



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Financial Management

Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Financial Statements for the Pesticide Registration Fund

Report No. 16-F-0323

September 22, 2016

Report Contributors:

Paul Curtis
Robert Smith
Robert Hairston
Sheree James
Sabrina Jones
Mairim Lopez
Claire McWilliams
Guillermo Mejia
Cynthia Poteat
Lynda Taylor

Abbreviations

EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act
FY	Fiscal Year
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PRIA	Pesticide Registration Improvement Act

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At a Glance

Why We Did This Review

The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) requires that we perform an annual audit of the Pesticide Registration Fund (known as the PRIA Fund) financial statements.

To expedite the registration of certain pesticides, Congress authorized the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess and collect pesticide registration fees. The fees collected are deposited into the PRIA Fund. The agency is required to prepare financial statements that present financial information about the PRIA Fund. PRIA also requires the establishment of decision time review periods for pesticide registration actions, and requires the Office of Inspector General to perform an analysis of the agency's compliance with those review periods.

This report addresses the following EPA goal or cross-agency strategy:

- *Embracing EPA as a high-performing organization.*

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Listing of [OIG reports](#).

Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Financial Statements for the Pesticide Registration Fund

Disclaimer of Opinion

We rendered a disclaimer of opinion on the PRIA Fund financial statements for fiscal year (FY) 2014, meaning that we were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to determine if they were fairly presented and free of material misstatement. We had previously rendered an unmodified, or clean, opinion on the EPA's PRIA Fund financial statements for FY 2013, meaning they were fairly presented and free of material misstatement.

Due to the material weakness in internal controls noted, the agency cannot provide reasonable assurance that financial data provided for the PRIA Fund for FY 2014 accurately reflect the agency's financial activities and balances.

Internal Control Material Weakness Noted

We noted a material weakness in that the EPA cannot adequately support \$28 million of its FY 2014 PRIA Fund costs. The EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs receives its funding from both fees paid by pesticide manufacturers and amounts appropriated by the Congress. In FY 2014, the EPA allocated its pesticide funding to use appropriated amounts, which would expire, and retained funding received from fees. Therefore, significant payroll amounts paid from appropriations were not charged directly to the PRIA Fund or other pesticide programs. This resulted in the loss of the audit trail for reporting separate costs and liabilities for the PRIA Fund and other pesticide programs.

Compliance With Applicable Laws and Regulations

We did not identify any instances of noncompliance that would result in a material misstatement to the audited financial statements. For compliance with decision time review periods, the agency was in substantial compliance with the statutory decision time frames.

Agency Comments and Office of Inspector General Evaluation

The agency agreed with our finding and believes that the PeoplePlus payroll cost allocation enhancement will allow for the creation of an audit trail to capture costs incurred by the PRIA Fund and by other appropriations that support PRIA-related activities. The agency plans to go live with this new enhancement by October 2017.



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

OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL

September 22, 2016

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Financial Statements for the Pesticide Registration Fund
Report No. 16-F-0323

FROM: Paul C. Curtis, Director
Financial Statement Audits

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul C. Curtis".

TO: Jim Jones, Assistant Administrator
Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention

David Bloom, Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Office of the Chief Financial Officer

This is our report on the subject audit conducted by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The project number for this audit was OA-FY15-0052. This report contains findings that describe the problems the OIG has identified. This report represents the opinion of the OIG and does not necessarily represent the final EPA position.

The offices with primary jurisdiction over the issues discussed in this report are the Office of Pesticide Programs within the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, and the Office of the Controller within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

Action Required

Because this report contains no recommendations, you are not required to respond to this report. However, if you submit a response, it will be posted on the OIG's public website, along with our memorandum commenting on your response. Your response should be provided as an Adobe PDF file that complies with the accessibility requirements of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. The final response should not contain data that you do not want to be released to the public; if your response contains such data, you should identify the data for redaction or removal along with corresponding justification.

We will post this report to our website at www.epa.gov/oig.

Table of Contents

Inspector General’s Report on the Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Financial Statements for the Pesticide Registration Fund

Report on the Financial Statements	1
Evaluation of Internal Controls	3
Tests of Compliance With Laws and Regulations.....	5
Management’s Discussion and Analysis Section of the Financial Statements	5
Prior Audit Coverage.....	5
Agency Comments and Office of Inspector General Evaluation	6

Attachment

1 Material Weakness	7
EPA Cannot Adequately Support PRIA Fund Costs	8

Appendices

- A Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Pesticide Registration Fund
Financial Statements**
- B Agency’s Response to Draft Report**
- C Distribution**

Inspector General's Report on the Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Financial Statements for the Pesticide Registration Fund

The Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Pesticide Registration Fund, known as the PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Fund, which comprise the balance sheet as of September 30, 2014, and September 30, 2013, and the related statements of net cost, changes in net position, and statement of budgetary resources for the years then ended; and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based upon our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards; the standards applicable to financial statements contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin 14-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also

includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cannot adequately support payroll liabilities on the PRIA Fund's Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2014, and Income/Expense from other appropriations on the statements of PRIA's Net Costs and Changes in Net Position of \$27,729,000, which represents approximately 63 percent of PRIA Fund costs for the year ended September 30, 2014.

In fiscal year (FY) 2014, the EPA allocated its pesticides appropriated funding to pay for payroll costs. By paying significant payroll amounts from appropriations versus from fees collected by the PRIA Fund, the EPA lost the audit trail to properly support how much of the PRIA Fund payroll expenses were paid for by appropriations. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by other audit procedures concerning the adequacy of the amounts allocated, consistency of application, or reasonableness of the payroll expenses between the PRIA Fund and the EPA's other pesticide programs, including payroll accruals, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2014. As a result, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary relating to payroll and related accounts, income/expense from other appropriations, and payroll liabilities.

Disclaimer of Opinion – FY 2014

Because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section above, we have not been able to obtain sufficient, appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the PRIA Fund's financial statements, and the related accompanying notes as of and for the year ended September 30, 2014.

