



**OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION**

FINAL

FY 2016-2017

**NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER
GUIDANCE**

PUBLICATION NUMBER: 743F15001

FINAL FY 2016-2017 OCSPP NPM GUIDANCE

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I. AGENCY OVERVIEW TO THE FY 2016-2017 NPM GUIDANCES

The National Program Manager (NPM) Guidances set forth the strategies and actions the EPA and its state and tribal partners will undertake to protect human health and the environment. The NPM Guidances provide the linkage from the FY 2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan and annual budget by providing implementation direction to EPA regional offices, states and tribes. Taken together, the NPM Guidances serve as a national framework for regional offices to use as they tailor their approaches and strategies for engaging with states and tribes. Beginning with FY 2016-2017, the EPA will implement a new two-year cycle for the NPM Guidance process, which was developed collaboratively with our state and tribal partners.

To complement the individual NPM Guidances, OCFO has developed an “Overview to the FY 2016-2017 NPM Guidances.” The Overview to the NPM Guidances communicates important agency-wide information and should be reviewed in conjunction with each of the FY 2016-2017 NPM Guidances, grant guidances and other applicable requirements. The Overview also includes important background information and the cross-program areas that are critical to effective implementation of EPA’s environmental programs in FY 2016 and 2017. This brief stand-alone document is posted separately on OCFO’s NPM Guidance website at: <http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/national-program-manager-guidances>.

II. INTRODUCTION

OCSPP’s NPM Guidance for FY 2016-2017 provides direction to the EPA regional offices with respect to the EPA’s Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (P2) programs. In the development of this Guidance, OCSPP engaged in early outreach with states and tribes, and worked in collaboration and coordination with other NPMs (e.g., OECA, OW) and the regional offices to help identify the most important environmental and human health protection areas of work to be conducted by the regional offices in FY 2016-2017. During early stakeholder engagement, OCSPP provided copies of the FY 2014 NPM Guidance with the FY 2015 Addendum to states and tribes for comment, as well as extracts of the relevant FY 2015 President’s Budget narratives. State and tribal partners were asked to suggest changes in the FY 2014/15 Guidance to inform the development of the two-year FY 2016-2017 NPM Guidance. These extensive discussions took place during a series of tribal and state conference calls, face-to-face meetings and written correspondence at the national and regional levels. OCSPP’s National Areas of Focus and the Program-Specific Guidances take into consideration these external stakeholder and internal inputs on program-specific topics and those requiring cross-program coordination. OCSPP and the regional offices will continue to communicate regularly with the states and tribes to better understand local, regional and national issues and priorities.

This Guidance: 1) summarizes the FY 2016 annual performance plans for each of the national programs managed by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) and the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT); 2) details the specific contributions needed from the regional offices to support those programs; and 3) identifies the EPA Annual Commitment System (ACS) commitments that will be used to hold regional offices accountable for contributing to those programs’ goals and objectives. OCSPP’s FY 2016-2017 NPM Guidance also highlights flexibilities that streamline the workload and leverage resources to more efficiently achieve our collective mission to protect human health and the environment.

OCSPP’s FY 2016-2017 NPM Guidance is aligned with the EPA’s FY 2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan (<http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/strategicplan>) and the FY 2016 EPA President’s Budget. FY 2016 ACS commitments are listed in Appendix A of this Guidance. The regional offices annual commitments in ACS will remain as draft until final performance agreements are reached in October 2015. FY 2017

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commitments will be finalized in October 2016. Appendix B to this Guidance provides program contact information for OPP and OPPT. Appendix C identifies changes in OCSPP's regional offices priorities, strategies and measures since the release of FY 2014 NPM Guidance and the FY 2015 Addendum.

Consistent with the "Overview to the FY 2016-2017 NPM Guidances," Appendix D of this NPM Guidance identifies and describes projects that the OCSPP is leading, supporting, or evaluating. These are current examples of priority activities — at different stages of definition and progress – which align with the E-Enterprise goals. Over the period of this NPM Guidance, we will complete some of these activities, substantially modify others, and develop and implement new projects. The OCSPP programs at headquarters and in the regions encourage states, tribes and other offices to coordinate with or participate in these projects where they see complementary priorities, processes, or objectives. Additional information "About E-Enterprise for the Environment" can be found at: <http://www2.epa.gov/e-enterprise/about-e-enterprise-environment>

More information on the agency's NPM Guidance development process, public comment process, other NPM Guidances to the regional offices and the agency's official commenting template can be found on the EPA's planning and budgeting website at <http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/national-program-manager-guidances>. Additional information on the EPA performance measures, planning and budgeting can be found at <http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget>. More OCSPP-specific information can be found at <http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-chemical-safety-and-pollution-prevention-ocspp>.

III. ROLE OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES

Staff and managers from regional offices and headquarters work together to ensure successful implementation of the EPA's goals and OCSPP's programs. In addition to the national priorities discussed in this NPM Guidance, regions work on a wide array of issues and activities as part of their baseline responsibilities. In general, regional offices:

- Provide technical assistance and outreach to the public, states, tribes and regulated community;
- Negotiate and oversee grants and cooperative agreements, and work with the NPM as necessary to approve requests for programmatic flexibility in state and tribal grant agreements;¹
- Provide input on chemical assessments;
- Support development and implementation of regulatory decisions, national policies and guidance;

¹ The regulations for state and tribal assistance grants at 40 CFR Part 35, Subparts A and B support flexible approaches to achieving environmental results. The Regional Administrator (RA) is the decision-official regarding requests for flexibility in state and tribal grants. If a state's or tribe's proposal deviates significantly from an NPM's guidance, the RA must consult with the appropriate NPM before agreeing to the state's or tribe's proposal. If a disagreement relating to a Performance Partnership Grant (PPG) occurs between an NPM and an RA, or between EPA offices, the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR), as the NPM for PPGs, should be notified to begin a process to achieve resolution of the issue.

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- Serve as a conduit for national policy, guidance and news to stakeholders;
- Develop and implement regional policy consistent with national program goals; and
- Implement and enforce many provisions of TSCA, PPA and FIFRA.

While no longer priorities in the FY 2016-2017 OCSPP NPM Guidance, regional offices will continue to support implementation of the pesticides Federal Certification Plan in Indian Country, and work with states, tribes and the EPA regional offices' Water programs to obtain existing water quality monitoring data to assist pesticide registration review activities as part of their baseline work.

IV. OCSPP'S NATIONAL AREAS OF FOCUS FOR REGIONAL OFFICES

• Pesticides Office Programs

1. ***Effective Management of State and Tribal Grants/Cooperative Agreements.*** Ensuring consistency implementing the FIFRA Cooperative Agreement Guidance, and providing effective oversight and support to our state and tribal partners so that Agency resources are directed to areas where they are most needed and best support the goals of the National Pesticide Program.
2. ***Assist National, Regional and Local Pollinator Protection Efforts.*** Supporting development and outreach of state and tribal pollinator protection plans and general awareness of pollinator protection approaches.
3. ***Pesticide Occupational Worker Safety.*** Ensuring effective implementation of the new Worker Protection Standard (WPS) and Certification rule requirements. The focus for FY 2016-2017 will be on outreach and technical assistance for our co-regulators and the regulated community on the new requirements contained in the revised Worker Protection Standards and Certification Rules.
4. ***Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Schools.*** Increasing adoption of IPM practices in public and tribal schools grades K-12 and ultimately decreasing exposure of children to pests and pesticides.
5. ***Region-Specific Pesticide Priorities.*** Providing opportunities to select national pesticide priority areas which best address the needs of individual states and tribes and have the greatest potential pesticide risk reduction in their area of the country. Regional offices are to select one priority area out of the following listed for special focus and will conduct one special project in the area selected: Promotion of State and Tribal Pesticide Program Coordination and Communication, Bed Bug Outreach/Assistance, Endangered Species Protection, Support of Water Quality Risk Assessment and Mitigation, and Spray Drift Outreach and Incident Data.

• Pollution Prevention and Toxics Office Programs

1. ***Lead Risk Reduction.*** Eliminating childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern.
2. ***Pollution Prevention.*** Fostering the development of pollution prevention (P2) solutions and increasing the use of those solutions.
3. ***Chemical Risk Review and Reduction.*** Ensuring that chemicals entering and already in commerce do not present unreasonable risk to human health or the environment.

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V. NATIONAL AREAS OF FOCUS FOR THE OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS

1. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: STRENGTHENING STATE/TRIBAL PARTNERSHIPS THROUGH CONTINUED EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF GRANTS/ COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

A. Description

The National Pesticide Program depends on cooperative agreements with states and tribes to implement many of the requirements of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and to help ensure our regulatory decisions and programs achieve intended protections. OPP, OECA, and the EPA Regions all have an important role in effective management of these grants and cooperative agreements. Regional offices are responsible for negotiating, implementing and managing state and tribal cooperative agreements and grants consistent with the joint OPP/OECA FIFRA Grant Guidance. EPA grants provide resources to carry out many of the activities required in the FIFRA Cooperative Agreements. Regional offices provide oversight to grantees to assure resources are directed consistent with the FIFRA Grant Guidance and to areas where they are most needed, that grantees conduct meaningful work in priority areas and that grantees meet their grant and cooperative agreement responsibilities. The regional offices, with the support of OPP and OECA, are also expected to provide technical and program support to the grantees to help them be successful in meeting their grant commitments. Regional offices are uniquely positioned to provide this oversight and support given their proximity and working relationships with states and tribes. More information on the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) Program can be found at <http://epa.gov/compliance/state/grants/fifra.html>.

