Therefore, adjustments were made during the audit to reclassify grant receivables from the federal grants to the general fund totaling \$142,753 and write these balances down to \$0 (see Finding 2017-003 on page 37 of the audit report). Recipient Response: Some of the beginning accrued or deferred revenue amounts needed to be adjusted for the 2018 Single Audit, which we made adjustments to reconcile. This will be a repeat finding for FY 2018 but we are actively reviewing our beginning grants receivable balances for collectability and ensuring our deferred revenue balances are still outstanding. We anticipate these balances to be fully reconciled by the end of 2019.</p> <p>10/9/19: Based on the Tribe's response, EPA will continue to work with the Tribe and track this corrective action. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-P00251-410	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop and implement a plan for improving the consistency of stack test reviews across EPA regions and delegated agencies.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2022-05-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 09/27/19: R10 will communicate information from OECA and OAR as it become available. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Develop and implement a plan for improving the consistency of stack test reviews across EPA regions and delegated agencies.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: Planned: 2022-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00 09/27/19: Per OIG, as an alternative to implementing R10 oversight controls that could be inconsistent with future guidance from EPA HQ, R10 agreed to conduct annual meetings w/state and local agencies to discuss their stack testing oversight activities. The first round of meetings by 3/31/2020 and continuing meetings through 3/31/2022. After OECA & OAR complete their Recommendations 1 & 3, R10 will meet w/its state and local agencies to discuss & implement any new stack test oversight policies & guidance. Status: Adhering</p>	2019-07-30
19-S00301-410	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Action Official confirm the corrective action the recipient identified in the single audit report was implemented on Findings 2017-003 and 2017-004. If the corrective action has not been implemented, EPA needs to obtain a corrective action plan, with milestone dates, for addressing the findings in the report.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2020-03-03 Completed: 0000-00-00 09/27/19: R10 sent an initial letter to the grantee for corrective actions for findings #3 (suspension and debarment compliance-related) and #4, ensure effective internal controls over payroll. Status: Adhering</p>	2019-09-03

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	<p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the Action Official recover the \$3,767 in questioned ineligible costs.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: Planned: 2020-03-03 Completed: 0000-00-00 09/27/2019: R10 sent an initial letter to the grantee for corrective action regarding unsupported costs in the amount of \$3,767. Status: Adhering</p>	
19-S00306-410	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Action Official confirm the corrective action the recipient identified in the single audit report was implemented on Findings 2018-030 and 2018-031. If the corrective action has not been implemented, EPA needs to obtain a corrective action plan, with milestone dates, for addressing the finding in the report.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2020-03-16 Completed: 0000-00-00 09/30/2019: AFC met with and informed the Project Officer and Grant Specialist about the grantee corrective actions required. AFC will send grantee an initial follow-up letter to the grantee. Status: Adhering</p> <p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the Action Official recover the \$116,027 in questioned ineligible costs.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: Planned: 2020-03-16 Completed: 0000-00-00 09/30/2019: AFC met with and informed the Project Officer and Grant Specialist about the grantee corrective actions required. AFC will send grantee an initial follow-up letter to the grantee. Status: Adhering</p>	2019-09-16
19-S00324-410	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Action Official confirm the corrective action the recipient identified in the single audit report was implemented on Findings 2018-016 and 2018-017. If the corrective action has not been implemented, EPA needs to obtain a corrective action plan, with milestone dates, for addressing the findings in the report.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: Planned: 2020-03-26 Completed: 0000-00-00 10/11/2019: R10 AFC initial letter to grantee for corrective action is being reviewed by management. AFC also contacted Project Officer and Grants Specialist about audit findings/correction actions. Status: Delayed</p>	2019-09-26