Unmodified Opinion – FY 2013

Our previous opinion on the PRIA Fund's 2013 financial statements, dated July 10, 2015, expressed an unmodified opinion. In our opinion, the PRIA Fund's financial statements, including the accompanying notes, presented fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities, net position, changes in net position, and statement of budgetary resources as of and for the year ending September 30, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Evaluation of Internal Controls

As defined by OMB, internal control, as it relates to the financial statements, is a process, effected by the agency's management and other personnel, that is designed to provide reasonable assurance that the following objectives are met:

- **Reliability of financial reporting**—Transactions are properly recorded, processed and summarized to permit the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition.
- **Compliance with applicable laws, regulations and governmentwide policies**—Transactions are executed in accordance with laws governing the use of budget authority, governmentwide policies, laws identified by OMB, and other laws and regulations that could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements.

Opinion on Internal Controls. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the EPA's internal controls over financial reporting by obtaining an understanding of the agency's internal controls, determining whether internal controls had been placed in operation, assessing control risk, and performing tests of controls. We did this as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements and to comply with OMB audit guidance, not to express an opinion on internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on internal control over financial reporting nor on management's assertion on internal controls included in Management's Discussion and Analysis. We limited our internal control testing to those controls necessary to achieve the objectives described in OMB Bulletin 14-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. We did not test all internal controls relevant to operating objectives as broadly defined by the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982 (FMFIA), such as those controls relevant to ensuring efficient operations.

Material Weakness and Significant Deficiencies. Our consideration of the internal controls over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies. Under standards issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected in a timely manner. Because of inherent limitations in internal controls, misstatements, losses or noncompliance may nevertheless occur and not be detected. We noted a certain matter discussed

below involving the internal control and its operation that we consider to be material. This issue is summarized below and detailed in Attachment 1.

Material Weakness

The EPA cannot adequately support \$28 million of its FY 2014 PRIA Fund costs. OMB policy states that basic financial statements include a Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Costs, and that the statement of net costs should include the net costs of operations. The EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs receives its funding from both fees paid by pesticide manufacturers and amounts appropriated by Congress. In FY 2014, the EPA allocated its pesticide funding to use appropriated amounts, which would expire, and retained funding received from fees. Therefore, significant payroll amounts paid from appropriations were not charged directly to the PRIA Fund or other pesticide programs. This resulted in the loss of the audit trail for reporting separate costs and liabilities for the PRIA Fund and other pesticide programs. The EPA developed an allocation methodology to distribute costs funded by EPA appropriations back to the PRIA Fund, but the methodology is based upon inconsistent charging of payroll costs between the PRIA Fund and EPA appropriations. Because the EPA cannot adequately support total FY 2014 PRIA Fund costs and liabilities, and because we were unable to determine by other audit procedures the adequacy of amounts allocated, consistency of application, or reasonableness of net costs and liabilities, we disclaimed an opinion on the PRIA Fund's FY 2014 financial statements. We consider the EPA's inability to support PRIA Fund payroll costs a material weakness.

Comparison of EPA's FMFIA Report With Our Evaluation of Internal Controls

OMB Bulletin 14-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, requires us to compare material weaknesses disclosed during the audit with those material weaknesses reported in the agency's FMFIA report that relate to the financial statements, and identify material weaknesses disclosed by the audit that were not reported in the agency's FMFIA report.

For financial statement, audit and financial reporting purposes, OMB defines material weaknesses in internal control as a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. The agency did not report any material weakness for FY 2014 impacting the PRIA Fund; however, we identified a material weakness with the agency's financial statement preparation process. Details concerning this material weakness are in Attachment 1. We previously reported related issues in prior years. Those issues are listed in our prior audit coverage section.

Tests of Compliance With Laws and Regulations

As part of obtaining a reasonable assurance as to whether the agency's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested compliance with those laws and regulations that could either materially affect the PRIA Fund financial statements or that we considered significant to the audit. The objective of our audit, including our tests of compliance with applicable laws and regulations, was not to provide an opinion on overall compliance with such provisions. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. We did not identify any instances of noncompliance that would result in a material misstatement to the audited financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Section of the Financial Statements

Our audit work related to the information presented in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of the pesticide program included comparing the overview information with information in the EPA's principal financial statements for consistency. We did not identify any material inconsistencies between the information presented in the two documents.

Prior Audit Coverage

During previous financial statement audits, we reported the following significant deficiencies:

- The EPA materially overstated the expenses from other appropriations that support the PRIA Fund. This occurred because the agency did not have an effective system to accurately accumulate and report costs incurred by other appropriations in support of PRIA Fund activities.
- The EPA materially understated the PRIA Fund payroll liabilities covered by budgetary resources, as well as related payroll expense included in gross costs. The agency's practice of transferring employees and expenses and liabilities from the PRIA Fund to the Environmental Programs and Management Fund for cash flow reasons led to the understatement.
- The EPA could not initially produce accurate, timely and complete financial statements for the PRIA Fund. The agency was not preparing a complete set of financial statements for FY 2013 because of its view that such statements were not required. This delayed the preparation of the first complete set of FY 2013 PRIA Fund financial statements until July 2014. Because material errors in those statements and subsequent versions delayed the audit, we considered this to be a material weakness.

We previously reported the agency has taken action to correct these significant deficiencies. However, we found continuing issues with payroll during our FY 2014 audit that we believe are related to the findings previously reported. Our findings on payroll issues are presented as a material weakness in this report and is the reason for the disclaimer of opinion for the FY 2014 statements.

Agency Comments and Office of Inspector General Evaluation

The agency agreed with this finding and believes that the PeoplePlus payroll cost allocation enhancement will allow for the creation of an audit trail to capture costs incurred by the PRIA Fund and by other appropriations that support PRIA-related activities. The agency plans to go live with this new enhancement by October 2017.