B. Regional Office Activities

- Negotiating state and tribal cooperative agreements and workplans consistent with the FIFRA Grant Guidance.
- Issuing grant funds to states and tribes in a timely manner once they become available and/or consistent with the start of the cooperative agreement funding period (unless another timeframe is negotiated with the grantee).
- Ensuring end-of-year reporting consistent with the mechanisms, quality and timeframes listed in the FIFRA Grant Guidance.
- Fostering prompt and accurate communication of EPA Pesticide Program regulations, policies and guidance to grantees.
- Providing effective technical assistance and policy support for the grantees on national pesticide priorities listed in the FIFRA Grant Guidance to help the grantees be successful (e.g., evaluation and management of pesticides in water, endangered species protection, implementation of container/containerment requirements, worker safety).

C. Measure

(ACS Code: CORE) *Percent of overall required pesticide program cooperative agreement activities that are included in grantee workplans and completed consistent with the pesticide program portion of the FIFRA Grant Guidance.*

- Commitment target is 100 percent of pesticide program required activities completed by grantee as compared to the total required by pesticide program portion of the FIFRA Grant Guidance.

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- This measure is intended to show that regional offices included required pesticide program activities in grantee workplans and conducted the oversight and technical support needed to help grantees successfully complete those activities. This measure focuses on activities required by the FIFRA Grant Guidance because it is those activities that are considered essential to maintaining a baseline operation of a program area, achieving environmental results and helping support national performance measures (including providing data related to those measures). While those activities designated as required in the FIFRA Grant Guidance must appear in cooperative agreements, the level of effort and resources devoted may be negotiated depending on specific needs and priorities of states and tribes.
- Since end-of-year reports for these cooperative agreements are not due to OPP from the regional offices until February 28 of each year, data for this ACS measure will not be available at the end of the fiscal year for reporting into ACS. When regional offices report their ACS measures at the end of the fiscal year, they may indicate in the comment field for this measure that this data will not be available until February/March and will be reported at that time.
- This measure also recognizes there may be legitimate unanticipated reasons, such as unexpected loss of staff or technical expertise or unforeseen emergencies, which may prevent grantees from completing core workplan requirements. Under these circumstances, regional offices may agree to temporarily modify required activities originally included in the workplan. Required activities modified or not completed due to legitimate unanticipated reasons can be removed from the total required if a reasonable rationale is documented (e.g., unexpected loss of staff or unplanned crises during the project period).

2. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: ASSIST NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLLINATOR PROTECTION EFFORTS

A. Description

Through risk assessment, mitigation, education, and outreach, EPA's goal under the Pollinator Protection Program is to ensure pollinators are protected from adverse effects of pesticide exposure. This Pollinator Protection Program supports the Agency's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution, Objective 1: Ensure Chemical Safety.

B. Regional Office Activities

Regional activities will focus on supporting states and tribes still developing Managed Pollinator Protection Plans, and education, outreach and technical assistance on pollinator protection efforts at the national, regional and local levels. Regional work may include:

- ***Assist with the development, and outreach of state and tribal pollinator protection plans.*** Regions should support states and tribes in the development of Pollinator Protection Plans. Further, regions should also conduct outreach and technical assistance activities on these plans throughout FY 2016-2017 and help determine the effectiveness of these plans in reducing pesticide risk to pollinators.
 - ***Conduct outreach and education on pollinator protection approaches and efforts.*** Regions should disseminate outreach materials to promote pollinator protection Best Management Practices (BMPs), and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in crops attractive to bees.
 - ***Identify opportunities to partner with other agencies and organizations interested in promoting pollinator protection.*** Regions should consider partnering with USDA Regional IPM Centers to leverage opportunities for outreach on pollinator protection Best Management Practices (BMPs).
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- ***Promote the EPA Bee Inspection Guidance and timely state and tribal responses to all suspected pesticide incidents involving pollinators.*** Provide additional outreach to states and tribes to facilitate the use of the Bee Inspection Guidance. Pollinator incidents and investigations provide OPP valuable information as to the extent to which pesticides may impact pollinator health, and are associated with pollinator declines. Therefore, regional offices should work with their grantees to report the results of investigations of all known or suspected pesticide incidents involving pollinators to OPP at: beekill@epa.gov.

C. Measure

The activities and outcomes described in this section are not measurable at this time. Therefore, no ACS measures are proposed to be associated with this area of focus for FY 2016-2017.

3. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: PESTICIDE OCCUPATIONAL WORKER SAFETY

A. Description

Ensuring effective implementation of the Agency's Pesticide Worker Safety Program remains a high priority for OPP and is important to the agency's overall strategy to ensure chemical safety, prevent pollution, advance environmental justice (EJ) and protect children's health. The two main components of OPP's Pesticide Worker Safety Program are implementation of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS, 40 CFR Part 170) and the Pesticide Applicator Certification (C&T, 40 CFR Part 171) regulations.

On February 20, 2014, the EPA announced a package of proposed regulatory changes to the WPS rule to improve pesticide safety training, hazard communication, and other key protective elements of the WPS. The EPA is also planning to propose changes to the C&T regulation, and that proposed rule is expected to be published for public comment in mid-2015. Together, these rule amendments are intended to reduce the incidents of pesticide exposure and prevent unreasonable adverse effects among agricultural pesticide handlers, farm workers and applicators of restricted use pesticides (RUPs), as well as the general public and certain vulnerable groups. These vulnerable groups include minority and low income populations, farmworker children and farmworker families. The revised WPS rule is expected to be finalized in late summer 2015, and the proposed changes to the C&T rule are expected to be finalized in late 2016. Once these rules are final, the regions should conduct extensive outreach, communication and education efforts to ensure effective implementation of these two important rule revision efforts.

Activities to support the Pesticide Worker Safety Program contribute to accomplishing Goal 4 of the Agency's Strategic Plan by protecting human health and the environment from pesticide risk. The Pesticide Worker Safety NPM priority area is also a key part of OPP's overall effort to support the Agency's Environmental Justice Plan 2014. The Pesticide Worker Safety Program is critical to assuring that agricultural farmworkers, which represent some of the most economically disadvantaged people in the U.S., are protected from occupational pesticide hazards, and it is also a key component of OPP's EJ activities. More than two million farmworkers nationwide receive protections under the WPS regulation.

B. Regional Office Activities

The principal Pesticide Worker Safety Program activities for Regions in FY 2016-17 will be to provide outreach, technical assistance, and training on the new requirements in the WPS and C&T rules. Specific activities include:

- Provide outreach and communication to our co-regulators, the regulated and protected communities, and key stakeholder groups in their Region on the key requirements and impacts of the revised rules

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(e.g. agricultural employers, commercial pesticide handler employers, farmworkers, agricultural organizations, crop/commodity groups, farmworker advocacy groups, migrant healthcare providers, regulatory partners, key NGO stakeholders, and other affected agencies/organizations).

- Allocate appropriate resources to support travel for regional staff to attend national worker safety PREP and PIRT courses, as well as other national worker safety training courses or programs that may be held to train regional staff/inspectors and build regional infrastructure and capacity for supporting worker safety program implementation.
- Support national efforts designed to address field implementation issues that may arise (e.g., developing WPS fact sheets “Q&A’s”, addressing equivalency requests, developing region-specific training and/or compliance assistance materials, etc.).

C. Measure

No ACS measures are proposed to be associated with this area of focus for FY 2016-2017 to allow regions the flexibility to direct their efforts where they are most needed, and to select the activities and level of effort appropriate for the needs of their region.

4. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: SCHOOL INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

A. Description

The EPA recognizes that pest control and pesticide use in areas where children are present poses special challenges and concerns. Additionally, our nation’s children spend a considerable amount of their time in schools, as do teachers and school support staff. The National Center for Education Statistics estimates that in 2010, nearly 50 million students attended public elementary and secondary schools, with enrollment rates steadily increasing every year. With this in mind, the agency is implementing a program to encourage school officials to adopt integrated pest management (IPM) practices as a means to reduce exposure to, and risk from pests and pesticides in schools and on school grounds. This program is focused on public and tribal schools at the elementary through secondary levels (grades K-12). The goal of this activity is to decrease exposure of children in public and tribal schools (grades K-12) to pests and pesticides through increased adoption of verifiable and ongoing IPM programs. More information can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/pestwise/ipminschools>.

Activities to support School IPM support Goal 4 of the agency’s [Strategic Plan](#) by protecting human health from pesticide risk. This activity also supports the agency’s children’s health and environmental justice goals. See the approaches and regional roles and responsibilities listed in the Agency’s “Strategic and Implementation Plans for School Integrated Pest Management: found at <http://www.epa.gov/pestwise/ipminschools/strategicplan.pdf>.

B. Regional Office Activities

- The EPA will generally focus resources on “wholesale” approaches designed to increase the demand for school IPM and provide schools with tools and information they can use to implement IPM programs as efficiently as possible (e.g., coordinating with other agency school programs, focusing outreach efforts to large groups and organizations, including ones that represent environmental justice communities, and trying to impact the largest number of school children in the shortest amount of time with the least investment of time/resources).

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- Regional offices may also pursue “retail” approaches (direct technical assistance to schools) to a small degree in order to maintain technical expertise and contact with school IPM implementation issues.

C. Measure

(ACS Code: IPM2) *Number of activities conducted, consistent with the EPA’s “Strategic and Implementation Plan for School Integrated Pest Management,” to provide outreach, education, and/or assistance to public and tribal schools at the kindergarten through high school levels to adopt verifiable and sustainable IPM practices.*

- This measure is a non-commitment measure for FY 2016-2017 to allow regions the flexibility to direct their efforts where they are most needed, and to select the activities and level of effort appropriate for the needs of their region.
- Regional offices must provide a brief description and the number of each type of activity that were conducted in their region in the comment field during mid- and end-of-year ACS reporting.

Activities are defined as substantial increments of work with one or more internal or external stakeholder(s) or development of program capacity such as databases or educational resources to advance IPM in schools. In order to keep a wide range of activities somewhat comparable, each reported activity should generally include 1) preparation, 2) substantive participation, and 3) follow-up actions, as needed.

5. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: REGION-SPECIFIC PESTICIDE PRIORITIES

A. Description

Regional offices are to select one priority area out of the Region-Specific Pesticide Priority list provided below for special focus and will conduct one special project in the area selected. Regional offices must ensure that they propose substantive projects for the priority area selected. Each of these Region-Specific Pesticide Priority areas: 1) supports one or more of the agency’s Strategic Plan goals and strategies, 2) are priorities for the National Pesticide Program, 3) have a significant headquarters resource investment, and 4) have a clear potential for regional office involvement. However, we also recognize that the relative priority of each of these program areas will vary across the country. Therefore, this national focus area enables regional offices to select priority areas which best address the needs of their states, tribes, environmental justice communities, and vulnerable populations, and will likely result in the greatest reduction of potential pesticide risk in their area of the country.

It is important to note that while each regional office is not required to conduct a project in each program area, regional activities will likely still be needed in program areas not selected in order to oversee and support cooperative agreements, the FIFRA Cooperative Agreement Guidance, statutory and regulatory requirements, or respond to public inquiries. In addition, there will also be work to support other Pesticide Program areas and issues, such as working with states, tribes and the regional water offices to obtain existing water quality monitoring data and implementing the Federal Certification Plan in Indian country. However, the level of effort associated with program related work in these areas (e.g., technical assistance and outreach) will be more routine in nature or may be more related to enforcement activities covered in the OECA NPM Guidance.

Region-Specific Pesticide Priority areas to choose from are:

1. Promote State and Tribal Pesticide Program Coordination and Communication;
2. Bed Bug Outreach/Assistance;

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3. Endangered Species Protection;
4. Support of Water Quality Risk Assessment and Mitigation; and
5. Spray Drift Outreach and Incident Data.

Details of these Region-Specific Pesticide Priority areas can be found in the Program-Specific Guidance in the Section VII of this Guidance.

The following should be considered to assure robust and substantive special projects for the one program area selected:

- Each regional office must conduct a project in one of the listed Region-Specific Pesticide Priority areas.
- Projects must be designed to enhance the stated goals of the program area selected by the regional office and show meaningful results.
- Projects may entail outreach, education, training, stakeholder coordination, program evaluation, state or tribal program capacity building and support, or other similar project/initiatives that may lead to program improvement.
- Proposals for projects should include a clear statement of what work will be done, what the project hopes to accomplish and how the project will support the goals of the program areas.
- Regional offices are encouraged to set ambitious goals that result in true protections.
- To help ensure robust projects, OPP and the regional offices will review and discuss proposed projects prior to initiating work.
- Projects may be designed to be completed in one to three years. Multi-year projects should have measurable milestones for each year of the project. Regions that are completing a multi-year NPM project from a previous fiscal year may count that project in FY 2016-2017 even if the program area is no longer a priority in FY 2016-2017.
- Projects (or one phase of a multi-year project) must be completed by the end of the fiscal year. Regional offices must submit project reports to OPP within 30 days of the end of the federal fiscal year.
- The results of each project will be reviewed by OPP and regional offices at the end of the fiscal year and discussed on a conference call or meeting so that innovations and lessons learned may be shared across the regional offices and pesticide program.
- Project results will be compiled for National Pesticide Program Accomplishments reports.
- Regions are encouraged to work together on projects to leverage resources.

B. Regional Office Activities

Conduct one special project to support a Region-Specific Pesticide Priority area. Projects should meet the guidelines described above to assure robust and substantive projects.

C. Measure

(ACS Code: RSP2) *Number of region-specific projects or initiatives contributing to the implementation and enhancement of the region-specific pesticide program priority areas.*

- Commitment target is one project or initiative (one Region-Specific Pesticide Priority area selected by the region).

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- Regional offices should report their program area selection in the comment field for the ACS measure RSP2 entitled, “Number of region-specific projects or initiatives contributing to the implementation and enhancement of the Region-Specific Pesticide Priority areas.”

VI. NATIONAL AREAS OF FOCUS FOR THE OFFICE OF POLLUTION PREVENTION AND TOXICS

1. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: LEAD RISK REDUCTION

A. Description

Recent biomonitoring data show that significant progress has been made in the continuing effort to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern. At the same time, studies have indicated that children’s health may be adversely affected even at extremely low blood levels. In response to this information and the fact that approximately 38 million homes in the U.S. still have lead-based paint, the EPA is working to reduce the number of children with blood lead levels of five micrograms per deciliter or higher. The Lead program also targets reduction of disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and non-low-income children.

The EPA’s Lead Risk Reduction program contributes to the goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning by:

- Establishing a national pool of certified firms and individuals who are trained to carry out renovation and repair and painting projects while adhering to the lead-safe work practice standards, and to minimize lead dust hazards created in the course of such projects;
- Establishing standards governing lead hazard identification and abatement practices and maintaining a national pool of professionals trained and certified to implement those standards; and,
- Providing information and outreach to housing occupants and the public so they can make informed decisions and take actions about lead hazards in their homes.

The Lead Risk Reduction Program is an important contributor to the agency’s cross-cutting priorities to protect children’s health, advance environmental justice (EJ) and improve health on tribal lands. The EPA is working to reduce the number of children with blood lead levels of five micrograms per deciliter or higher, committing in its FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan to ensure that the percentage of children with blood lead levels at or above that threshold does not exceed 1 percent. The EPA’s long-term goal, as reflected in the Fiscal Year 2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan, is to close the gap between the geometric mean blood lead levels among low-income children versus non-low-income children from a baseline percentage difference of 28.4 percent (2007-2010) to a difference of 10 percent or less by FY 2018. The Program’s outcome measures described above compel the agency to focus its resources to the maximum extent practicable on eliminating childhood lead poisoning in the most vulnerable populations of children. OCSPP, along with other EPA NPMs and the regional offices, is working to increase use of EJSCREEN, a nationally consistent EJ screening tool. The NPM, along with the regional offices, states and tribes (when the tool is available to them) will seek to use EJSCREEN for outreach and education strategies aimed at reducing risk from lead-based paint in housing.

Regional offices are directed to commit 100 percent of FY 2016 and FY 2017 and any prior years’ available balances of Lead Categorical Grant funds by June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 respectively. This time frame will facilitate redirection of funds, if needed, to ensure obligation before the end of the fiscal year. Funds not committed by a regional office by June 30th will be reprogrammed and allocated for other purposes within

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the program. OCSPP recognizes that some aspects of the obligation process are beyond the direct control of regional office Lead program managers and staff.

More information can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Lead Risk Reduction Program and Categorical Grant component's FY 2016 and FY 2017 Activities and Performance Plans proposed in EPA's FY 2016 and FY 2017 President's Budgets can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/> after they are submitted to Congress.

B. Regional Office Activities

Regional offices should fully implement the first eight Lead Program activities outlined below and may choose to implement one or more of the last six activities. All regional offices are required to inform OPPT's National Program Chemicals Division of their selections among these optional activities in conjunction with their entry of their initial ACS commitment bids. Consistent with the agency's initiatives on environmental justice, the selected proposed lead activities should also look for ways to address EJ concerns and incorporate community engagement where feasible.

Regional offices should fully implement the eight Lead Program activities outlined below:

- 1) ***Section 404(g) Grant Program Management.*** Regional offices should manage the 404(g) grant program in accordance with the Section 404(g) grant guidance document. Funds are to be used for authorizing and developing state or tribal lead abatement and renovation programs, for direct implementation in non-authorized states or tribes, or to support the certification of renovation and abatement professionals and the accreditation of training providers.
- 2) ***Outreach for Lead Rules.*** Regional offices should provide outreach for Pre-Renovation Education Rule (406), the Lead Abatement Rule (402(a)), the Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (402(c)) and, to a limited extent, the Disclosure Rule (1018).
- 3) ***Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP) (402(c)) Implementation.*** Regional offices should assist in the implementation of the RRP Rule by accrediting qualified training providers and providing information and compliance assistance to the regulated community.
- 4) ***Lead-based Paint Activities Rule (402(a)) (Abatement, Risk Assessment and Inspection) Implementation.*** Regional offices should assist in the implementation of the Lead-based Paint Activities (Abatement, Risk Assessment and Inspection) Rule by accrediting qualified training providers, certifying individuals (Regions 2 and 9) and by providing information and compliance assistance to the regulated community.
- 5) ***Encourage State and Tribal RRP Program Authorization.*** Regional offices should collaborate with their states and/or tribes to encourage them to become authorized to run the RRP Program. Regional offices should work with states or tribes to provide information regarding the benefits of the program, identify roadblocks to RRP authorization, identify and educate appropriate stakeholders, and facilitate discussions amongst states and tribes that have received authorization and/or those seeking authorization.
- 6) ***Lead Program Coordination with OECA.*** Regional offices should coordinate implementation of the full suite of Lead Program regulations and activities as expressed in OECA's TSCA Compliance Monitoring Strategy including compliance assistance, monitoring and enforcement strategies that can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/oecaerth/monitoring/programs/tsca/index.html>.
- 7) ***Outreach to Renovators, Homeowners and Owners of Child-Occupied Facilities.*** Regional offices should provide information on the hazards of renovation activities in homes and child-occupied

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facilities with lead-based paint. This outreach should stress the importance of using an EPA Lead-Safe Certified firm and the benefits of following lead safe work practices. Outreach should target owners of child-occupied facilities, homeowners and renters in areas with older housing, vulnerable populations and renovation firms.