Paul C. Curtis
Director, Financial Statement Audits
Office of Inspector General
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
September 19, 2016

Material Weakness

Table of Contents

1 – EPA Cannot Adequately Support PRIA Fund Costs.....	8
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1 – EPA Cannot Adequately Support PRIA Fund Costs

The EPA cannot adequately support \$28 million of its FY 2014 PRIA Fund costs. OMB policy states that basic financial statements include a Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Costs, and that the statement of net costs should include the net costs of operations. The EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs receives its funding from both fees paid by pesticide manufacturers and amounts appropriated by Congress. In FY 2014, the EPA allocated its pesticide funding to use appropriated amounts, which would expire, and retained funding received from fees. Therefore, significant payroll amounts paid from appropriations were not charged directly to the PRIA Fund or other pesticide programs. This resulted in the loss of the audit trail for reporting separate costs and liabilities for the PRIA Fund and other pesticide programs. The EPA developed an allocation methodology to distribute costs funded by EPA appropriations back to the PRIA Fund, but the methodology is based upon inconsistent charging of payroll costs between the PRIA Fund and EPA appropriations. Because the EPA cannot adequately support total FY 2014 PRIA Fund costs and liabilities, and because we were unable to determine by other audit procedures the adequacy of amounts allocated, consistency of application, or reasonableness of net costs and liabilities, we disclaimed an opinion on the PRIA Fund's FY 2014 financial statements. We consider the EPA's inability to support PRIA payroll costs a material weakness.

PRIA requires that a set of financial statements be prepared to provide an annual accounting of expenditures and collections for the PRIA program. OMB Circular A-136 requires that these statements include a Statement of Net Costs, under which net costs of operations are reported. The PRIA Fund's costs of operations are supported by several sources: maintenance fees, registration and reregistration fees, and EPA appropriations. For FY 2014, the EPA reported total PRIA Fund costs of \$44 million, with about \$28 million being supported by EPA appropriations.

In FY 2014, the EPA allocated its pesticide funding to use appropriated amounts that would expire, and to retain funding received from fees. Significant payroll amounts were paid from appropriations and not charged directly to the PRIA Fund. This resulted in the loss of the audit trail for reporting separate PRIA Fund costs. The EPA adopted an allocation methodology to determine the amount of appropriated dollars used to support the PRIA Fund and the EPA's other pesticide programs. However, this methodology is based upon inconsistent and arbitrary charging of the Office of Pesticide Programs' payroll costs between the PRIA Fund and the EPA's other pesticide programs. The use of inconsistent and arbitrary charging makes the allocation base unreliable, and the methodology cannot support \$28 million in PRIA Fund operations costs. We consider the inability of the EPA to support FY 2014 PRIA Fund costs to be a material weakness.

We did not determine overall payroll costs for the EPA's pesticide programs to be inaccurate. Our findings are limited to the specific allocation of appropriated amounts to cover payroll costs of the EPA's pesticide programs and accounting for those costs at the program level. At the program level (specifically, for PRIA funds), the agency could not provide adequate support, and we could not audit the payroll costs for those funds paid for by appropriated amounts to opine on the adequacy of such amounts.

The EPA is aware that it needs to improve its accounting system to better account for PRIA Fund costs. In FY 2015, the EPA indicated it made modifications to its accounting system, which purportedly will address this material weakness. Therefore, we make no recommendations at this time.

Agency Comments and Office of Inspector General Evaluation

The agency agreed with this finding and believes that the PeoplePlus payroll cost allocation enhancement will allow for the creation of an audit trail to capture costs incurred by the PRIA Fund and other appropriations that support PRIA-related activities. The agency plans to go live with this new enhancement by October 2017. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer plans to develop webinars and provide face-to-face training for all Office of Pesticide Programs employees. The first phase is expected to consist of a methodology to track direct costs related to PRIA activities. The second phase is expected to consist of a methodology to accumulate indirect costs. The third phase is expected to consist of reporting actual hours worked on PRIA-related activities, including direct and indirect costs. The fourth phase is expected to consist of producing the financial statements.

Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Pesticide Registration Fund Financial Statements



*Produced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Office of Financial Management*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management's Discussion and Analysis	2
Principal Financial Statements	7

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996, the EPA's Pesticide Program registers new pesticides and re-evaluates existing pesticides to ensure that they can be used safely and that levels of residue in food and animal feed are safe (there is a reasonable certainty of no harm). The agency must also conclude that, when used in accordance with labeling and common practices, the product will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.

The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) of 2003 established the Pesticide Registration Fund. PRIA authorizes the collection of Registration service fees, which are deposited into the Registration Fund and made available for obligation to the extent provided in appropriation acts, and are available without fiscal year limitation.

Pesticide Registration

Under FIFRA and FFDCA pesticides must be registered by the EPA. The passage of PRIA introduced deadlines for the agency to complete certain registration actions. EPA expedites the registration of reduced-risk pesticide uses, which generally pose lower risks to people and the environment. Accelerated pesticide reviews provide an incentive for industry to develop and register lower risk pesticides, and the availability of these reduced-risk pesticides provides alternatives to older, potentially more harmful products currently on the market.

PRIA prescribed the amount of the registration service fee and the corresponding decision review time for various categories of registration action. The goal is to create a more predictable evaluation process for affected pesticide registrants and couple the collection of individual fees with specific decision-making periods. The legislation also promotes shorter decision review periods for reduced-risk pesticide applications. PRIA 1, effective on March 23, 2004, authorized collection of registration fees through FY 2008. The Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA 2), effective on October 1, 2007, authorized collection of registration fees through FY 2012. The Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act (PRIA 3) was effective on October 1, 2012.

For a pending or a new application covered by PRIA to be deemed complete and subject to the decision review periods, a registrant is required to pay the applicable fee or receive a waiver from the fee. For most applications, the decision review period starts 21 days after submission of the application, provided that the fee has been paid, fee waiver granted or in the case of a 75% or 50% fee waiver under PRIA 3, the waiver has been granted and the remaining fee has been paid. The legislation provides fee waivers for certain categories of small businesses and minor uses¹.

¹ Minor use pesticides are those that produce relatively little revenue for their manufacturers, for a variety of reasons. They may be registered for a seldom seen pest, or for a crop that is not grown by a large number of producers. However, minor crops include some high revenue fruit, vegetable, and ornamental crops.