- 8) ***Engagement with State/City Permitting and Licensing Officials.*** Regional offices should work with permitting and licensing offices to require that firms have shown proof of RRP certification prior to permits being issued. Because of the strong and direct connection between licensing and permitting offices and the construction industry, this is especially valuable in supporting implementation of the RRP Rule.

Regional offices may also choose to implement one or more of the Lead Program activities below.

- ***Partner with Tribes.*** Regional offices are encouraged to continue building relationships with tribes by establishing and nurturing capacity building, technical assistance and research partnerships and conducting outreach and consultation. Regional offices could create opportunities for partnerships with their Tribes to address lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction including Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs) and Memoranda of Understandings. Regional offices could partner with Tribes to identify projects, DITCA-related activities or ongoing projects to reach the national goal of eliminating childhood lead poisonings.
- ***Partner with Child-focused Stakeholders to Educate about RRP.*** Regional offices could partner with federal, state and local organizations, child care providers and child-focused entities to develop outreach strategies that stress the importance of using an EPA Lead-Safe Certified firm and the benefits of following lead safe work practices. Outreach should target areas with older housing or vulnerable populations and renovation firms. These partnerships can also focus on increasing public awareness about preventing childhood lead poisoning, particularly among low-income and other vulnerable populations.
- ***Partner with Public Health Community to Educate about RRP.*** Regional offices could perform outreach to the public health community, including pediatric organizations, doctor offices, hospitals and other medical facilities to increase public awareness about the hazards and prevention of childhood lead poisoning. Regional offices could provide information on the importance of using an EPA Lead-Safe Certified firm.
- ***Partner with States for Lead Education and Outreach.*** Regional offices could partner with their states to conduct lead-based paint risk reduction education and outreach in areas with high concentrations of children with elevated blood levels.
- ***Collaborate with other Federal Agencies.*** Regional offices could create opportunities for partnerships with other Federal agencies and work with them to gain access or knowledge about activities other Federal agencies are conducting in tribal or EJ communities and reach the national goal of eliminating childhood lead poisonings.

C. Measures

(ACS Code: 13A) ***Annual percentage of viable lead-based paint abatement certification applications that require less than 20 days of EPA regional office effort to process (Direct Implementation).***

- This measure directly supports the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) annual budget performance measure.

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- ACS measure 13A examines the efficiency of those regional offices as they process viable individual abatement certification applications for those regional offices that will be processing the certifications on behalf of all regional offices.
- In FY 2016 and FY 2017, processing abatement certifications will be reported by Regions 2 and 9 in ACS.
- ACS Measure 13A is calculated by using two timeframes. Timeframe 1 is the number of days elapsed from the “Submit for Region Review” date (when the contractor sends the application to the regional office) to the “Lead Region Review” date (when the regional office enters its recommendation to approve/disapprove.) Timeframe 2 is the number of days from the “Generate Approval Package” (or other final action) date entered by the regional office to the "Final Package Sent" date entered by the regional office. Timeframes 1 and 2 are added together to give the total processing time.
- The two timeframes do not include time from any other FLPP process and specifically exclude any time associated with fee confirmation. All of the dates discussed are only valid if recorded in FLPP, and the date recorded in FLPP is the date that these activities are checked off in the database.
- Example: If a final package is mailed to an applicant on September 1, and then two weeks later (on September 15) the regional office staff enters FLPP to update the database, and clicks the “Final Package Sent” button for that application, the September 15 date is entered into FLPP as the date the final package was sent (rather than the actual September 1 date). Please note, this cannot be overridden, so be certain to enter your progress on the day that you accomplish each action.

(ACS Code: 13B) ***Annual percentage of viable lead-based paint abatement certification applications that require less than grantee state-established timeframes to process.***

- ACS measure 13B examines the efficiency of authorized Grantee-States as they process viable abatement certification applications within the Grantee-State established timeframes.
- Each regional office should ensure that states can achieve the minimum planning target. The number agreed upon should be a reasonable determination that reflects the length of time that it takes the Grantee-State to process an application, as identified by the Grantee-State and represented to the public.
- The regional offices should use the ACS comment field to report the number of applications processed by Grantee-State, Grantee-State timeframes (number of days taken to process a viable application) for each shareholder (state or tribe) and the percentage of applications processed under the Grantee-State established timeframe. The timeframe may vary by state, taking variables such as regulations and contractor processing time into account.

(ACS Code: 14) ***Number of lead abatements performed by certified abatement contractors occurring in the region.***

- ACS measure 14 is a non-commitment measure, which looks to measure the number of abatements that occur within each state. The measure will provide valuable information on the number of abatements performed by properly trained abatement contractors certified by the EPA and the authorized programs as an indicator of risk reduction.
- Regional offices should only count the number of abatement notifications received in the fiscal year in order to accurately assess the number of abatement activities being done in the region.

(ACS Code: RRP2) ***Number of active lead-based paint renovation, repair and painting certification training providers accredited by the regional office.***

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- ACS measure RRP2 is a non-commitment measure, which captures the number of training providers for lead-based paint Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule with active accreditations processed by the regional office. Regional offices should only count the RRP trainers where EPA runs the program; they should not count RRP trainers in states where there is a state authorized program. Regional offices should count the number of current accredited trainers whose accreditations were processed by that regional office by September 2016 and September 2017, the last working day of the fiscal year.
- This measure does not count the number of accredited training courses. It also does not measure the nation's capacity for training, but rather the workload of the regional offices in accrediting trainers.

(ACS Code: TR-1) ***Number of tribal partnerships or projects addressing lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction in the region.***

- ACS measure TR-1 is a non-commitment measure which tracks the number of tribal partnerships or other projects addressing lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction on tribal lands. Tribal partnerships are a subset of overall lead projects or partnerships.
- Examples of Tribal partnerships or projects include: Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs), on-going projects, outreach, DITCA related activities, cooperative agreements, formal agreements, tribal grants, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), etc.

2. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: CHEMICAL RISK REVIEW AND REDUCTION

A. Description

Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the EPA has significant responsibility for ensuring that chemicals in commerce do not present unreasonable risks to human health or the environment. The Chemical Risk Review and Reduction (CRRR) Program works to ensure the safety of:

- Existing chemicals (those already in use when TSCA was implemented in 1978), by obtaining and assessing chemical data and by taking regulatory and/or non-regulatory action to prevent any unreasonable risk their use may pose; and
- New chemicals (including genetically modified organisms), by reviewing and taking action on new chemical notices submitted by industry, including Pre-Manufacture Notices (PMNs), to ensure that no unreasonable risk is posed when those chemicals are introduced into U.S. commerce.

The EPA is continuing to strengthen its program to ensure chemical safety, giving particular emphasis to addressing risks from exposure to existing chemicals. This enhanced approach, as reflected in the Fiscal Year 2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan, has several key components:

- Filling information gaps on existing chemicals by pursuing a range of information gathering actions under TSCA, expanding user-friendly electronic reporting and increasing transparency by making non-confidential data on TSCA chemicals more readily available to the public;
- Assessing the human health and environmental risks of existing chemicals, using data from all available sources; and,
- Managing unreasonable chemical risks by utilizing pertinent regulatory authority and by employing non-regulatory approaches such as evaluating the use of potential alternatives that may be safer.

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The Chemical Risk Review and Reduction Program is an important contributor to the agency's cross-cutting priorities to protect children's health, advance environmental justice and improve health on tribal lands.

More information can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/oppt>. The Chemical Risk Review and Reduction Program's FY 2016 and FY 2017 Activities and Performance Plan proposed in EPA's FY 2016 and FY 2017 President's Budgets can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/>.

B. Optional Regional Offices Activities

If they wish, regional offices may choose to implement one or more of the following optional activities. All regional offices are required to inform OPPT's Environmental Assistance Division of their selections among these optional activities.

- Conduct outreach on ChemView.
- Coordinate data collection and management activities with other EPA offices, states and tribes.
- Perform data quality interventions, facility/site assessments for review of data submitted to the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) database.
- Coordinate with EPA headquarters on identifying data that may be useful in problem formulation for chemical assessments.
- Work with local, state, and tribal chemical safety, environmental and public health officials to educate the public on the findings of completed risk assessments, communicating the hazards and the effective measures to reduce the risks from undue exposures. These efforts will be tailored to the audience and targeted at sensitive populations (i.e., the elderly and children) and environmental justice communities who bear the greatest risk.
- Participate in rulemaking workgroups to inform the rulemaking process to ensure rule-effectiveness.
- Participate in the implementation of risk management activities, including engaging with states and other stakeholders during rule implementation to facilitate compliance.
- Engage in risk management outreach activities that would educate and inform states, tribes and regulated entities about risk reduction measures for TSCA chemicals (e.g., PCBs, formaldehyde, significant new use rules (SNURs), etc.).
- Coordinate with Regional Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) programs on TSCA SNUR and worker protection issues.
- Coordinate with EPA Headquarters on identifying and assessing safer chemical alternatives for existing chemicals.
- Coordinate risk management activities with other EPA offices, states and tribes.
- Participate with headquarters in developing options for PCBs in building materials, especially addressing the PCBs in schools issues.
- Assist property owners, including school districts, with exposure mitigation options. Conduct outreach and provide technical support answering questions on how to address PCBs in building materials.
- Create opportunities for partnerships with tribes to address PCBs hazards and exposure reduction, including establishing Memoranda of Understandings for specific projects and activities.

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- Provide input on OPPT priorities for TSCA enforcement.

C. Measures

(ACS Code: CSA) *Number of chemical safety activities conducted.*

- Measure CSA is a non-commitment measure in its first year with the intent of establishing a baseline to support future commitment development. The measure seeks to capture the number of chemical safety activities undertaken by the regional offices.
- Regional offices, in the ACS Comment Field, will name the specific activities they conducted that contribute to this measure during the mid-year and end-of-year reporting. Each regional office should only count the number of activities that were initiated, continued or completed by that regional office in the fiscal year to accurately assess the number of activities being done in the regional offices.

3. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: POLLUTION PREVENTION

A. Description

Implementing the Pollution Prevention Act (P2 Act) of 1990, the Pollution Prevention (P2) program is one of the EPA's primary tools for advancing environmental stewardship and sustainability by federal, state and tribal governments; businesses; communities and individuals. The P2 program seeks to alleviate environmental problems by achieving significant reductions in the generation of hazardous releases to air, water, and land; reductions in the use or inefficient use of hazardous materials; reductions in the generation of greenhouse gases; and reductions in the use of water. At the same time, the P2 Program helps businesses and others reduce costs as a result of implementing these preventative approaches. The P2 program's efforts advance the agency's priorities to pursue sustainability, take action on climate change, make a visible difference in communities, and ensure chemical safety.

The P2 Program accomplishes its mission by:

- Fostering the development of P2 solutions to environmental problems that eliminate or reduce pollution, waste and risks at the source, such as: cleaner production processes and technologies; safer, "greener" materials and products; and improved practices; and
- Promoting the adoption, use and market penetration of those solutions through such activities as providing technical assistance and demonstrating the benefits of P2 solutions.

More information about EPA's Pollution Prevention Program can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/p2/>. The Pollution Prevention Program and Categorical Grant component's FY 2016 and FY 2017 Activities and Performance Plan proposed in EPA's FY 2016 and FY 2017 President's Budgets can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/>.

B. Regional Activities

The following general directions are provided to all regional offices:

- Pursuant to the P2 Act, regional offices should ensure that businesses are the ultimate beneficiaries of P2 Categorical Grants. This restriction does not apply to Source Reduction Assistance (SRA) grants.
- Working in collaboration with headquarters, regional offices will identify important areas of opportunity to help shape and implement national P2 priorities and focus national program directions.

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- Regional offices are encouraged to create a nexus with media programs within the agency, such as exploring pollution prevention and source reduction opportunities related to water and green infrastructure.
- Regional offices are encouraged to participate in developing methods for focusing and enhancing communications on P2 successes and lessons learned (i.e. telling the P2 story through an annual accomplishments report).
- Regional offices are encouraged to continue building relationships with tribes by establishing and nurturing capacity-building, technical assistance and research partnerships and conducting P2 outreach and consultation.
- Regional offices are encouraged to support state, tribal and local partnerships by providing networking opportunities for technical assistance providers (TAPs) and businesses to ensure continued effectiveness and competence in source reduction practices and dealing with emerging issues such as green chemistry and green products.
- Regional offices should administer grant programs (P2, SRA and P2 Information Network (PPIN)), coordinate with regional partners, collaborate with Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange centers, and work to integrate P2 approaches into products and services in the region.
- Regional offices are encouraged to provide assistance to tribal and state grant recipients in order to ensure that projects proposed for P2 grant awards can achieve measurable results.
- Regional offices are directed to commit 100 percent of FY 2016 and FY 2017 and any prior years' available balances of Pollution Prevention Categorical Grant funds by June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 respectively. This time frame will facilitate redirection of funds, if needed, to ensure obligation before the end of the fiscal year. Funds not committed by a Region by June 30th will be reprogrammed and allocated for other purposes within the P2 program. OCSPP recognizes that some aspects of the obligation process are beyond the direct control of regional office P2 program managers and staff.

In an effort to give the P2 program a more centralized focus and direction and to move the program forward in a coordinated manner, the P2 Program has established “national emphasis areas.” The three national emphasis areas (NEAs) that will be implemented in FY 2016 and FY 2017 are Climate Change Mitigation/Prevention of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, Food Manufacturing, and State or Community Level Hazardous Materials Source Reduction. The regional division directors selected these three P2 NEAs because they offer significant opportunities for pollution prevention and environmental impact. The EPA headquarters staff will be supporting each one of these areas with an additional staff person managing the entire enterprise and coordinating with regional offices. This approach is intended to give the program a clear direction and will result in more impactful, measurable results. Regional offices should administer their activities in ways that contribute significantly to the agency achieving its P2 strategic targets through its two strategies of fostering the development of P2 solutions; and promoting the use, adoption, and market penetration of these P2 solutions.

Regional offices must implement **one or more of the three P2 national emphasis areas below**. All regional offices are required to inform OPPT's Chemistry, Economics, and Sustainable Strategies Division of their selections.

States, tribes and other grantees should note that the following national emphasis areas (below) will be included in the FY 2016-2017 P2 Categorical Grant, SRA grant and PPIN requests for proposals. EPA's

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intention is to include these particular national emphasis areas in these grants for a minimum of three years (FY 2015, FY 2016 and FY 2017) and then to evolve the focus areas as needs and priorities advance.

- ***Climate Change Mitigation/Prevention of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions.*** Implement P2 projects that achieve significant, measureable GHG emission reductions and/or energy efficiency through technical assistance to businesses. Examples of projects in this national emphasis area include, but are not limited to:
 - Offer technical assistance to businesses to reduce their energy consumption from industrial processes such as lighting, hot water use, compressed air, natural gas, etc.
 - Implementing pollution prevention activities that could be supportive of energy efficiency measures that states are considering for their 111(d) action plans.²
 - Implementing and measuring energy use/GHG reductions through combined heat and power projects for businesses, could involve a multi-sector approach.
 - Implementing and measuring energy use/GHG reductions through implementation of pump and generator efficiencies for businesses, could involve a multi-sector approach.
 - Involving college and university engineering departments to identify opportunities to reduce heat loss in targeted industries.
 - Focusing Economy, Energy and Environment (E3) assessments on GHG reductions through process and materials substitution as well as chemical substitutions for hydrofluorocarbons and other highly potent GHGs. Both short and long term environmental effects of such chemical substitutions may differ, depending on application. For applications resulting in rapid emissions, like aerosols, effects (benefits of substitution) will be quick; for others, like closed loop refrigeration, effects will be slower. Because of the high global-warming potential (GWP) of this chemical group, however, benefits over time may be substantial.
 - Offer training and other assistance to businesses and TA providers to help identify and implement important substitutions for chemicals and substances with significant environmental impacts including highly potent GHG chemicals.
- ***Food Manufacturing.*** Implement pollution prevention projects that support sustainable food manufacturing resulting in reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, hazardous materials

² Under section 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA has the broad authority to issue standards, regulations, or guidelines that address greenhouse gas emissions released by new and existing electric utility power plants, including modifications to those plants. Under section 111(d) of the CAA, EPA has the authority to establish air emissions guidelines while the states have the authority to design and support environmental programs to carry out those guidelines in order to realize air emission reductions. P2 grants could be used to support measures that help carry out those guidelines.

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generation and use, and/or business costs. Examples of projects in this national emphasis area include, but are not limited to:

- Implementing and measuring water conservation techniques (e.g. use of high volume, low pressure washing systems that reuse water; implement alternatives to wastewater conveyance by transferring solids and particulate matter using augers or conveyors or manual method to minimize loadings to wastewater systems).
 - Implementing and measuring reduction of energy use (energy efficiency).
 - Implementing and measuring green chemistry solutions (e.g. reduce quantity and toxicity of cleaning products or food processing chemicals).
 - Implementing and measuring reduced air emissions and water discharges e.g., focus on Clean Air Action Section 112(r) requirements to prevent ammonia refrigeration leaks and other accidental releases (<http://www2.epa.gov/rmp>).
 - Establishing a food manufacturing roundtable to exchange information, ideas, technology info among food manufacturers.
 - Focusing E3 assessments on source reduction of food waste at one facility or at multiple points in the supply chain through more efficient food processing and handling of product.
 - ***State or Community Level Hazardous Materials Source Reduction.*** Implement state or community-level hazardous materials source reduction activities that result in reduced generation and use of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. This national emphasis area has a direct link to the FY 2015 Annual Action Plan for “Working to Make a Visible Difference in Communities.” Projects could but are not required to target the communities already chosen for this Action Plan. Examples of projects in this national emphasis area include, but are not limited to:
 - Assisting businesses to improve materials practices that reduce the risk of release of hazardous chemicals during a storm or other event.
 - Identifying and targeting businesses within environmental justice (EJ) communities or communities at high risk of flooding or natural disasters that use hazardous materials and provide P2 assessment and training.
 - Amplifying Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) P2 reporting and using TRI P2 data to target similar businesses or operations for similar P2 opportunities in hazardous materials source reduction (<http://www2.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program>).
 - Creating state or community partnerships (businesses, municipalities, schools, etc.) to identify and reduce use of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.
 - Creating training and other assistance methods for businesses and TA providers to learn to identify and reduce the use of hazardous chemicals in their facilities.
 - Creating regional manufacturing roundtables managed by grantees.
 - Developing state or community-based E3 projects that would result in reduced generation and use of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants and increased efficiency by manufacturers as well as new jobs for the community.
 - Promoting remanufacturing of certain higher-value used solvents into commercial-grade products to extend their useful life and reduce the manufacturing and use of virgin solvents, resulting in
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economic efficiencies, fewer hazardous releases as well as increased energy conservation and reduced GHG emissions.