Exemption from the requirement to pay a registration service fee is continued under PRIA 3 for applications solely associated with IR-4 petitions². Applications from federal and state agencies are also exempt from registration service fees. If the registrant requests a waiver or reduction of the fee, the decision review period will begin when the agency grants such request or in the case of small business fee waivers, no more than 60 days after receipt of the waiver application. If the agency determines that a fee is required and the waiver is not granted, the decision review period starts after the fee is collected.

Applications received prior to October 1, 2007, were covered by PRIA 1. Applications received up to September 30, 2012, were covered by PRIA 2³ and applications received on or after October 1, 2012, are covered by PRIA 3. PRIA 3 contains the same audit provision as PRIA 2. PRIA 3 includes new authority to reject an application if it fails a preliminary technical screen. PRIA 3 also increases the fee categories or types of applications covered by PRIA from 140 to 189 and maintains set-asides to support worker protection and applicator training activities as well as IPM grants at levels comparable to PRIA 2.

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program Description

The Pesticide Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program focuses on pesticide product and user compliance. These include problems relating to pesticide worker safety, certification and training of applicators, ineffective antimicrobial products, food safety, adverse effects, risks of pesticides to endangered species, pesticide containers and containment facilities, and e-commerce and misuse. The enforcement and compliance assurance program provides compliance assistance to the regulated community through its National Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center, seminars, guidance documents, brochures, and other forms of communication to ensure knowledge of and compliance with environmental laws.

EPA's grant support to state and tribal pesticide programs emphasizes its commitment to maintaining a strong compliance and enforcement presence. Agency FIFRA Cooperative Agreement priorities for FY 2015 – FY 2017 include the enforcement of worker protection standards and pesticide applicator certification; compliance monitoring and enforcement activities related to the pesticide container and containment rules, the revised soil fumigant labels, compliance of supplemental distributor products, contact manufacturing and program performance reporting. Core program activities include inspections of producing establishments;

² The IR-4 (Interregional Research Project No.4) program is involved in making sure that pesticides are registered for use on minor crops. IR-4 helps by conducting research on minor use pesticides, pesticides that would not otherwise be profitable to manufacture.

³ Out of 4,015 actions completed during the first two years of PRIA 3 (FY'13 & FY'14), approximately 92.1% were completed on or before the PRIA 3 due date.

dealers/distributors/retailers; e-commerce; imports and exports, and pesticide misuse. Additionally, through the Cooperative Agreements we support inspector training and training for state/tribal senior managers, scientists, and supervisors.

Highlights and Accomplishments

Registration Financial Perspective

During FY 2014, the Agency's obligations charged against the PRIA Fund for the cost of registration were \$16.0 million and 70.1 work-years. Of this amount, the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) obligated \$9.8 million in personnel compensation and benefits.

Appropriated funds are used in addition to Registration funds. In FY 2014, the Enacted Operating Plan included approximately \$27.7 million in appropriated funds for registration activities. The unobligated balance in the Fund at the end of FY 2014 was \$12.5 million.

The Fund has two types of receipts: fee collections and interest earned on investments. Of the \$16.6 million in FY 2014 net receipts, more than 99.9% were fee collections.

Registration Program Performance Measures

The following measures support the program's strategic goals of Healthy Communities and Ecosystems as contained in the FY 2014 President's budget.

Measure 1: Number of new active ingredients registered.

Results: In FY 2014 EPA registered 22 new active ingredients, of which 16 are biopesticides, 1 is an antimicrobial pesticide, and 5 are conventional pesticides. In addition, EPA approved import tolerances for 2 active ingredients. This measure includes both reduced-risk and non-reduced-risk pesticides.

Measure 2: Progress in Registering Reduced-risk Pesticides.

Results: In FY 2014, EPA registered 1 conventional reduced-risk pesticide and 16 reduced-risk biopesticides, giving us a total for the year of 17. Biological pesticides are derived from such natural materials as animals, plants, bacteria, and certain minerals. They are usually less toxic and are typically considered safer pesticides than the traditional conventional chemicals; therefore, the 16 biopesticide new active ingredients are counted as reduced-risk pesticides. Conventional "reduced risk" pesticides have one or more of the following advantages over currently registered pesticides: low impact on human health, low toxicity to non-target

organisms, low potential for groundwater contamination, lower use rates, low pest resistance potential, and compatibility with integrated pest management strategies.

Measure 3: Number of New Food Uses Registered.

Results: EPA registered 185 new food uses for previously registered active ingredients. Of these new uses, 169 food uses were for conventional pesticides, 14 were for antimicrobial pesticides, and 2 were for biopesticides.

Measure 4: Progress in Registering Reduced-risk New Uses.

Results: Included in the new uses registered are 15 reduced-risk uses associated with 4 conventional pesticides and 1 was a biopesticide new use.

**PRINCIPAL
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements

Balance Sheet	9
Statement of Net Cost	10
Statement of Changes in Net Position	11
Statement of Budgetary Resources	12

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	13
Note 2. Fund Balance with Treasury	17
Note 3. General Property, Plant and Equipment	17
Note 4. Other Liabilities	17
Note 5. Payroll and Benefits Payable, Non- Federal	18
Note 6. Income and Expenses from Other Appropriations	18
Note 7. Exchange Revenues, Statement of Net Cost	20
Note 8. Intragovernmental Costs and Exchange Revenue	20
Note 9. Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Budget (formerly the Statement of Financing)	21

United States Environmental Protection Agency
PRIA
Balance Sheet
As of September 30, 2014 and 2013
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014	FY 2013
ASSETS		
Intragovernmental:		
Fund Balance With Treasury (Note 2)	\$ 18,667	18,243
Total Intragovernmental	18,667	18,243
Property, Plant & Equipment, Net (Note 3)	2,205	2,248
Total Assets	20,872	20,491
Stewardship PP&E		
LIABILITIES		
Intragovernmental:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	54	52
Other (Note 4)	135	56
Total Intragovernmental	189	108
Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	645	442
Payroll & Benefits Payable (Note 5)	850	1,078
Other (Note 4)	17,307	17,461
Total Liabilities	18,991	19,089
NET POSITION		
Cumulative Results of Operations	1,881	1,402
Total Net Position	1,881	1,402
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 20,872	20,491