The P2 Program will continue to develop a number of other areas in FY 2015 as possible future national emphasis areas. Regional offices are encouraged to develop options, information and insights in these areas listed below to support the program's decision-making process on future national emphasis areas in order to meet needs of regional offices, states, tribes and communities and move the P2 program forward in a coordinated and focused manner.

- ***Technical Assistance for Manufacturing.*** Regional offices, in partnership and collaboration with state and other technical assistance providers, are encouraged to facilitate technical assistance to manufacturers to meet the needs of their region/communities to achieve reductions in hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, greenhouse gas emissions, and water use.
- ***Green Chemistry, Engineering and Safer Products.*** Developing and piloting ways to support regional office P2 efforts using tools from green chemistry, engineering and safer products. Regional offices are encouraged to engage with colleges and universities, states, manufacturers and trade associations and Manufacturing Extension Partnerships to consider green chemistry options for sectors and their operations and processes. Regional offices are encouraged to target industries known to use toxic chemicals to identify, implement and evaluate effectiveness for source reduction options. Regional offices are encouraged to work with other offices within the agency, such as Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), to identify opportunities. Regional offices are encouraged to conduct outreach on the new Safer Product label, looking at how the regions are rolling out ENERGY STAR and Water Sense in the regional offices, and implement the regional piece of the program's communication strategy. Regional offices are encouraged to explore P2 opportunities to support chemical risk reduction activities under the Chemical Risk, Review and Reduction program detailed in the previous section.
- ***Technical Assistance on Green Sports.*** Regional offices are encouraged to leverage resources, engage with partners, provide technical assistance and share information to promote greener professional and collegiate level sports activities and to encourage more sustainable behavior by the sporting industry, its stakeholders, communities and sports fans.

While regional offices are required to implement one or more of the P2 national emphasis areas, regional offices also have flexibility to engage in other activities to take into account unique regional situations. Regional offices are encouraged to communicate what those activities are to OPPT's Chemistry, Economics, and Sustainable Strategies Division.

C. Measures

Under P2 Categorical Grants, only results from businesses can be counted. Under SRA grants and non-grant P2 projects, results can also be counted from institutions and government agencies. During the grant application process, applicants are required to plan for sharing facility-level data when they submit results data or provide a reason why this presents a burden or confidentiality concern. Regional offices should enter their grant and non-grant P2 projects, planned and actual methodologies and results in the P2 GrantsPlus database when it is available. Regional offices are encouraged, but not required, to use P2 calculators – the Greenhouse Gas Reductions Calculator, the P2 Cost Savings Calculator and the Gallon-to-Pounds Conversion Calculator – in calculating measurement results. More information on these calculators can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/p2/pubs/resources/measurement.html>.

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At the time grants are awarded, regional offices should use grant terms and conditions to require facility-level results data or a clear reason why this is a concern, all in accordance with the guidance in Appendix C of the Request for Proposals. At that time, regional offices should also review the P2 Measurement Guidance with grantees, available at <http://www.epa.gov/p2/pubs/resources/measurement.html>. In general, regional offices and grantees should spend less time on documenting data collection/measurement tools and more time on itemizing actions taken and outcomes produced, facility by facility. The EPA at a national and regional level will work to continuously improve the calculating and reporting of P2 results.

Regional offices are encouraged to participate in developing and piloting innovative non-commitment, non-ACS measures for performance management and program improvement using the P2 logic model.

(ACS Code: 262) ***Gallons of water reduced through pollution prevention.***

- This measure directly supports the GPRA annual budget performance measure.
- ACS measure 262 is a commitment measure that counts the gallons of water reduced as a result of conserving and re-using water.

(ACS Code: 263) ***Business, institutional and government costs reduced through pollution prevention.***

- This measure directly supports the GPRA annual budget performance measure.
- ACS measure 263 is a commitment measure that counts the amount of money a facility saved from P2 actions it took to get water reductions, hazardous material reductions and MTCO_{2e} reductions, counted under measures 262, 264 and 297.

(ACS Code: 264) ***Pounds of hazardous material reduced through pollution prevention.***

- This measure directly supports the GPRA annual budget performance measure.
- ACS measure 264 is a commitment measure that counts the reduction of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants released to air, water, land, incorporated into products or used in an industrial process. Hazardous is used in a broad sense to include federally or state regulated pollutants, including Clean Air Act criteria pollutants and Clean Water Act water quality criteria pollutants and conventional pollutants, but excludes items generally considered of low hazard and frequency recyclable or divertible, such as paper products, cans, iron and steel scrap and construction waste.
- The P2 Program considers the reuse and remanufacturing of hazardous materials as source reduction when the materials still have value and have not been discarded. Reuse or remanufacturing of hazardous materials allows for annual reporting of associated life-cycle benefits in avoided hazardous-material manufacturing impacts and avoided hazardous-material destruction impacts.
- Reducing nonhazardous materials cannot serve as a primary purpose of a grant or non-grant P2 project, and cannot be counted towards this measure (264). However, if use reduction, reuse or recycling of nonhazardous materials occurs as an *ancillary* activity to a primary P2 activity unrelated to nonhazardous materials, regional offices may report associated annual reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. See the related bullet under ACS Measure 297.

(ACS Code: 297) ***Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO_{2e}) reduced or offset through pollution prevention.***

- This measure directly supports the GPRA annual budget performance measure.

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- ACS measure 297 is a commitment measure that counts the metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO_{2e}) reduced or offset. This is the unit for measuring reductions or offsets in greenhouse gas emissions.
- If use reduction, reuse or recycling of nonhazardous materials occurs as an *ancillary* activity to a primary P2 activity unrelated to nonhazardous materials, regional offices may report associated reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (MTCO_{2e}). Measure 297 is defined broadly and without hazardous material limitations.

VII. PROGRAM-SPECIFIC GUIDANCES FOR THE OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS

The following five Program-Specific Guidances for the Office of Pesticides provides additional guidance to support the Region-Specific Pesticide Priorities listed previously in the National Area of Focus: Region-Specific Pesticide Priorities in Section III.4 of this NPM Guidance. Regional offices are to select one priority area out of the Region-Specific Pesticide Priority list for special focus, and will conduct a special project in the area selected.

1. REGION-SPECIFIC PESTICIDE PRIORITY: PROMOTE STATE AND TRIBAL PESTICIDE PROGRAM COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

A. Description

It is a goal of the Tribal Pesticide Program Council (TPPC) to encourage tribes, where appropriate and feasible, to increase their communications and coordination with state pesticide programs as a resource for tribes to build capacity for their own pesticide programs. Increased communication and coordination between states and tribes, which respect tribal sovereignty and jurisdiction, can improve tribal access to programmatic and technical expertise, support and training. Some states have also expressed an interest in this cooperation as a way to increase assurance of adequate pesticide program protection in Indian country within or contiguous to their borders and resources.

Examples of areas where state pesticide programs may be able to offer low cost support to tribal pesticide programs (or vice-versa) include: offering a few seats to tribal pesticide program staff or managers when training is conducted for state personnel; allowing tribal inspectors to accompany state inspectors on inspections for training purposes; offering tribes access to or use of state tools, templates, checklists or databases; sharing information on tips and complaints, violations or incidents that may be relevant to Indian country; having states routinely inform tribes when they issue a FIFRA section 24(c) or request a FIFRA section 18 from the EPA; sharing pesticide monitoring data; establishing state technical and program expert contacts for tribal pesticide personnel; and offering tribes access to state laboratories.

The EPA regional offices can help support the TPPC goal and facilitate increased communication and coordination between tribal and state pesticide programs by acting as an intermediary and catalyst, where appropriate and feasible. For example, regional offices may be able to encourage or help establish state and tribal agreements of support. In some cases it may be appropriate to include specific activities and goals in support of this priority in the state and tribal FIFRA Cooperative Agreements and Workplans. All approaches must support and respect tribal sovereignty.

Efforts to build tribal pesticide program capacity through this approach supports Goal 4 of the agency's Strategic Plan by protecting human health and the environment in Indian country from pesticide risk. This priority can also support the agency's tribal and environmental justice goals. This approach is also consistent

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with Principle #6 of the agency's 1984 Indian Policy (<http://www.epa.gov/tp/pdf/indian-policy-84.pdf>), which encourages communication and cooperation between tribal, state and local governments.

B. Regional Office Activities

Regional offices emphasizing this area must conduct a region-specific project/initiative to help foster state and tribal coordination and communication.

2. REGION-SPECIFIC PESTICIDE PRIORITY: BED BUG OUTREACH/ASSISTANCE

A. Description

Over the last several years, bed bug complaints and infestations have increased markedly in some areas of the country, and the spread of bed bug infestations are predicted to increase. People seeking effective, cheap and rapid solutions have in some cases resorted to the use of unregistered pesticide products or misuse of registered products.

The EPA's efforts to address bed bugs have focused on: 1) encouraging use of pesticides effective against bed bugs that do not pose unreasonable risks to people or the environment; 2) promoting the use of integrated pest management for bed bug control; 3) discouraging the use of unregistered pesticides or the overuse of registered pesticides as measures to control bed bugs, 4) providing information to the public on bed bug infestations, and 5) collaborating with other agencies and stakeholders to share information on bed bug control.

Efforts to provide bed bug outreach and assistance supports the Goal 4 of the agency's Strategic Plan by protecting human health from pesticide risk. This priority can also support the agency's environmental justice goals because economically-challenged segments of the population may have more trouble controlling an infestation due to the relatively high cost of effective treatment, the presence of multi-family housing and limited access to information.

B. Regional Office Activities

- Regional offices emphasizing this area must conduct a region-specific project/initiative contributing to education about prevention of, or response to, bed bug infestation, or providing technical assistance to states, tribes, pest management professionals, local bed bug programs, environmental justice advocates, the general public, or other stakeholders.
- Assist OPP in the development and dissemination of information related to bed bugs and their control.
- In order to assure efficient use of resources, regional offices should take steps to avoid duplication of efforts in developing materials, trainings and meetings by consulting with the Bed Bug Clearinghouse on the EPA website (http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2013/bedbug-awareness.html) and by communicating with OPP and other regional offices (such as through OPP/regional Bedbug Communications Workgroup). Regional offices should contribute relevant information to the Bed Bug Clearinghouse and should encourage states and local agencies to consult and contribute to the clearinghouse as well.

Where feasible, regional offices should also consider:

- Establishing relationships with other federal, state, tribal and local agencies within the region to assist them where needed in their combined bed bug infestation responses/activities.

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- Assisting states in detecting and stopping distribution of unregistered pesticides intended for use against bed bugs.
- Providing financial assistance to states for bed bug research, outreach and education.

3. REGION-SPECIFIC PESTICIDE PRIORITY: ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

A. Description

Under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the EPA strives to protect endangered/threatened plants and animals (listed species) and the habitats upon which they depend. Through risk assessment and mitigation, OPP's goal under the Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) is to limit potential effects from pesticide use to listed species, while at the same time not placing undue burden on agriculture or other pesticide users. Further information on the ESPP can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/endanger/>.

Regional offices should focus on acting as a liaison between OPP, states, tribes and pesticide users on potential impacts of pesticide use on threatened and endangered species. Regional offices should also continue outreach and education on the ESPP with the goal of increasing state, tribal, territory and public knowledge of the program. Where Bulletins are being developed, regional offices play a critical role in facilitating input on proposed limitations and placing additional emphasis on educating pesticide inspectors.

Activities to support the Endangered Species Protection Program supports Goal 4 of the agency's Strategic Plan by protecting the environment from pesticide risk.

B. Regional Office Activities

- Regional offices emphasizing this area must conduct a region-specific project/initiative contributing to implementation of the National Pesticide Program Endangered Species Program and increased co-regulator and public knowledge about the ESPP.
- Regional offices should also assist OPP in disseminating and obtaining review and comment on ESPP-related information such as draft pesticide risk assessments, draft Biological Opinions, measures recommended by the Services through Biological Opinions and draft Bulletins, including crop data, pesticide use data and the feasibility of proposed mitigation measures.

4. REGION-SPECIFIC PESTICIDE PRIORITY: SUPPORT OF WATER QUALITY RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

A. Description

OPP and the regions have worked together over the last several years to ensure that pesticides do not adversely affect the nation's water resources and pose unreasonable adverse effects to human health or the environment. Reducing the concentration of pesticides in urban and agricultural watersheds is a strategic target in the Agency's FY14-18 Strategic Plan. OCSPP believes the most efficient way to reduce pesticide exposures to water resources is to identify potential concerns during risk assessment and then address any identified concerns through mitigation measures on the pesticide label. Regional work for this program area should support risk assessment and label risk mitigation efforts.

B. Regional Office Activities

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Regions selecting this region-specific priority area will focus their efforts on pesticides that are at or nearing the assessment phase of registration review and have the potential to impact water quality. Regions should work with their states and tribes to identify and evaluate existing water quality information (e.g., POINTS) to determine if mitigation measures are warranted locally for a particular pesticide to reduce concentrations in watersheds. Already identified Pesticides of Concern (POCs) that are about to undergo a registration review assessment may be good candidates for this type of effort.

Regional activities may include working with states and tribes to evaluate current strategies or Best Management Practices (BMPs) for POCs to determine if the approaches used were effective and may be applicable to other states and/or the federal pesticide label. Regions may also consider partnering with OPP and states and tribes to identify further information for a particular pesticide, such as how and when it is used, in order to better inform its registration review.

5. REGION-SPECIFIC PESTICIDE PRIORITY: SPRAY DRIFT OUTREACH AND INCIDENT DATA

A. Description

On October 15, 2014, EPA published a Federal Register Notice announcing a voluntary Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program to encourage the identification and use of pesticide spray application technologies verified to substantially reduce spray drift. Such technologies may include spray nozzles, shrouds and shields and drift-reducing adjuvant chemicals used for aerial or ground boom applications to row and field crops. OPP is encouraging manufacturers to test their technologies to verify and quantify drift reduction potential, and registrants to label their agricultural pesticides for application with these technologies. As a result of this program, OPP expects to see increased adoption of drift reduction technologies on pesticide labels and by pesticide applicators.

Spray drift incident data collected over time, can help the EPA gauge the effectiveness of this program. Regional offices are ideally positioned to work with states and tribes to gather these data for analysis by OPP. This pesticide program-specific priority supports Goal 4 of the agency's [Strategic Plan](#) by protecting the environment from pesticide risk.

B. Regional Office Activities

If selected as a regional priority, regional offices will work with their states and tribes to gather spray drift incident data from the past 2-3 years (2013-2015) to form an incident baseline and then gather additional incident data for 2016-2017. The key parameter to collect is the number of documented spray drift incidents investigated by the states, tribes, or EPA related to the spray drift of agricultural pesticides. More detailed information includes:

- State or tribe where the incident occurred;
- Type of application (aerial or ground) involved in the incident;
- Determination of whether or not DRT equipment was used and if so identification of the technology used;
- Pesticide product used;
- Target site (e.g., row/field crop or orchard);
- Drift site (e.g., home, school, crop, wetland);

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- Effect of concern observed; and
- Enforcement action (e.g., no action, notice of warning, civil penalty, criminal penalty).

Regional offices should consult with OPP for further guidance on incident data for collection. This data will help inform the EPA and states and tribes about the success of the new program and provide ideas for making further improvements to reduce spray drift incidents.

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VIII. APPENDIX A: FY 2016 NPM GUIDANCE MEASURES

Goal/ Objective	ACS Code	Measure Text	Non- Commitment Indicator (Y/N)	State Performance Measure (Y/N)	Planning Target	National Target (FY 2016 Pres. Bud)
4/1	CORE	Percent of overall required pesticide program cooperative agreement activities that are included in grantee workplans and completed consistent with the pesticide program portion of the FIFRA Grant Guidance.	N	N	100% ³	
4/1	IPM2	Number of activities conducted, consistent with the EPA “Strategic and Implementation Plan for School Integrated Pest Management,” to provide outreach, education and/or assistance to public schools at the kindergarten through high school levels to adopt verifiable and sustainable IPM practices. ⁴	Y	N		

³ Percent of pesticide program core activities completed by grantee as compared to the total required by pesticide program portion of the FIFRA grant guidance. Where core activities are not completed, they can be removed from the total required provided a reasonable rationale for not completing the core activity is documented (e.g., unexpected loss of staff or unplanned crises during the project period). Since end-of-year reports for these cooperative agreements are not due to OPP from the regional offices until February 28, data for this ACS measure will not be available at the end of the fiscal year for reporting into ACS. When regional offices report their ACS measures at the end of the fiscal year, they may indicate in the comment field for this measure that this data will not be available until February/March and will be reported at that time.

⁴ Activities defined as substantial increments of work with one or more internal or external stakeholder(s) or development of program capacity such as databases or educational resources to advance IPM in schools. In order to keep a wide range of activities somewhat comparable, each reported activity should generally include 1) preparation, 2) substantive participation, and 3) follow-up actions as needed.