The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

United States Environmental Protection Agency
PRIA
Statement of Net Cost
For the Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 2014 and 2013
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014	FY 2013
COSTS		
Gross Costs (Note 8)	\$ 16,540	8,985
Expenses from Other Appropriations (Note 6)	27,729	31,359
Total Costs	44,269	40,344
Less:		
Earned Revenue (Note 7 and 8)	18,754	9,389
NET COST OF OPERATIONS (Note 8 and 9)	\$ 25,515	30,955

The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

United States Environmental Protection Agency
PRIA
Statement of Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 2014 and 2013
(Dollars in Thousands)

		<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
Cumulative Results of Operations:			
Net Position - Beginning of Period	\$	1,402	973
Beginning Balances, as Adjusted		1,402	973
Budgetary Financing Sources:			
Nonexchange Revenue - Securities Investment		1	2
Nonexchange Revenue - Other		(1,926)	(12)
Transfers In/Out		162	-
Income from Other Appropriations (Note 6)		27,729	31,359
Total Budgetary Financing Sources		25,967	31,349
Other Financing Sources (Non-Exchange)			
Imputed Financing Sources		28	35
Total Other Financing Sources		28	35
Net Cost of Operations		(25,515)	(30,955)
Net Change		479	429
Cumulative Results of Operations	\$	<u>1,881</u>	<u>1,402</u>

The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

As of September 30, 2014 and 2013
PRIA
Statement of Budgetary Resources
For the Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 2014 and 2013
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
BUDGETARY RESOURCES		
Unobligated balance, brought forward, October 1:	\$ 11,719	6,756
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward, October 1, as adjusted	11,719	6,756
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	15	22
Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net	11,734	6,778
Appropriations (discretionary and mandatory)	16,817	14,795
Total Budgetary Resources	<u>28,551</u>	<u>21,573</u>
 STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES		
Obligations Incurred	16,041	9,854
Unobligated Balance, end of year:		
Apportioned	273	11,184
Unapportioned	12,237	535
Total Unobligated balance, end of period	12,510	11,719
Total Status of Budgetary Resources	<u>28,551</u>	<u>21,573</u>
 CHANGE IN OBLIGATED BALANCE		
Unpaid Obligations:		
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, October 1 (gross)	5,723	5,644
Obligated balance, start of year (net), before adjustments	5,723	5,644
Obligated balance, start of year (net), as adjusted	5,723	5,644
Obligations incurred, net	16,041	9,854
Outlays (gross)	(16,411)	(9,753)
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	(15)	(22)
Obligated balance, end of period		
Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)	5,338	5,723
Obligated balance, end of period (net)	<u>5,338</u>	<u>5,723</u>
 BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS, NET:		
Budget authority, gross (discretionary and mandatory)	16,817	14,795
Budget Authority, net (discretionary and mandatory)	16,817	14,795
Outlays, gross (discretionary and mandatory)	16,411	9,753
Outlays, net (discretionary and mandatory)	16,411	9,753
Distributed offsetting receipts	(16,674)	(15,563)
Agency outlays, net (discretionary and mandatory)	<u>\$ (263)</u>	<u>(5,810)</u>

The accompanying footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

Environmental Protection Agency
PRIA
Notes to Financial Statements
(Dollars in Thousands)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) was created in 1970 by executive reorganization from various components of other Federal agencies in order to better marshal and coordinate federal pollution control efforts. The Agency is generally organized around the media and substances it regulates -- air, water, land, hazardous waste, pesticides and toxic substances.

The Pesticide Registration Fund (PRIA) is authorized under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003 (which amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)), and became effective on March 23, 2004. This Act authorizes the EPA to assess and collect pesticide registration service fees on applications submitted to register pesticides covered by this Act, as well as assess and collect fees to register new active ingredients not listed in the Registration Division 2003 Work Plan of the Office of Pesticide Programs. The Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (commonly referred to as PRIA II) extended the authority to collect pesticide registration service fees through FY 2012. PRIA II became effective October 1, 2007. PRIA II was reauthorized with the passage of the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act (referred to as PRIA III) on September 28, 2012 and became effective 2 days later on October 1, 2012. The PRIA Fund is accounted for under Treasury symbol number 68X5374.

The PRIA fund may charge some administrative costs directly to the fund and charge the remainder of the administrative costs to Agency-wide appropriations. Costs funded by Agency-wide appropriations for FYs 2014 and 2013 were \$27,729 thousand and \$31,359 thousand, respectively. This amount was included as Income from Other Appropriations on the Statement of Changes in Net Position and as Expenses from Other Appropriations on the Statement of Net Cost for FYs 2014 and 2013. Costs for FY 2014 reflect a change in accounting principles to full cost, as explained in Paragraph N below.

B. Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared to report the financial position and results of operations of the EPA for the Pesticide Registration Fund (PRIA) as required by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) of 2003. In the prior years, pesticide registration was included in the FIFRA financial statements. The

reports have been prepared from the books and records of the EPA in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136 *Financial Reporting Requirements*, and the EPA's accounting policies which are summarized in this note. These statements are therefore different from the financial reports also prepared by the EPA pursuant to OMB directives that are used to monitor and control the EPA's use of budgetary resources. The balances in these reports have been updated from the EPA consolidated financial statements to reflect the use of FY 2014 cost factors for calculating imputed costs for Federal civilian benefits programs. These updates impact the Balance Sheet, Statement of Net Cost, and Statement of Changes in Net Position.

C. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Funding for PRIA is provided by fees collected from industry to offset costs incurred by EPA in carrying out these programs. Each year the EPA submits an apportionment request to OMB based on the anticipated collections of industry fees.

D. Basis of Accounting

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for Federal entities is the standard prescribed by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), which is the official standard setting body for the federal government. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP for federal entities.

Transactions are recorded on an accrual accounting basis and a budgetary basis. Under the accrual method, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, without regard to receipt or payment of cash. Budgetary accounting facilitates compliance with legal constraints and controls over the use of Federal funds. All interfund balances and transactions have been eliminated.

E. Revenues and Other Financing Sources

For FYs 2014 and 2013, PRIA received funding from fees collected from registrants requesting pesticide registrations. For FYs 2014 and 2013, revenues were recognized from fee collections to the extent that expenses are incurred during the fiscal year.

F. Funds with the Treasury

The PRIA fund deposits receipts and processes disbursements through its operating account maintained at the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

G. Investments in U. S. Government Securities

Investments in U. S. government securities are maintained by Treasury and are reported at amortized cost net of unamortized discounts. Discounts are amortized over the term of the

investments and reported as interest income. PRIA holds the investments to maturity, unless needed to finance operations of the fund. No provision is made for unrealized gains or losses on these securities because, in the majority of cases, they are held to maturity.

H. General Property, Plant and Equipment

Purchases of the EPA-held personal equipment are capitalized if the equipment is valued at \$25 thousand or more and has an estimated useful life of at least two years. Depreciation is taken on a basic straight-line method over the specific asset's useful life, ranging from two to 15 years. The EPA shows property, plant and equipment at net of depreciation on its audited financial statements.

All funds (except for the Working Capital Fund) capitalize software if those investments are considered Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) or CPIC Lite systems with the provisions of SFFAS No. 10, "Accounting for Internal Use Software." Once software enters the production life cycle phase, it is depreciated using the straight-line method over the specific asset's useful life ranging from two to 5 years.

I. Liabilities

Liabilities represent the amount of monies or other resources that are likely to be paid by the Agency as the result of an Agency transaction or event that has already occurred and can be reasonably estimated. However, no liability can be paid by the Agency without an appropriation or other collections. Liabilities for which an appropriation has not been enacted are classified as unfunded liabilities and there is no certainty that the appropriations will be enacted. For PRIA, liabilities are liquidated from fee receipts, since PRIA receives no appropriation. Liabilities of the Agency arising from anything other than contracts can be abrogated by the Government acting in its sovereign capacity.

J. Accrued Unfunded Annual Leave

Annual, sick and other leave is expensed as taken during the fiscal year. Sick leave earned but not taken is not accrued as a liability. Annual leave earned but not taken as of the end of the fiscal year is accrued as an unfunded liability. Accrued unfunded annual leave is included in the Balance Sheet as a component of "Payroll and Benefits Payable."

K. Retirement Plan

There are two primary retirement systems for Federal employees. Employees hired prior to January 1, 1987, may participate in the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS). On January 1, 1984, the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) went into effect pursuant to Public Law 99-335. Most employees hired after December 31, 1983, are automatically covered by FERS and Social Security. Employees hired prior to January 1, 1984, elected to either join FERS and

Social Security or remain in CSRS. A primary feature of FERS is that it offers a savings plan to which the Agency automatically contributes one percent of pay and matches any employee contributions up to an additional four percent of pay. The Agency also contributes the employer's matching share for Social Security.

With the issuance of SFFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government," accounting and reporting standards were established for liabilities relating to the federal employee benefit programs (Retirement, Health Benefits, and Life Insurance). SFFAS No. 5 requires that the employing agencies recognize the cost of pensions and other retirement benefits during their employees' active years of service. SFFAS No. 5 requires that the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), as administrator of the CSRS and FERS, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, and the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program, provide federal agencies with the actuarial cost factors to compute the liability for each program.

L. Offsetting Receipts

Beginning in FY 2007 OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, requires that the amount of distributed offsetting receipts reported in the Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR) should equal the amount recorded as offsetting receipts by the Department of the Treasury (Treasury). Pesticide Registration Fees collected under PRIA are considered to be offsetting receipts by Treasury.

M. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

N. Prior Period Adjustments and Restatements

Prior period adjustments, if any, are made in accordance with SFFAS No. 21, "Reporting Corrections of Errors and Changes in Accounting Principles." Specifically, prior period adjustments will only be made for material prior period errors to: (1) the current period financial statements, and (2) the prior period financial statements presented for comparison. Adjustments related to changes in accounting principles will only be made to the current period financial statements, but not to prior period financial statements presented for comparison.

In fiscal year 2014, EPA elected to change an accounting principle and use the full cost of expenses from other appropriations in accordance with SFFAS No. 4, "Managerial Costs Accounting Standards and Concepts". See Note 6 for additional information.

Note 2. Fund Balance with Treasury

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
Revolving Funds: Entity Assets	<u>\$18,667</u>	<u>\$18,243</u>

Note 3. General Property, Plant and Equipment

General property, plant and equipment consists of the EPA-Held personal property, software, and software in development.

As of September 30, 2014 and 2013, General Property, Plant and Equipment consist of the following:

	<u>FY 2014</u>			<u>FY 2013</u>		
	Acquisition Value	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Acquisition Value	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
EPA-Held Equipment	\$ 411	(372)	39	411	(339)	72
Software	6,019	(3,853)	2,166	4,702	(2,526)	2,176
Total	\$ 6,430	(4,225)	2,205	5,113	(2,865)	2,248

Note 4. Other Liabilities

For FYs 2014 and 2013, Payroll and Benefits Payable, non-federal, are presented on a separate line of the Balance Sheet and in a separate footnote (see Note 6).

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
Other Intragovernmental Liabilities - Covered by Budgetary Resources		
Employer Contributions - Payroll	\$ 135	56
Total	135	56
Other Non-Federal Liabilities - Covered by Budgetary Resources		
Advances from Non-Federal Entities	17,307	17,461
Total	\$ 17,307	17,461

Note 5. Payroll and Benefits Payable, Non-Federal:

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
Covered by Budgetary Resources		
Accrued Payroll Payable to Employees	\$ 663	397
Withholdings Payable	61	46
Thrift Savings Plan Benefits Payable	30	17
Total	<u>754</u>	<u>460</u>
Not Covered by Budgetary Resources		
Unfunded Annual Leave	96	618
Total	<u>\$ 96</u>	<u>618</u>

At various periods throughout FY 2014 and FY 2013 employees with their associated payroll costs were transferred from PRIA to the Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) appropriation. (See graph in Note 6 below showing trend of hours charged per month to the PRIA fund for FYs 2014 and 2013.) These employees were transferred in order to keep PRIA's obligations and disbursements within budgetary limits.