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Goal/ Objective	ACS Code	Measure Text	Non- Commitment Indicator (Y/N)	State Performance Measure (Y/N)	Planning Target	National Target (FY 2016 Pres. Bud)
4/1	RSP2	Number of region-specific projects or initiatives contributing to the implementation and enhancement of the Region-Specific Pesticide Priority areas.	N	N	1 per Region	
4/1	13A	Annual percentage of viable lead-based paint abatement certification applications that require less than 20 days of EPA regional office effort to process (Direct Implementation).	N	N		95
4/1	13B	Annual percentage of viable lead-based paint abatement certification applications that require less than grantee state-established timeframes to process.	N	Y		95
4/1	14	Number of lead abatements performed by certified abatement contractors occurring in the region.	Y	N		
4/1	CSA	Number of chemical safety activities conducted.	N	N		
4/1	RRP2	Number of active lead-based paint renovation, repair and painting certification training providers accredited by the regional office.	Y	N		
4/1	TR-1	Number of tribal partnerships or projects addressing lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction in the region.	Y	N		
4/2	262	Gallons of water reduced through pollution prevention.	N	Y		
4/2	263	Business, institutional and government costs reduced through pollution prevention.	N	Y		
4/2	264	Pounds of hazardous material reduced through pollution prevention.	N	Y		
4/2	297	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO ₂ e) reduced or offset through pollution prevention.	N	Y		

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IX. APPENDIX B: KEY PROGRAM CONTACTS

Contact Name	Subject Area	Phone	Email
Jennifer Vernon	OCSPP Planning and Accountability Lead NPM Guidance Development	202-564-6573	vernon.jennifer@epa.gov
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X. APPENDIX C: EXPLANATION OF CHANGES BETWEEN FY 2014-2015 AND FY 2016-2017 NPM GUIDANCES

Change from FY 2015 Addendums and FY 2014 NPM Guidances		Reason for Change	Location of New/Modified Information
General	Added “Role of the Regions” section in introduction.	This section was added to describe the core regional workload. This helps to more fully describe the regional role in supporting the programs.	This section follows the introduction on page 5.
National Areas of Focus	Added “Assist National, Regional and Local Pollinator Protection Efforts” as a national area of focus.	Pollinator Protection is a national, regional and local priority. Over the next two years regions will be working with states and tribes to assist with their pollinator protection plans, and will conduct extensive outreach and education.	OCSPP’s National Areas of Focus for FY 2016-2017. (p. 6)
	Added “Pesticide Occupational Worker Safety” as a national area of focus.	The revised Worker Protection Standard will be finalized in the spring of 2015. The new requirements will result in significant regional education and outreach during 2016 and 2017.	National Areas Of Focus for The Office of Pesticide Programs. (p. 9)
	Amended from “Regional offices are directed to <i>obligate</i> 100 percent...by June 30th” to “Regional offices are directed to <i>commit</i> 100 percent...by June 30 th ” and a few other edits to that paragraph.	Made this change to acknowledge that the commitment stage is within the control of the regional office program managers and staff while some aspects of the obligation process are beyond the direct control of regional office Lead program managers and staff.	Lead Risk Reduction National Area of Focus. (p. 13)
	Added more details to this bullet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 404(g) Grant Program Management: Regional offices should manage the 404(g) 	Provided more details in response to early state and tribal engagement process on the FY16-17 NPM Guidance.	Lead Risk Reduction National Area of Focus. (p. 14)

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	<p>grant program in accordance with the Section 404(g) grant guidance document. Funds are to be used for authorizing and developing state and tribe lead abatement and renovation programs, for direct implementation in non-authorized states and tribes, and to support the certification of renovation and abatement professionals and the accreditation of training providers.</p>		
	<p>Replaced this bullet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Encourage State and Tribal RRP Program Authorization:</i> Regional offices should collaborate with their states and/or tribes to encourage them to become authorized to run the RRP Program. Regional offices should provide information regarding the benefits of the Program, identify roadblocks to RRP authorization, gain knowledge about the states or tribes’ needs to run the program and identify potential solutions. <p>With this bullet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Encourage State and Tribal RRP Program Authorization:</i> Regional offices should collaborate with their states and/or tribes to encourage them to become authorized to run the RRP Program. Regional offices should work with states or tribes to provide information regarding the benefits of the Program, identify roadblocks to RRP 	<p>Provided modifications in response to early state and tribal engagement process on the FY16-17 NPM Guidance.</p>	<p>Lead Risk Reduction National Area of Focus. (p. 14)</p>

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	authorization, identify and educate appropriate stakeholders, and facilitate discussions amongst states and tribes that have received authorization and/or those seeking authorization.		
	Added “Owners of Child-Occupied Facilities” to the bullet on “Outreach to Renovators and Homeowners.”	Provided modifications in response to early state and tribal engagement process on the FY16-17 NPM Guidance.	Lead Risk Reduction National Area of Focus (p. 14)
	Added new National Area of Focus for Chemical Risk Review and Reduction.	Added this area in response to comments received from Regions and comments received during the early state and tribal engagement process on the FY 2016-2017 NPM Guidance.	Chemical Risk Review and Reduction National Area of Focus. (p. 17)
	Added section on “general direction and program improvement efforts.”	Made these updates in response to early state and tribal engagement process on the FY16-17 NPM Guidance.	Pollution Prevention National Area of Focus (p. 18)
	Amended from “Regional offices are directed to <i>obligate</i> 100 percent...by June 30th” to “Regional offices are directed to <i>commit</i> 100 percent...by June 30 th ” and few other edits to that paragraph.	Made this change to acknowledge that the commitment stage is within the control of the regional office program managers and staff while some aspects of the obligation process are beyond the direct control of regional office P2 program managers and staff.	Pollution Prevention National Area of Focus. (p. 19)
	Added section on “P2 national emphasis areas.” The three national emphasis areas (NEAs) that will be implemented in FY 2016 and FY 2017 are Climate Change Mitigation/Prevention of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, Food Manufacturing, and	In an effort to give the P2 program a more centralized focus and direction and to move the program forward in a coordinated manner, the P2 Program established “national emphasis areas,” which also responds to comments received during the early state and	Pollution Prevention National Area of Focus. (p. 20)

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	<p>State or Community Level Hazardous Materials Source Reduction.</p>	<p>tribal engagement process on the FY16-17 NPM Guidance.</p>	
	<p>Added section on “areas for further development.”</p>	<p>The P2 Program will continue to develop a number of other areas in FY 2015 as possible future national emphasis areas. Regional offices are encouraged to develop options, information and insights in these areas to support the program’s decision-making process on future national emphasis areas. This section also responds to comments received during the early state and tribal engagement process on the FY16-17 NPM Guidance.</p>	<p>Pollution Prevention National Area of Focus. (p. 22)</p>
	<p>Added this paragraph: At the time grants are awarded, regional offices should use grant terms and conditions to require facility-level results data or a clear reason why this is a concern, all in accordance with the guidance in Appendix C of the Request for Proposals. At that time, regional offices should also review the P2 Measurement Guidance with grantees. In general, regional offices and grantees should spend less time on documenting data collection/measurement tools and more time on itemizing actions taken and outcomes produced, facility by facility. The EPA at a national and regional level will work to continuously improve the calculating and reporting of P2 results.</p>	<p>Added paragraph to reflect updates to the Requests for Proposals.</p>	<p>Pollution Prevention National Area of Focus. (p. 25)</p>

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	Deleted the topic “Facilitating Access to Water Quality Monitoring Data” as a national area of focus.	“Facilitating Access to Water Quality Monitoring Data” was removed as a national area of focus due to the fact that this has become baseline work for regions.	
	Deleted the topic “Implement Federal Certification Plan in Indian Country” as a national area of focus.	“Implement Federal Certification Plan in Indian Country” was removed as a national area of focus due to the fact that this is becoming baseline work for regions, and staff time will need to be redirected to pollinator protection and worker safety efforts.	
Program-Specific Guidance	Added the topic “Support of Water Quality Risk Assessment and Mitigation” to the list of Region-Specific Priorities.	The topic “Support of Water Quality Risk Assessment and Mitigation” was added to the list of Region-Specific Priorities in an effort to capture additional information states or tribes may have for pesticides about to undergo a registration review assessment. This information will help determine the proper mitigation requirements.	Region-Specific Pesticide Priority: Support Of Water Quality Risk Assessment And Mitigation. (p. 29)
	Amended “National Area of Focus: Region-Specific Pesticide Priorities” write-up, indicating that only one project is required annually instead of two.	The narrative for “National Area of Focus: Region-Specific Pesticide Priorities” was updated to reflect that only one project is required to meet the ACS measure RSP2 instead of two.	Program-Specific Guidances for The Office Of Pesticides Programs. (p. 26)
	Removed the topics “Pollinator Protection Outreach” and “Pesticide Worker Safety Programs” from list of Region-Specific Priorities.	The topics “Pollinator Protection Outreach” and “Pesticide Worker Safety Programs” were removed from the list of Region-Specific Priorities and elevated to “National Areas of	

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		Focus” due to the need for all regions to address these two topics.	
Annual Commitment Measures	Changed commitment target for ACS measure RSP2, “Number of region-specific projects or initiatives contributing to the implementation and enhancement of the region-specific pesticide program priority areas” from 2 to 1.	Changed the planning target from 2 to 1 in an attempt to alleviate workload and staffing challenges in some of the regions.	“Planning Target” in the Appendix A changed from 2 to 1. (p. 32)
	Added new ACS measure CSA, “Number of chemical safety activities conducted.”	Added to support new National Area of Focus for Chemical Risk Review and Reduction.	National Area of Focus for Chemical Risk Review and Reduction. (p.18)
Contact Information			

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XI. APPENDIX D: E-ENTERPRISE

E-Enterprise Project Name	Sponsor or Initiator	Key EPA Offices	Shared Service Integration	EPA/State/Tribal Involvement
Pesticides Label Matching	EELC, IN	OCSP, OECA	TBD	States and EPA currently participating on scoping team
Ongoing projects with early achievements illustrating alignment with E-Enterprise Goals ("Early Wins")				
Lead Recertification	OCSP	OEI	CROMERR	Primarily Federal but input from states during project implementation.
Aligned Projects Funded in FY15 Enacted				
Compliance Conversion and E-Reporting Conversion across all programs	OCSP			
Regulatory Portal: Integrating direct reports for pesticides, Chemicals, TRI, and Clean Fuels	OCSP			