This process has led to variations between the year-end liabilities of FYs 2014 and 2013. The liabilities covered by budgetary resources (both intragovernmental and non-Federal) represent unpaid payroll and benefits at year-end. For FY 2014 Pay Period 26, twenty employees were charging a portion of their salary and benefits to PRIA. As of September 30, 2014, the liabilities were \$135 thousand and \$734 thousand for employer contributions and accrued funded payroll and benefits as compared to FY 2013's balances of \$56 thousand and \$460 thousand, respectively.

In contrast, the unfunded annual leave liability is a longer term liability than the funded liabilities. At various periods throughout FY 2014 and FY 2013, approximately 207 and 56 employees, respectively, in total have been under PRIA's accountability. As of September 30, 2014 and 2013 liability balances for unfunded annual leave were accrued to cover these employees for a total of \$96 thousand and \$618 thousand, respectively.

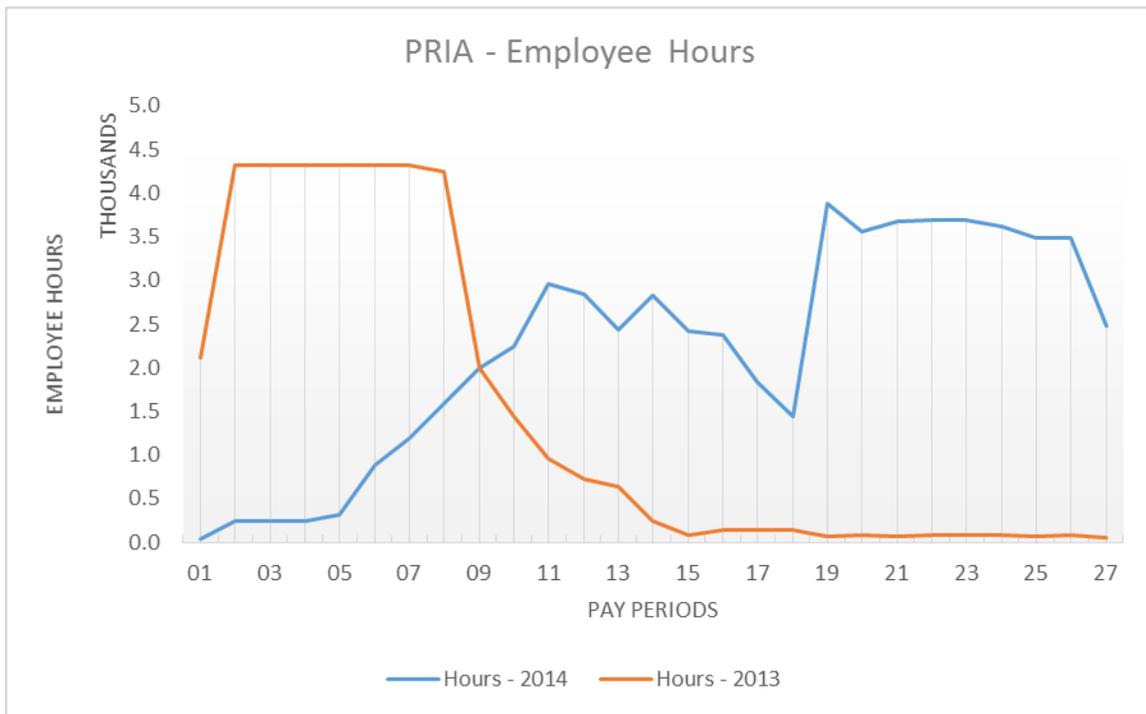
Note 6. Income and Expenses from Other Appropriations:

The Statement of Net Cost reports program costs that include the full costs of the program outputs and consist of the direct costs and all other costs that can be directly traced, assigned on a cause and effect basis, or reasonably allocated to program outputs.

During FYs 2014 and 2013, the EPA had two appropriations which funded a variety of programmatic and non-programmatic activities across the Agency, subject to statutory

requirements. The EPM appropriation was created to fund personnel compensation and benefits, travel, procurement, and contract activities. Transfers of employees from PRIA to EPM at various times during FYs 2014 and 2013 (see Note 6 above) resulted in an increase in payroll expenses in EPM, and these costs financed by EPM are reflected as an increase in the Expenses from Other Appropriations on the Statement of Net Cost. The increased financing from EPM is reported on the Statement of Changes in Net Position as Income from Other Appropriations.

In terms of hours charged to PRIA each month, the transfers of employees and their associated costs during FYs 2014 and 2013 are shown below. Note that a decrease in hours charged to PRIA normally signifies an increase in EPM’s payroll costs, and vice versa.



The EPM costs related to PRIA are allocated based on specific EPM program codes which have been designated for Pesticide registration activities. As illustrated below, there is no impact on PRIA’s Statement of Changes in Net Position.

	Income from Other Appropriations	Expenses from Other Appropriations	Net Effect
FY 2014	\$ 27,729	27,729	-
FY 2013	\$ 31,359	31,359	-

Note 7. Exchange Revenues, Statement of Net Cost

For FYs 2014 and 2013, the exchange revenues reported on the Statement of Net Cost consists of non-Federal amounts.

Note 8. Intragovernmental Costs and Exchange Revenue

COSTS:	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
Intragovernmental	\$ 3,256	1,440
With the Public	13,284	7,545
Expenses from Other Appropriations	<u>27,729</u>	<u>31,359</u>
Total Costs	44,269	40,344
REVENUE		
With the Public	<u>18,754</u>	<u>9,389</u>
Total Revenue	18,754	9,389
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	\$ <u><u>25,515</u></u>	<u><u>30,955</u></u>

Intragovernmental costs relate to the source of the goods or services not the classification of the related revenue.

Note 9. Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Budget (formerly the Statement of Financing)

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
RESOURCES USED TO FINANCE ACTIVITIES:		
Budgetary Resources Obligated		
Obligations Incurred	\$ 16,041	9,854
Less: Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections and Recoveries	<u>(15)</u>	<u>(23)</u>
Obligations, Net of Offsetting Collections	16,026	9,831
Less: Offsetting Receipts	<u>(9,257)</u>	<u>(11)</u>
Net Obligations	6,769	9,820
Other Resources		
Imputed Financing Sources	28	35
Income from Other Appropriations	<u>27,729</u>	<u>31,359</u>
Net Other Resources Used to Finance Activities	27,757	31,394
 Total Resources Used To Finance Activities	 34,526	 41,214
RESOURCES USED TO FINANCE ITEMS NOT PART OF THE NET COST OF OPERATIONS:		
Change in Budgetary Resources Obligated	1,488	(455)
Resources that Fund Prior Periods Expenses	(522)	-
Offsetting Receipts Not Affecting Net Cost	9,257	(11)
Resources that Finance Asset Acquisition	<u>(1,318)</u>	<u>(243)</u>
 Total Resources Used to Finance Items Not Part of the Net Cost of Operations	 <u>8,905</u>	 <u>(709)</u>
 Total Resources Used to Finance the Net Cost of Operations	 <u>43,431</u>	 <u>40,505</u>
	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
COMPONENTS OF THE NET COST OF OPERATIONS THAT WILL NOT REQUIRE OR GENERATE RESOURCES IN THE CURRENT PERIOD:		
Components Requiring or Generating Resources in Future Periods:		
Increase in Annual Leave Liability	(522)	(943)
Increase in Public Exchange Revenue Receivables	<u>(18,754)</u>	<u>(9,356)</u>
Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that Require or Generate Resources in Future Periods	(19,276)	(10,299)
Components Not Requiring/Generating Resources:		
Depreciation and Amortization	<u>1,360</u>	<u>749</u>
Total Components of Net Cost that Will Not Require or Generate Resources	1,360	749
 Total Components of Net Cost of Operations That Will Not Require or Generate Resources in the Current Period	 <u>(17,916)</u>	 <u>(9,550)</u>
 Net Cost of Operations	 \$ <u>25,515</u>	 <u>30,955</u>



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

JUL 25 2016

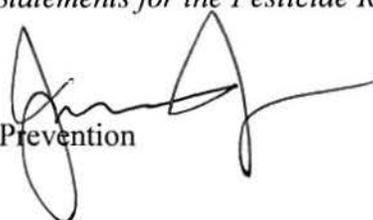
OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Response to Office of Inspector General Draft Report No. OA-FY15-0052
"Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Financial Statements for the Pesticide Registration Fund."

FROM: James J. Jones, Assistant Administrator
Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention

TO: Arthur A. Elkins, Jr.
Inspector General



The following is the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention's (OCSPP) response to Draft Report No. OA-FY15-0052, "Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Financial Statements for the Pesticides Registration Fund," dated June 27, 2016.

While we recognize that there are no recommendations for our office in this Draft Report, OCSPP wishes to express support for the OIG's findings, specifically:

- The EPA materially overstated the expenses from other appropriations that support the PRIA Fund. This occurred because the agency did not have an effective system to accurately accumulate and report costs incurred by other appropriations in support of PRIA Fund activities;
- The EPA materially understated the PRIA Fund payroll liabilities covered by budgetary resources, as well as related payroll expense included in the gross costs. The agency's practice of transferring employees and expenses and liabilities from PRIA to the Environmental Programs and Management Fund for cash flow reasons led to the understatement; and
- The EPA could not initially produce accurate, timely and complete financial statements for the PRIA Fund. The agency was not preparing a complete set of financial statements for FY 2013 because of its view that such statements were not required. This delayed the preparation of the first complete set of FY 2013 PRIA financial statements until July 2014. Because material errors in those statements and subsequent versions delayed the audit, we considered this to be a material weakness.

OCSPP is pleased to report that the Agency's efforts, led by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) with the support of OCSPP, have already made substantial progress in addressing these important findings.

OCSPP understands the importance of proper PRIA cost accounting and fee rate setting. In order to implement an effective system to track and report costs incurred by appropriations that support PRIA-related work, OCSPP's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) is actively participating in the Office of the Chief Financial Officer's (OCFO) Technical User Group to provide feedback and recommendations for the PeoplePlus Enhancement project. The PeoplePlus payroll cost allocation enhancement will allow for the creation of an audit trail to capture costs incurred by the PRIA Fund and by other appropriations that support PRIA-related activities. This will address the material weakness cited in the Draft Report. The new enhancement will go live by October 2017.

Additionally, OCSPP's Office of Pesticide Programs has partnered with OCFO senior leaders to develop a phased-pilot approach for all OPP employees to capture direct and indirect costs for the PRIA program. OCFO will develop webinars and provide face-to-face training for all OPP employees to ensure the same methodology is being used enterprise-wide. The 1st phase will consist of a methodology to track direct costs related to PRIA activities. The 2nd phase will consist of a methodology to accumulate indirect costs. The 3rd phase will consist of reporting actual hours worked on PRIA-related activities including direct and indirect costs. The 4th phase will consist of producing the financial statements. The results of these concerted efforts will be realized in October 2017.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Janet Weiner, OCSPP's Audit Liaison, at (202) 564-2309.

cc: Louise Wise
Oscar Morales
Bruce Berkley
Janet Weiner
Jack Housenger
Arnold Layne
Rick Keigwin
Peter Caulkins
Delores Barber
Jeanne Conklin
Stefan Silzer
John O'Conner
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Deputy Director, Office of Pesticide Programs, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Senior Advisor, PRIA Implementation, Office of Pesticide Programs, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
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PRIA Audit Coordinator, Office of Pesticide Programs, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention