



**United States  
Environmental Protection Agency**

**FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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

**Tab 15: Appendix**

**Environmental Protection Agency  
2020 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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## Coordination with Other Federal Agencies

### Environmental Programs

#### Air and Radiation Programs

##### *National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Implementation*

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

##### *Air Quality in the Agricultural Sector*

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

##### *Regional Haze*

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

##### *Air Quality Assessment, Modeling, and Forecasting*

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

EPA's *AIRNow* Program (the national real-time Air Quality Index reporting and forecasting system) works with the National Weather Service (NWS) to coordinate NOAA air quality forecast guidance with state and local agencies for air quality forecasting efforts and to render the NOAA model output in EPA Air Quality Index (AQI), which helps people determine appropriate air quality protective behaviors. In wildfire situations, EPA and the USFS work closely with states to deploy monitors and report monitoring information and other conditions on *AIRNow*. EPA also has worked with USFS by providing new science on the impacts of smoke on health to inform smoke management practices and intervention strategies to reduce health impacts. The *AIRNow* Program also collaborates with the NPS and the USFS in collecting air quality monitoring observations, in addition to observations from over 130 state, local, and tribal air agencies. *AIRNow* also collaborates with NASA in a project to incorporate satellite data with air quality observations.

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

#### *Mobile Sources*

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

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

To better understand the sources and causes of mobile source pollution, EPA works with the DOE and DOT to fund applied research projects including transportation modeling projects. EPA also has worked closely with the DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses to support clean fuel programs. EPA also coordinates with the DOE's Energy Information Administration (EIA) regarding fuel supply during emergency situations. For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency has participated in a collaborative effort with DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to educate the public about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and human health. This community-based

public education initiative also includes the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). EPA also has worked with FHWA to develop and deliver training on modeling emissions from cars and trucks and with other federal agencies, such as the USCG, on air emission issues. Other programs targeted to reduce air toxics from mobile sources are coordinated with the DOT. These partnerships can involve policy assessments and toxic emission reduction strategies in different regions of the country. EPA works with the DOE, DOT and other agencies, as needed, on the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, such as the Renewable Fuel Standard. EPA also has worked with other agencies on biofuel topics through the Biomass Research and Development Institute.

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

### *Air Toxics*

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

### *Addressing Transboundary Air Pollution*

In developing regional and international air quality programs and projects, and in working on regional agreements, EPA works with the Department of State (DOS), NOAA, NASA, DOE, USDA, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), as well as with regional organizations. In addition, EPA has partnered with other organizations and countries worldwide, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the European Union (EU), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the CEC, Canada, Mexico, China, and Japan.

EPA partners with environment and public health officials and provides technical assistance through UNEP to facilitate the development of air quality management strategies to other major emitters and/or to key regional or sub-regional groupings of countries.

### *Stratospheric Ozone*

EPA works closely with the Department of State (DOS) and other federal agencies in international negotiations among Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and in developing the implementing regulations. The environmental goal of the Montreal Protocol is to protect the ozone layer and, the ozone depleting substances (ODS) it controls also are significant greenhouse gases. EPA has worked on several multinational environmental agreements working closely with the DOS and other federal agencies, including OMB, Office of Science

Technology and Policy (OSTP), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), USDA, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Department of Commerce, NOAA and NASA.

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

In addition, there have been further efforts on a number of other issues. For example, EPA has had discussions with the DOD, U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), and NASA to assist in the effective transition from ODS. EPA has worked with USDA and the DOS to facilitate research, development and adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide. EPA also has consulted with USDA on domestic methyl bromide needs. EPA has coordinated with NASA and NOAA to monitor the state of the stratospheric ozone layer and to collect, analyze, and disseminate Ultraviolet (UV) data. EPA has coordinated with the Small Business Administration (SBA) to ensure that proposed rules are developed in accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act (SBREFA).

#### *Radiation and Radiation Preparedness and Response*

EPA works primarily with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), DOE, and the DHS on multiple radiation-related issues. EPA has ongoing planning and guidance discussions with DHS on general emergency response activities, including exercises responding to nuclear related incidents. As the regulator of DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) facility, EPA is charged with coordinating oversight activities with DOE to ensure the facility is operating in compliance with EPA regulations. EPA is a member of the Interagency Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force, established in the Energy Policy Act, to improve the security of domestic radioactive sources. EPA also is a working member of the interagency Nuclear Government Coordinating Council (NGCC), which coordinates across government and the private sector on issues related to security, communications and emergency management within the nuclear sector.

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

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

During radiological emergencies EPA works with expert members of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA). Additionally, EPA works with OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) on two committees: the NEA Radioactive Waste Management Committee (RWMC) and the Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH) as necessary during the response and remediation including those incidents involving significant waste issues. Through participation on the CRPPH and its working groups, EPA has been successful in bringing a U.S. perspective to international radiation protection policy, and benefits from having other countries' perspectives.

### *Research Supporting the Air and Radiation Program*

EPA continues to strengthen interactions with other agencies, including NOAA, DOE, USDA, National Institutes of Health (NIH) and FHWA to improve understanding and develop sustainable approaches to manage risks from air pollution. For example, EPA worked with NOAA and NASA to relate satellite-based air quality data to ambient monitoring, which resulted in several publications<sup>1</sup> from this collaboration.

## **Water Programs**

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

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

EPA works with USACE and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to refine coordination processes among federal partners engaged in providing emergency response support to the water sector. EPA works with USACE and FEMA to maintain clear roles and responsibilities under the National Disaster Recovery Framework. In addition, EPA continues to work with FEMA and USACE, as well as other agencies, on the Federal Interagency Floodplain Management Task Force regarding water resources and floodplain management.

### *Drinking Water Programs*

EPA and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) established an Interagency Agreement to coordinate activities and information exchange in the areas of unregulated contaminants occurrence, the environmental relationships affecting contaminant occurrence, protection area delineation methodology, and analytical methods. This collaborative effort improves the quality of information to support risk management decision-making at all levels of government, generates valuable new data, and eliminates potential redundancies.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information, please see: <https://discover-aq.larc.nasa.gov/>.



EPA also collaborates with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to develop strategies to decrease drinking water lead exposure in homes. The partnership shares information, leverages funding and reviews processes to facilitate better-informed decisions and coordinate investments.

#### *Sustainable Rural Drinking and Wastewater Systems*

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

#### *National Water Sector Workforce Development: Department of Veterans Affairs*

EPA and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service (VR&E) jointly promote activities that will help advance and improve employment opportunities for veterans with disabilities while supporting the development of a trained and competent workforce for the water sector.

#### *Tribal Access Coordination*

EPA, and USDA, HUD, DHHS, Indian Health Service (IHS), and DOI work together to maintain and improve coordination in delivering water and wastewater infrastructure services and financial assistance to American Indian communities. The agencies work together to increase the number of American Indian homes provided access to safe drinking water. In implementation of the Indian set-aside grant program under Title VI of the CWA, EPA works closely with IHS to administer grant funds to the various Indian tribes, including determination of the priority ranking system for the various wastewater needs in Indian Country. EPA and the USDA Office of Rural Development partner to provide coordinated financial and technical assistance to tribes.

#### *Source Water Protection and Harmful Algal Blooms*

To combat harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2014 (HABHRCA 2014, P.L. 113-124) emphasizes the mandate to advance the scientific understanding and ability to detect, predict, control, mitigate, and respond to harmful algal blooms and hypoxia. This legislation established the Interagency Working Group on HABHRCA (IWG-HABHRCA). It tasked the group with coordinating and convening Federal agencies to discuss Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) and hypoxia events in the United States, and to develop action plans, reports, and assessments of these situations. The Working Group is co-chaired by EPA and NOAA and includes the: FDA, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, CDC, USACE, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, U.S. Navy, National Science Foundation (NSF), NASA, National Park Service, USDA, USGS and NIEHS.

### *Water Technology and Innovation*

EPA works with federal departments to lead or support work to catalyze Technology and Innovation in work for Clean and Safe Water. Examples of EPA collaborations include working with:

- DOS to advise on efficient and innovative water infrastructure design at U.S. Embassies;
- DOE in researching opportunities to address the Food-Water-Energy Nexus, as well as research focused on optimally targeting resources to water/wastewater utilities with the greatest needs;
- Bureau of Reclamation to support Technology Challenges to catalyze the development of low-cost, high-performance water sensors;
- NOAA in the development of the National Water Data Center and the National Water Model;
- The interagency National Drought Resilience Partnership, to fast-track solutions to long-term drought;
- NSF, DOE, as well as non-federal entities in the development of the National Testbed Network (“FAST Network”), to test water technologies and provide crucial information to local decision-makers;
- FEMA to research innovative stormwater control approaches to mitigate urban flooding;
- NASA in assessing emerging water treatment technologies;
- Multi-agency efforts related to water data interoperability through the Open Water Data Initiative and the Internet of Water; and
- Department of the Army in assessing emerging water service technologies.

### *Watersheds Restoration and Nonpoint Source Pollution*

Protecting and restoring watersheds depends largely on the direct involvement of many federal agencies as well as state, tribal, and local governments who manage the multitude of programs necessary to address water quality on a watershed basis. Federal agency involvement includes the USDA (including the National Resource Conservation Service [NRCS], US Forest Service [USFS], and the Agriculture Research Service [ARS]) in agricultural areas as well as USDA, USACE, NOAA, and DOI in coastal waters. EPA and USDA are co-implementing the National Water Quality Initiative in about 200 watersheds nationwide. Other EPA partners might include DOI (including the Bureau of Land Management [BLM], Office of Surface Mining, USGS, FWS, NPS, and Bureau of Indian Affairs), NOAA, DOT, DOD (including USACE), and FEMA. EPA co-implements with NOAA the coastal nonpoint source pollution program under CZARA. EPA also co-chairs, with NOAA, the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force’s Watershed Working Group to reduce land-based source pollutants to coral reef watersheds.

### *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program*

Since inception of the NPDES Program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), EPA and the authorized states maintain relationships with various federal agencies to implement pollution controls for point sources under NPDES. EPA works with the FWS and NMFS on consultation for protection of endangered species. EPA works with the Advisory Council on

Historic Preservation on National Historic Preservation Act implementation. EPA and the states rely on monitoring data from the USGS to help inform pollution control decisions. The Agency also works closely with SBA and OMB to ensure that regulatory programs are fair and reasonable. The Agency coordinates with NOAA on efforts to ensure that NPDES programs support coastal and national estuary efforts and with the DOI on mining issues. The Agency also coordinates with the FHWA to reduce the impacts of stormwater from roads.

#### *Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds*

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

#### *Monitoring and Assessment of Nation's Waters*

EPA is co-chair, along with the USGS, of the National Water Quality Monitoring Council, a national forum for scientific discussion of strategies and technologies to improve water quality monitoring and data sharing. The council membership includes other federal agencies, state and tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector. Under an MOU, EPA and the USGS developed and are now operating the national Water Data Portal, a web portal serving data from the USGS and EPA ambient water quality data warehouses in a common format through the internet. EPA has an Interagency Agreement with the USGS for the development of *NHDPlus* version 2, which is complete for the lower 48 states. EPA also collaborates with the USGS and NOAA, National Park Service (NPS), USDA, FWS, BLM, and the USFS on implementation, analysis and/or interpretation of the results of the National Aquatic Resource Surveys - an EPA, state and tribal partnership to assess and report on the condition of the nation's waters and changes over time using nationally consistent and regionally relevant methods.

#### *Wetlands*

EPA, and FWS, USACE, NOAA, USGS, USDA's NRCS, USFS, FEMA, and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) coordinate on a range of wetlands activities. These activities include: studying and reporting on wetlands trends in the United States, diagnosing causes of coastal wetland loss and identifying opportunities to stem the losses, statistically surveying the condition of the nation's wetlands, and developing methods for better protecting wetland function. Additionally, EPA and USACE work very closely together in implementing the regulatory program under the CWA Section 404 and CWA jurisdiction. EPA also works with the FWS and NOAA on regulatory matters involving permits.

#### *Natural Resources Damage Assessment and the Restore Council*

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

### *Research to Support Water Programs*

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

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

### **Land and Emergency Management Programs**

#### *Brownfields*

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

#### *Economically Distressed Communities*

EPA has expertise on the importance of downtown revitalization, the use of green infrastructure strategies, green demolition, and sustainable development strategies for the federal government to help economically distressed communities. EPA's efforts positively impact the work of HUD, DOT, DOC, DHHS, DHS, DOJ, SBA, DOL, and many other agencies and departments.

### *Superfund Remedial Program*

The Superfund Remedial Program maintains ongoing coordination with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) to promote information sharing and greater efficiencies. ATSDR provides valued advice to EPA through the preparation of public health assessments, site specific consultations, and preparation of toxicological profiles. There are several areas where collaboration and sharing resources are of mutual benefit. For example, ATSDR has a statutory mandate to complete health assessments on sites listed on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL), while EPA conducts site characterization and performs site work. Moreover, EPA site managers strive to work with their ATSDR and state counterparts to coordinate messages for the public.

The NIEHS is a valuable partner in collaborating with universities and conducting research related to the toxicity of contaminants, site characterization, and site remediation. NIEHS has a research translation component that focuses on the explanation of site risk information for communities and other parties. In addition, multiple grant recipients have supported communities in understanding the hazards posed by waste materials.

USACE substantially contributes to Superfund site cleanups by providing a wide range of technical, management, and acquisition support functions to implement or oversee responsible party Superfund project implementation for the remedial and removal programs. Most notably, the USACE has the technical design and construction expertise and contracting capability needed to assist EPA regional Superfund programs in implementing complex Superfund remedial action projects. USACE also provides technical on-site support to regional offices in the enforcement oversight of numerous construction projects performed by private Potentially Responsible Parties.

### *Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Program*

The Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Program coordinates closely with federal agencies, states, tribes, state associations, and others to implement its statutory responsibilities to ensure protective and efficient cleanup and reuse of federally contaminated land on the NPL. In addition, EPA continues to work to streamline and improve the Superfund process through the Superfund Task Force recommendations. Successful implementation of these recommendations requires strengthening partnerships and increasing engagement with other federal agencies.

EPA participates in a dialogue with the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) and DOE for the purpose of improving/enhancing ongoing working relationships among senior leaders involved in the cleanup of DOE Environmental Management sites. The Dialogue is an example of how each agency can advance the cleanup at DOE sites and foster an understanding of challenges and successes at the national level.

EPA participates with other federal agencies on the Federal Mining Dialogue (FMD) which provides a national level forum for federal agencies to identify and discuss lessons learned and technical mining impact issues associated with the cleanup and reuse of abandoned and inactive hard rock and abandoned uranium mines across the country. EPA's Abandoned Mine Lands Program has coordinated through the Agency's National Mining Team (NMT) which has

representatives on each of the FMD workgroups: Data Standards, Best Practices, Cost Recovery and Watershed Strategy. EPA also participates with other federal agencies on the Munitions Response Dialogue (MRD), partners with DOD research and development programs (SERDP and ESTCP) on the munitions management track and participates on the Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force (IDQTF) which works to address data quality concerns.

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

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

#### *Emergency Preparedness and Response*

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

The National Response Framework (NRF), under the direction of the DHS, provides for the delivery of federal assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of terrorist events, acts of malfeasance, as well as natural and other significant disasters. EPA maintains the lead responsibility for the NRF's Emergency Support Function #10 (covering inland hazardous materials and petroleum releases) and participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRF planning and implementation at the operational level. As an example of the NRF functionality, EPA closely collaborated with FEMA, and other federal agencies in responding to the FY 2017/2018 hurricane season and the wildfires in California.

#### *Oil Spills*

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

### *Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country*

EPA has a long history of working with other federal agencies to address shared environmental and human health concerns. EPA, DOI, DHHS, USDA, and HUD, have worked through several MOUs as partners to improve infrastructure on tribal lands.

All five federal partners have committed to continue federal coordination in delivering services to tribal communities. The Infrastructure Task Force has built on prior partner successes, including improved access to funding and reduced administrative burden for tribal communities through the review and streamlining of Agency policies, regulations, and directives as well as improved coordination of technical assistance to water service providers and solid waste managers through regular coordination meetings and web-based tools.

### *Homeland Security*

EPA's Homeland Security, Preparedness and Response Program continues to develop and maintain Agency assets and capabilities to respond to and support nationally significant incidents with emphasis on those involving chemical warfare agents. The Program implements a broad range of activities for a variety of internal and multi-agency efforts that are consistent with the Department of Homeland Security's NRF and the various Homeland Security Presidential Directives EPA is lead on and or supports. This includes being the lead analytical agency for environmental sampling during a CWA incident.

EPA coordinates its preparedness activities with DHS, FEMA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and other federal agencies, states and local governments. EPA will continue to clarify its roles and responsibilities to ensure that Agency Homeland Security activities are consistent with the national homeland security strategy.

### *Research to Support Homeland Security*

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

EPA also works with these entities and others to address areas of mutual interest and concern related to both cleanup and water infrastructure protection. The Program also has conducted joint research with USDA and DOI focusing on addressing homeland security threats at the intersection

of the environment/public health and agriculture/natural resources. EPA also has worked with DOE to access and conduct research at the DOE's National Laboratories specialized research facilities, such as to establish the Water Security Test Bed and develop analytical capabilities for biological and chemical agents in environmental matrices.

### *Research to Support Land and Emergency Management Programs*

Consistent with the broad scope of EPA's ecosystem research efforts, EPA has complementary and joint programs with the USFS, USGS, USDA, NOAA, BLM, non-government organizations (NGOs), and many others specifically to minimize duplication, maximize scope, and maintain a real-time information flow. For example, these organizations have worked together to produce the National Land Cover Data used by all landscape ecologists nationally. Each contributed funding, services, and research to this uniquely successful effort.

EPA has expended substantial effort coordinating its research to support a range of environmental priorities at other federal agencies, including work with DOD in its SERDP and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program, DOE, and its Office of Health and Environmental Research. EPA also has conducted collaborative laboratory research with DOD, DOE, DOI (particularly the USGS), and NASA to improve characterization and risk management options for dealing with subsurface contamination.

EPA, USACE, and the U.S. Navy signed an MOU to increase collaboration and coordination in contaminated sediments research. Additionally, EPA works through the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) in defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and Brownfields. EPA has developed a MOU<sup>2</sup> with several other agencies (such as the DOE, DOD, NRC, USGS, NOAA, and USDA) for multi-media modeling research and development.

EPA has collaborated with many the Institutes within the NIH and CDC on research on variability and susceptibility in risks from exposure to environmental contaminants. EPA has collaborated with NIEHS in supporting the Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention, which study whether and how environmental factors play a role in children's health and with the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) on the development and implementation of the National Children's Study. Additionally, EPA, the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD), NIEHS, and NICHD co-fund the Centers of Excellence for Research on Environmental Health Disparities. This funding has broadened research on disadvantaged communities and the impacts of greater exposures of ambient hazards.

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<sup>2</sup> For more information, please see: Interagency Steering Committee on Multimedia Environmental Models MOU, at: <http://www.iscmem.org/Memorandum.htm>.



## **Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Programs**

### *General Coordination for Chemical Safety*

Following enactment of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) amendments in June 2016, EPA established an Interagency Policy Group comprised of other federal agencies with interest and expertise in chemical issues to hold periodic meetings to obtain input on significant actions such as the TSCA Framework rules and potential existing chemical candidates for Prioritization under TSCA. The agencies on the Interagency Policy Group include: The Department of Defense (DOD), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Department of Labor (DOL), Small Business Administration (SBA), National Institutes of Health (NIH), Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC). In FY 2020, EPA intends to use this group to review TSCA materials including, but not limited to: risk evaluations for the first chemicals undergoing risk evaluation, and documents related to prioritization of existing chemicals for risk evaluation.

The Agency also engages in biannual meetings with the OMNE<sup>3</sup> Committee, which includes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Mining Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). The OMNE Committee exists to provide a venue for federal agencies to share information and coordinate activities regarding proposed rules, risk assessments, and risk management strategies for controlling exposure to chemicals. In FY 2020, this Committee will hold their regular biannual meetings for mid-level technical staff. These meetings comprise discussions on topics not solely pertaining to TSCA, but on technical subjects of interest across member agencies.

### *Participation in International Agreements addressing Chemical Safety*

To participate more effectively in international agreements addressing chemical safety (e.g., persistent organic pollutants [POPs] and mercury), EPA continues to coordinate with other federal agencies, including the Department of State (DOS), Department of Commerce (DOC), and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). EPA also coordinates with federal agencies such as the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), NIH and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), on matters relating to the work of the (Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) on test guideline harmonization and other chemical safety program work. EPA also engages in bilateral cooperation and information exchange with the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), Canada, China, Australia, and others. EPA works closely with the DOS in leading the technical and policy engagement for the United States in the Minamata Convention on Mercury, as well as with the Department of Energy (DOE), FDA and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

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<sup>3</sup> The OMNE Committee is named for the first letter in each participating agency's name.

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

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

### *Assessing Potential Pesticide Risks with Supplemental Data*

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

### *Endangered Species & Pollinator Protection*

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

### *Homeland Security – Protecting Food & Agriculture Sectors*

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

### *Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC)*

One of the Agency's methods for receiving stakeholder input on pesticide issues has been the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), a Federal Advisory Committee, that brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable individuals from organizations that represent divergent views in order to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy, and implementation issues. The

PPDC consists of members from federal and state government agencies, industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups, and others. The PPDC has provided a structured environment for meaningful information exchanges and discussions, and keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential if the Agency is to remain responsive to the needs of the affected public, growers, and industry organizations.

#### *General Research to Support Chemical Safety*

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

#### *Research to Support the Amended Toxic Substances Control Act*

EPA is actively collaborating with international groups on research to accelerate the pace of chemical risk assessment and provide greater regulatory certainty for the public and industry. EPA's Chemical Safety for Sustainability (CSS) research program is working with Health Canada and the European Joint Research Center on the development and testing of new non-animal approach methodologies to quickly and cost-effectively evaluate chemicals for safety. The use of these new approach methods will be a critical part of implementing the TSCA strategic plan to reduce, refine and replace the use of vertebrates in toxicity testing and evaluation. EPA also has commenced work with Health Canada and ECHA to promote sharing of non-confidential chemical safety information with the intent of advancing application of chemical evaluations and evaluations across regulatory jurisdictions. This collaborative approach will help the Agency screen, prioritize and evaluate existing chemicals under TSCA Section 6, potentially improve and expedite the evaluation of new chemicals under TSCA Section 5, and promote implementation of alternative methods to replace vertebrate animal testing under TSCA Section 4. Finally, EPA is actively engaged in multiple OECA chemical safety groups. The various groups share information, expertise, and research results related to chemical safety. Ultimately, these international efforts will work towards creating transparent data requirements for industry and reducing the regulatory uncertainty of multiple regulatory environments internationally.

#### *Research to Support Agencywide Risk Assessment Activities*

EPA consults and collaborates routinely with other federal agencies about the science of individual Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessments, as well as efforts to prioritize and coordinate chemical evaluations. IRIS maintains an interagency working group that consists of public health agencies (e.g., CDC, ATSDR, NIOSH, and NIEHS), many other agencies (e.g., DOD, NASA, SBA, DOT, DOE, DOI, etc.), and White House offices (e.g., OMB, OSTP, and CEQ). EPA also has coordinated with ATSDR through an MOU on the development of

toxicological reviews and toxicology profiles, respectively. In addition, EPA has contracted with the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council (NRC) on very difficult and complex human health risk assessments through consultation or review. Most recently, EPA convened an interagency working group, co-chaired by EPA and the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in OMB, to review the IRIS Program's progress and enhancements following the 2014 NAS report recommendations. In FY 2018, the NRC convened a public meeting and independently reviewed the progress of the IRIS Program's implementations of the latest NRC recommendations. The NAS concluded that: "overall, EPA has been responsive and has made substantial progress in implementing National Academies recommendations." EPA also participates in the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) to work towards increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of U.S. federal agency test method review, eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort, sharing experience among U.S. federal regulatory agencies, and reducing, refining, and replacing the use of animals in testing where feasible.

### **Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Programs**

#### *General Enforcement Coordination*

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program has coordinated closely with:

- DOJ on all civil and criminal environmental enforcement matters. In addition, the Program has coordinated with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein;
- The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, OSHA, and ATSDR in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations;
- DOI's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and DHHS's IHS on issues relative to compliance with environmental laws in Indian country;
- The DOC and SBA on the implementation of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA). In addition, it has collaborated with the SBA to maintain current environmental compliance information at [Business.gov](http://Business.gov), a website initiated as an e-government initiative in 2004, to help small businesses comply with government regulations. The IRS on cases that require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws;
- USACE on wetlands issues; and,
- USDA on the regulation of animal feeding operations and on food safety issues arising from the misuse of pesticides and shares joint jurisdiction with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on pesticide labeling and advertising.

#### *International Trade*

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

### *Coordination on Issues Involving Shared Jurisdiction*

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

### *Criminal Enforcement*

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

### *Monitoring the Environmental Compliance of Federal Agencies*

Executive Order 12088 on *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards* directs EPA to monitor compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. The Federal Facility Enforcement Program has coordinated with other federal agencies, states, tribes, and local governments to ensure compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. EPA works through the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center ([www.fedcenter.gov](http://www.fedcenter.gov)), which is now governed by a board of more than a dozen contributing federal agencies. EPA also partners with other federal agencies to identify ways to expedite cleanup of Superfund sites and prevent and address regulatory compliance issues. For example, EPA meets quarterly with the DOD on general compliance matters and participates in a periodic dialogue with the DOE on cleanup matters.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance programs, together with EPA's International Program, has provided training and capacity building to foreign governments to improve their compliance and enforcement programs. This support has helped create a level playing field for U.S. businesses engaged in global competition, helped other countries improve their environmental conditions, and ensured U.S. compliance with obligations for environmental

cooperation as outlined in various free trade agreements. In support of these activities, EPA has worked closely with DOS, USAID, USTR, DOJ, USFS, DOI and the International Law Enforcement Academies. EPA also has participated in the OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data program, designed to garner international recognition of testing data in support of pesticides and chemical registrations.

### *Superfund Enforcement*

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program coordinates with other federal agencies in their use of CERCLA enforcement authority. This includes the coordinated use of CERCLA enforcement authority at individual hazardous waste sites that are located on both nonfederal land (EPA jurisdiction) and federal lands (other agency jurisdiction). As required by Executive Order 13016 amending Executive Order 12580, EPA also reviews and concurs on the use of CERCLA Section 106 authority by other departments and agencies. In addition, EPA coordinates closely with Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMAs), such as BLM and USFS at mixed ownership sites (*i.e.*, those sites located partially on privately-owned land and partially on federally-owned land) pursuant to Executive Order 12580. EPA frequently enters into Memoranda of Understanding with FLMAs designed to provide a framework for agencies to coordinate response actions (e.g., EPA to be the lead agency [as defined in the NCP 300.5] for response actions involving a parcel, project, or operable unit located on the privately-owned portion of a site, and the FLMA to be the lead agency for response actions involving a parcel, project, or operable unit located on federally-owned lands). Most recently, as part of the Superfund Task Force Recommendations, EPA has been working on a memorandum with FLMAs to improve to improve the efficient and effective use of federal resources to cleanup at mixed ownership mining sites. EPA also meets quarterly with DOI and USDA, as part of the Federal Mining Dialogue (an interagency working group), to discuss developments arising out of the CERCLA work at mixed ownership sites.

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

EPA has an interagency agreement with DOJ for ongoing legal representation, litigation, and associated costs related for the Superfund Enforcement Program. DOJ also provides assistance to EPA with judicial referrals seeking recovery of response costs incurred by the U.S., injunctive relief to implement response actions, or enforcement of other CERCLA requirements.

Under Executive Order 12580, EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement Program assists federal agencies in complying with CERCLA, and ensured that: (1) all federal facility sites on the National Priorities List have interagency agreements, also known as Federal Facility Agreements

(FFAs) with enforceable cleanup schedules; (2) FFAs are monitored for compliance; (3) federal sites are transferred to new owners in an environmentally responsible manner; and (4) compliance assistance is available to the extent possible. This program also ensures that federal agencies comply with Superfund cleanup obligations “in the same manner and to the same extent” as private entities. To enable the cleanup and reuse of such sites, the Federal Facilities Enforcement Program also has coordinated creative solutions that help restore facilities, so they can once again serve an important role in the economy and welfare of local communities, and the country.

### **International and Tribal Affairs Programs**

#### *Supporting Global Policy Reducing Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Chemicals*

EPA has developed a strong network of government, private sector and non-governmental partners working to achieve reductions in global mercury use and emissions, particularly when adverse U.S. impacts would be likely. EPA works closely with the DOS in leading the technical and policy engagement for the United States in the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the multi-stakeholder Global Mercury Partnership. In addition to the DOS, EPA collaborates closely with several federal agencies including USGS and USAID to advance robust implementation of the Minamata Convention by other countries. EPA also continues to share information through the Arctic Council on reducing releases of mercury which disproportionately impact indigenous arctic communities. Similarly, EPA is engaged in a multi-pronged effort to address the growing global problem of marine litter. In this effort we work closely with the DOS, NOAA, Peace Corps, and USAID to advance policy and technical solutions in global fora including the G7, the G20 and the United Nations Environment Assembly.

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

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

EPA either leads or cooperates with DOS and other USG agencies to support implementation of environmental, ecosystems and human health protections in environmental cooperation agreements, or their equivalent, associated with U.S Free Trade Agreements. In North America, EPA represents the USG on the Commission for Environmental Cooperation and collaborates with the U.S. interagency (NOAA, CDC, DOI, FWS, DOS, USTR, DOC, and others) to develop and implement environmental, ecosystem, human health and sustainable growth cooperation with Canada and Mexico. EPA also works with the DOC to promote the export of U.S. environmental technologies, and with the U.S. Treasury to ensure adherence to environmental safeguards in the context of multilateral development bank project lending.

## *Addressing Transboundary Pollution*

EPA collaborates with countries around the world to address foreign sources of pollution. This includes collaboration with China, West Africa, and U.S. neighbors Canada and Mexico and is done coordinated with DOS, USAID, DOJ, Treasury, and other USG agencies.

The World Health Organization recognizes air pollution as a major global health threat.<sup>4</sup> EPA works closely with the DHHS to advance recognition of environmental risk factors of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and how to mitigate the risks, including from lead and mercury. In addition, EPA will continue to strengthen our activities in the Arctic by working with Alaska, tribes, federal agencies, and the private sector to build international support for U.S. environmental policy objectives through the Arctic Council. These objectives cover a range of topics, including reducing emissions and exposure to mercury and short-lived climate pollutants - black carbon,<sup>5</sup> in particular.

## *Working in Indian Country*

To better coordinate the federal government's efforts in providing access to safe drinking water and basic wastewater facilities for tribal communities, EPA works under a five-federal agency MOU. EPA, DOI, DHHS, USDA, and HUD work as the Federal Tribal Infrastructure Task Force (TITF) to use their combined authorities to maintain a framework to enhance interagency efficiency and coordination, and to cultivate greater cooperation in carrying out their tribal infrastructure responsibilities.

Specifically, since 2007, the TITF has: maintained procedures necessary for a common understanding of the programs pertaining to funding infrastructure construction, solid waste management efforts, and technical assistance to tribes; worked together to improve the capacity of tribal communities to operate and maintain sustainable infrastructure; enhanced the efficient leveraging of funds; worked directly with tribes to promote an understanding of federal programs; identified ways to improve construction, operation, and maintenance of sustainable infrastructure; and worked to allow and facilitate the exchange of data and information amongst the partners.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Political Declaration adopted at the 3<sup>rd</sup> High Level Meeting on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases and by the U.N General Assembly (UNGA) on 10 October 2018 ([http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/2](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/2)); World Health Organization, "Air Pollution Exposure and Noncommunicable Diseases" background document, October 2018, [https://www.who.int/airpollution/events/conference/AP\\_exposure\\_and\\_NCDs\\_background.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/airpollution/events/conference/AP_exposure_and_NCDs_background.pdf?ua=1).

<sup>5</sup> For more information, please see: <https://oaarchive.arctic-council.org/handle/11374/1936>.

<sup>6</sup> For more information, please see <https://www.epa.gov/tribal/federal-infrastructure-task-force-improve-access-safe-drinking-water-and-basic-sanitation>.



## **Internal Operations Programs**

### **Central Planning, Budgeting and Finance Programs**

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

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

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

*Provide Government-to-Government Employee Relocation Services*

EPA provides government-to-government employee relocation services via interagency agreements through EPA's Federal Employee Relocation Center (FERC) as a Working Capital Fund (WCF) activity. EPA-FERC provides "one-stop shop" domestic and international relocation services to other federal agencies to increase operational efficiency and save the government money. EPA-FERC currently provides relocation services internally to all EPA regions and program offices, and externally to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Department of Labor (DOL), Office of Personnel Management (OPM), United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), DHHS and the USDA. EPA also coordinates appropriately with Congress and other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Treasury, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and GSA.

### **Administration and Resources Management Programs**

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

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

- The Chief Human Capital Officers Council, a group of senior leaders that discuss human capital initiatives across the federal government.

- The Legislative and Policy Committee, a committee comprised of other federal agency representatives who assist the OPM in developing plans and policies for training and development across the government.
- The Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system. The Council also is focused on promoting the President's specific initiatives and policies in all aspects of the acquisition system.
- The Award Committee for E-Government (E-Gov) provides strategic vision for the portfolio of systems/federal wide supporting both federal acquisition and financial assistance. Support also is provided to the associated functional community groups, including the Procurement Committee for E-Gov, the Financial Assistance Committee for E-Gov, and the Intergovernmental Transaction Working Group.
- The Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee (ISDC), a representative committee of federal agency leaders in suspension and debarment. The Committee facilitates lead agency coordination, serves as a forum to discuss current suspension and debarment related issues, and assists in developing unified federal policy. Besides actively participating in the ISDC, EPA: 1) provides instructors for the National Suspension and Debarment Training Program offered through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and 2) supports the development of coursework and training on the suspension and debarment process for the Inspector General Academy and the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.
- The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) has been expanded to also encompass the Grants Management Line of Business. The combined FMLoB, with the Department of Treasury as the managing partner, will more closely align the financial assistance and financial management communities around effective and efficient management of funds. EPA also participates in the Grants.gov Users' Group, as well as the Federal Demonstration Partnership which is designed to reduce the administrative burdens associated with research grants.
- The Partnership for Sustainable Communities initiative, a collaborative effort with HUD and DOT, improves the alignment and delivery of grant resources to communities designated under certain environmental programs. It also helps identify cases in the program that may warrant consideration of suspension and debarment.
- The Interagency Committee on Federal Advisory Committee Management (Committee Management Officer Council) provides leadership and coordination on federal advisory committee issues and promotes effective and efficient committee operations government-wide. In addition to serving on the Council, EPA works with the GSA Committee Management Secretariat to establish and renew advisory committees, conduct annual reviews of advisory committee activities and accomplishments, maintain committee information in a publicly accessible online database, and develop committee management regulations, guidance, and training. Further, the Office of Mission Support (OMS)

participates on the GSA Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) Attorney Council Interagency Workgroup to keep abreast of developments in the statutory language, case law, interpretation and implementation of the FACA.

- The Interagency Security Committee (ISC) is the leading organization for nonmilitary federal departments and agencies in establishing policies for the security and protection of federal facilities, developing security standards and ensuring compliance with those standards. EPA participates in the ISC as a primary member and in sub-committees and workgroups to facilitate EPA's compliance with ISC standards for facilities nationwide.
- The Office of Personnel Management Background Investigations Stakeholder Group (BISG) is a collaborative organization that is derived from the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The BISG is comprised of senior security officials across the federal government who are responsible for the submission, adjudication and/or oversight of personnel security programs. EPA works with this group regularly to discuss topics regarding back ground investigations, focusing on standardizing and improving the Agency's personnel security program.
- EPA manages the Senior Environmental Employment (SEE) Program's interagency agreements with other federal agencies. The interagency agreements are with the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the Federal Highway Administration, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council. SEE participants provide administrative, technical, and professional support to these agencies for projects relating to pollution prevention, abatement, and control.
- EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ) partners with the Patent & Trademark Office, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, the Merit Systems Protection Board, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to serve as Presiding Officers for proceedings to adjudicate complaints brought before the partner organizations. This collaboration allows partner organizations the ability to provide constitutionally guaranteed legal due process and review without staffing and supporting their own office of Administrative Law Judges, while EPA's judges expand their experience and knowledge in the area of Administrative Law. The services OALJ provides to other agencies are reimbursed by the borrowing organization.

#### *Collaboration in Implementing GrantSolutions Software*

Starting in FY 2018, EPA began working with the DHHS in implementing *GrantSolutions*, an OMB-selected grants business leader for end-to-end grants management services. EPA will join ten other Cabinet Level and Independent Partner Agencies in adopting *GrantSolutions* software, which supports the full 14 stages of the Grants Management Lifecycle and interfaces with EPA's financial system for award processing and close out actions.

### *Work with the Department of Interior's Interior Business Center*

In addition, throughout FY 2019 and FY 2020, OMS will continue working with DOI's Interior Business Center (IBC), an OPM and OMB approved Human Resources Line of Business shared service center. IBC offers HR transactional processing, compensation management and payroll processing, benefits administration, time and attendance, HR reporting, talent acquisition systems, and talent management systems. EPA also continues its charter membership on the OPM HR Line of Business Multi Agency Executive Strategy Committee (MAESC), providing advice and recommendations to the Director of OPM as well as additional government-wide executive leadership, for the implementation of the HR Line of Business vision, goals, and objectives.

#### *Partnering with GSA on the USAccess Program*

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

### **Environmental Information Programs**

To support EPA's overall mission, EPA collaborates with a number of other federal agencies, states, and tribal governments on a variety of initiatives, including making government more efficient and transparent, protecting human health and the environment, and assisting in homeland security. OEI is primarily involved in the information technology (IT), information management (IM), and information security aspects of the projects on which it collaborates.

#### *The Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council*

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

#### *eRulemaking*

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

operations of the eRulemaking Program through its 40 partner departments and independent agencies (comprising more than 178 agencies, boards, commissions, and offices). The administrative committee structure works with the PMO on day-to-day operations, ongoing enhancements and long-range planning for program development. The Executive Steering Committee and the Advisory Board have representative members from each partner agency and deal with contracts, budget, website improvements, improved public access, records management, and a host of other regulatory concerns that were formally only agency-specific in nature. Coordination and leadership from the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, and partner agencies allows for a more uniform and consistent presentation of rulemaking dockets across government. This coordination is further demonstrated by the fact that more than 90 percent of all federal rules promulgated annually are managed through the eRulemaking Program. In FY 2020, EPA will work with the OMB and the General Services Administration (GSA) towards transferring management services to GSA.

#### *Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)*

EPA serves as the lead for the *FOIAonline*, a multi-agency solution that enables EPA and partner agencies to meet their responsibilities under FOIA while creating a repository of publicly released FOIA records for reuse. Partner agencies include, but are not limited to, DOC, CBP, DOD, SBA, and DOJ. Through *FOIAonline*, the public has the ability to submit and track requests, search and download requests and responsive records, correspond with processing staff, and file appeals. Agency users are provided with a secure, login-access website to receive and store requests, assign and process requests (and refer to other agencies), post responses online, produce the annual FOIA report to DOJ, and manage records electronically.

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

#### *The National Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN)*

EPA's EN Program and CBP are coordinating on using the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) system. This coordination will lead to automated processing of over 2.8 million EPA-related electronic filings needed to clear legitimate imports and exports at the ports. With the move from paper filings to electronic filings combined with automated processing through ACE, filing time can be reduced from weeks/days to minutes/days. This significant processing improvement directly impacts the movement of goods into commerce and the economy while helping to ensure compliance with environmental and CBP laws and regulations. It also helps the U.S. Government keep pace with the speed of business.

The EN also is coordinating with multiple agencies via the Broadband Interagency Working Group chaired by the National Transportation and Information Agency to increase broadband access. Access to broadband is critical to fully participating in the EN and is of particular concern for tribes who often lack this access. EPA will participate on current and future workgroups to

implement Presidential actions to promote the use of broadband in rural America. This includes tribal lands. EPA is currently represented on the workgroup, Leveraging Federal Assets (co-chaired by DOI and GSA).

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

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

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

#### *Geospatial Information*

EPA works with DOI, NOAA, USGS, NASA, USDA, and DHS on developing and implementing geospatial approaches to support various business areas. It also works with 25 additional federal agencies through the activities of the federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and the OMB Geospatial Line of Business (Geo LoB), for which EPA leads several key initiatives. EPA also participates in the FGDC Steering Committee and Executive Committee and is part of the Geospatial Data Act Implementation Tiger Team. A key component of EPA's work with FGDC is developing and implementing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and the National *GeoPlatform*. The key objective of the NSDI is to make a comprehensive array of national spatial data – data that portrays features associated with a location or tagged with geographic information and can be attached to and portrayed on maps – easily accessible to both governmental and public stakeholders. Use of this data, in tandem with analytical applications, supports several key EPA and government-wide business areas. These include ensuring that human health and environmental

conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts for targeting and decision making; enabling the assessment, protection and remediation of environmental conditions; and aiding emergency first responders and other homeland security activities. EPA supports geospatial initiatives through efforts such as EPA's Geospatial Platform, EPA's Environmental Dataset Gateway, the EN, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Assist, EPA Metadata Editor, Facilities Registry System (FRS) Web Services, and *My Environment*. EPA also works closely with its state, tribal, and international partners in a collaboration that enables consistent implementation of data acquisition and development, standards, and technologies supporting the efficient and cost-effective sharing and use of geographically-based data and services.

## **The Administrator's Office**

### *Overall Operations*

EPA's Office of the Administrator (AO) supports the leadership of the Agency's programs and activities. Several program responsibilities include congressional and intergovernmental relations, regulatory management and economic analysis, program evaluation, intelligence coordination, the Science Advisory Board, children's health, the small business program, environmental training, and outreach.

### *Regulatory Management*

EPA's Office of Policy (OP) interacts with many federal agencies during its rulemaking activities. Per governing statutes and agency priorities, OP submits "significant" regulatory actions to OMB for interagency review prior to signature and publication in the *Federal Register*. In addition, OP coordinates EPA's review of other agency's regulatory actions submitted to OMB for review. Under the Congressional Review Act, rules are submitted to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. OP reviews, edits, tracks, and submits regulatory actions and other documents that are published by the Office of the Federal Register. For regulations that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, OP collaborates extensively with the Small Business Administration and OMB. Finally, OP also leads EPA's review of draft Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda.

### *Economic Analysis*

From time to time, OP collaborates with other federal regulatory and natural resource agencies (e.g., the USDA, the DOE, DOI, and NOAA) to collect economic data used in the conduct of economic cost-benefit analyses of environmental regulations and policies and to foster improved interdisciplinary research and reporting of economic information. This is achieved in several ways, such as representing EPA on interagency workgroups or committees tasked with measuring the economic costs and benefits of federal policies and programs.

### *Children's Health*

The Administrator of EPA and the Secretary of DHHS co-chair the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. The Task Force comprises 17 federal

departments, agencies and White House offices. A senior staff steering committee, co-chaired by the Director of EPA's Office of Children's Health Protection (OCHP), coordinates interagency cooperation on Task Force priority areas. As part of this effort, this program may coordinate with other related agencies to improve federal government-wide support in implementing children's health legislative mandates and children's health outreach. This may include providing children's environmental health expertise on interagency activities and coordinating expertise from program offices.

### **The Inspector General**

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

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

#### *Activity Coordination, Information Exchange and Training*

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

#### *Collaborative Work with Inspectors General and Other Partners*

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

#### *Statutory Duties*

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



## Major Management Challenges

### **Introduction**

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

The following discussion summarizes each of the FY 2018 management challenges identified by the OIG and presents the Agency's responses.

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

*Summary of Challenge:* The OIG believes that EPA's oversight of states, territories and tribes authorized to implement environmental programs under several statutes remains a key management challenge. The OIG notes that while progress has been made, challenges remain throughout Agency programs and many recommendations have not been fully implemented.

**Agency Response:** EPA recognizes states have the primary role in implementing many federal programs, while EPA maintains responsibility and accountability for upholding the rule of law, advancing national environmental goals and ensuring that federal statutes are consistently implemented and enforced. As part of the Agency's reform plan on tailoring oversight of delegated federal programs, EPA will define, develop, pilot, evaluate and launch a comprehensive system to evaluate implementation of federal environmental programs by 2020. In FY 2018, EPA established an Oversight Workgroup comprised of headquarters and regional representatives, charged with baselining the current state of the Agency's oversight activities, analyzing the variations of oversight activities between regions and states and working to standardize work flows. With input from the Environmental Council of States (ECOS), EPA will streamline, reduce and tailor its oversight activities to focus on national program integrity and technical assistance as needed.

EPA is working to design a comprehensive and consistent shared governance approach to evaluate the implementation of delegated federal programs. Shared governance is the concept where management of federal environmental programs is shared with state, tribal, or local governments. In collaboration with the Environmental Council of the States, EPA is developing a new oversight framework that tests this concept across the regions for the NPDES and Title V programs. This framework is comprised of two documents: 1) Principles to guide oversight of the delegated federal programs, including recognition of primacy, standards of review, effective communication, and elevation of issues, and 2) Template to guide region-state/tribal discussion around oversight

activities including standard work, timelines, and the process for dispute resolution. Together, these will document the shared governance approach.

Efforts the Agency has taken to address this management challenge include the following:

- Baselined statutorily-required and discretionary oversight activities.
- Establishing a principles document to guide oversight of federal environmental programs delegated to states, territories and tribes.
- Piloted a template to establish clear expectations on oversight activities for an air permitting program (Title V) and a water permitting program.

In consultation with ECOS, EPA will make changes to the templates, before rolling out the new oversight processes in FY 2019 for the air and water permitting programs. As a goal for 2020, EPA also will work with ECOS to decide on the next set of program areas to target. With ECOS, EPA will use these identified program areas to gradually implement additional programs to utilize the template and apply the oversight principles captured in the principles memo.

EPA has a long-term performance goal supporting Goal 2/Objective 2.1, Enhance Shared Accountability in the *FY 2018 – 2022 EPA Strategic Plan*: “By September 30, 2022, increase the use of alternative shared governance approaches to address state, tribal, and local community reviews” and a supporting FY 2020 annual performance goal “Number of alternative shared governance approaches to address state, tribal, and local community reviews.”

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

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

*Summary of Challenge:* The OIG believes that EPA has not fully implemented controls and a methodology to determine workforce levels based upon analysis of the Agency’s workload. EPA’s program and regional offices have not conducted a systematic workload analysis or identified workforce needs for budget justification purposes. EPA’s ability to assess its workload and estimate workforce levels necessary to carry out that workload is critically important to mission accomplishment.

**Agency Response:** EPA believes it has effectively used workload analyses to examine several critical processes, including grants and IT security. EPA Lean Management System efforts, and multi-year planning initiatives will offer additional options for addressing priority work. Current *kaizen* efforts include state oversight, EPA’s field presence, flexibility in state and tribal assistance, community and infrastructure investments, FOIA responses, reporting requirements, EPA laboratories, environmental permitting, and acquisitions

The Agency agrees with prior OIG recommendations about the importance of grants management,<sup>7</sup> since grants are the largest type of Agency spending with the most direct effect on

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<sup>7</sup> For more information see: <https://www.epa.gov/office-inspector-general/report-improved-oversight-epas-grant-monitoring-program-will-decrease-risk>.

our state and tribal partners. In the last few years, the Agency conducted workload analyses related to the Agency's management of grants to examine workload by Project Officer, Grants Specialists and other metrics and used results to update policies, processes and procedures.

The Superfund program will develop a multi-year FTE plan, review Army Corps of Engineers and Naval Facilities Engineering Command workload management and FTE distribution practices, and implement a national risk-based prioritization of all sites. The Agency will explore how to coordinate certain enforcement functions where specialists in one region provide expertise to several other regions.

In addition to these efforts, in the last few years, EPA conducted workload analysis for:

- IT security officers - Information Security Task Force analyses of Information Security Officer duties
- Funds Control Officers – FCO workload including contracts, payroll, travel, etc.
- Fee-related duties within the OCFO – Existing and new fees workload

Targeted analyses will also contribute to the Agency's multi-year approach to resource and workforce planning by helping identify potential investment opportunities and informing workforce decisions. The multi-year effort will advance the Agency's planning capabilities and identify strategic priorities and opportunities and help inform decisions of how best to align resources and FTE with the Agency's priorities.

Additionally, the budget process incorporates FTE reviews and allocations. In 2018, FTE were re-allocated to better align with the Agency's new strategic goals and objectives.

As the OIG acknowledges, EPA's highly variable, multi-year, and non-linear functions and activities limit the utility of detailed FTE-based workload analyses to determine precise FTE levels. The Agency deliberately discontinued using comprehensive workload analyses because they require substantial work to develop, maintain and refine, and quickly become out of date, particularly when the Agency is in the midst of numerous efforts to improve processes. The Agency believes these difficulties are why it has been unable to find examples of agencies similar to EPA using comprehensive workload models in their budget formulation FTE decision-making processes. However, EPA believes there is value in using trend and macro-level workload reviews to estimate program needs and using workload analyses of task-driven functions.

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

### **3. Enhancing Information Technology Security to Combat Cyber Threats**

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

**Agency Response:** The Agency is committed to protecting its information and technology assets. EPA understands the prevalence and complexity of the ever-growing cyber security attacks and is

aware of the potential impact to the Agency's mission if information assets are compromised. The Agency has established and implemented adequate processes for tracking audit recommendations and the status of corrective actions that will help address concerns associated with this management challenge.

The Agency is working internally to develop a process to train Contract Officer Representatives on their responsibilities for monitoring the contractors to ensure they meet specified information security responsibilities. This includes:

- Monitoring contractors that operate information systems on behalf of EPA to ensure they perform the mandated information security assessments.
- Ensuring that contractors with significant information security responsibilities complete role-based training.

EPA's Office of Mission Support (OMS), in coordination with the Office of General Counsel, developed standard security language to help ensure contractors implement and follow EPA and federal information security directives. The language is incorporated in the Agency's Environmental Protection Agency Acquisition Guide (EPAAG). During Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act review, staff in the Office of Information Security and Privacy check for the inclusion of the EPAAG Subsection 39.1.2 Cybersecurity Tasks<sup>8</sup> in the appropriate documents.

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

- Requires Senior Information Officials to annually submit a written certification of the status of security training for all contractors with significant security responsibility in the SIOs areas of responsibility. The certifications are tracked and maintained by staff that report to the Chief Information Security Officer.
- Developed and is following an Information Security Strategic Plan to improve the Agency's security posture. To facilitate plan implementation, EPA is working closely with the Department of Homeland Security and the General Services Administration to leverage to the greatest extent possible all Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation phases.
- Chartered an information security task force to identify how best to implement CISO improvement recommendations. The Agency implemented ISTF implementation recommendations for centralizing and consolidating cyber security functions.
- Developed and published procedures covering all agency information and information systems to include information and information systems used, managed, or operated by contractors, other agencies, or other organizations on behalf of EPA.

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

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<sup>8</sup> For more information see: <https://oamintra.epa.gov/?q=EPAAG>.

#### **4. EPA Needs to Improve on Fulfilling Mandated Reporting Requirements**

***Summary of Challenge:** OIG believes the Agency faces challenges in tracking and submitting reports mandated by law that contain key program information for Congress, the Administrator and the public. The Agency needs to make a comprehensive effort to address this issue. Specifically, EPA leadership needs to develop and implement a process for tracking and submitting required reports, including devoting the people and resources required to reduce risks, and establishing processes for reporting and accountability.*

**Agency Response:** The OIG identified instances across five programs where EPA has failed to meet legal reporting requirements to Congress between 2010 and 2018. EPA leadership is committed to making a comprehensive effort to address this issue across the Agency by reducing the missing reports, identifying the causes of not issuing reports, with targeted plans to address the causes, and implementing corrective actions to address these issues.

EPA recognizes the importance of tracking and submitting Congressionally-mandated reports to ensure legislative requirements are achieved. Working internally, the Agency has determined that the ADP Tracker is a viable system to capture and store the comprehensive reporting as provided in environmental statutes. Currently, the Agency is exploring how the system can be expanded to include the universe of reports that are identified in EPA's annual appropriations process. To date, the Agency has:

- Met with stakeholders to identify the Agency systems with functionality to capture and report on the required tracking
- Reminded all agency decision makers that all new legislative reporting requirements need to be included in the ADP Tracker.
- Working with internal stakeholders to determine and better define the universe of information that needs to be included in the system.

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

#### **5. EPA Needs to Improved Data Quality for Program Performance and Decision-Making**

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

**Agency Response:** Under the Clinger Cohen Act (1996), EPA Chief Information Officer in the Office of Mission Support (OMS) has delegated authority for information quality including oversight responsibility for EPA's mandatory Quality Program. OMS issues the Agency's Quality Policy and Procedure for Environmental Programs that mandate implementation of a Quality Management System for all EPA programs involved with environmental data operations and organizations funded by EPA submitting data and information for EPA's use in programmatic decisions. The Agency's Quality Program is decentralized and implemented by the National Program Offices and regions with specific responsibilities for assuring the quality of data produced and used are appropriate for their programmatic decisions.

OMS routinely assesses implementation for conformance to the Agency's Quality Policy and effectiveness of the QA practices and management controls implemented by the individual organization. These Quality System Assessments identify best practices, opportunities for improvement and vulnerabilities that may potentially impact the agencywide Quality Program. OMS develops tools and processes to guide consistent implementation of quality across the Agency. One such tool is the Quality Assurance Project Plan that defines a systematic approach for planning, collecting, assessing and documenting quality assurance requirements at the project level. The organization determines the quality and utility of the results of the data and information based on program needs. Organizations report annually to OMS on their QA accomplishments. Cross-cutting issues on agencywide vulnerabilities, risks, success, areas for continuous improvement or resources needs are reported to the CIO.

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

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

## **EPA User Fee Programs**

In FY 2020, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are as follows below.

### **Current Fees: Pesticides**

Fee collection authority under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1988, as amended by Public Law 112-177 Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA-3), expired on February 15, 2019. The Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (PRIA-4) reauthorizing these fee authorities through fiscal year 2023 and adjusting fee amounts for certain registration activities was signed into law by the President on March 8, 2019.

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

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

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

Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to EPA, setting specific timeframes for the registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. PRIA-4 reauthorized collection of these fees through 2023 and adjusted fee amounts for certain types of registrations. In FY 2020, EPA expects to collect approximately \$18 million from this fee program.

### **Current Fees: Other**

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

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

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

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

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

EPA finalized a rule implementing these fee collection authorities on September 27, 2018 and began to charge fees on October 1, 2018. In FY 2020, fee revenues are expected to exceed \$30 million due to collections from the planned commencement of 20 EPA-Initiated Risk Evaluations in December 2019. Fee revenues are estimated to return to \$7 million to \$10 million in FY 2021, since no new EPA-initiated risk evaluations are planned to begin that year. Despite the fluctuations in annual fee receipts, the fees are structured to collect 25 percent of associated program total costs (including agency indirect costs), averaging \$15 million to \$20 million per year. These fee estimates do not include fees for manufacturer-requested risk evaluations, which can recover 50 percent to 100 percent of the costs of these evaluations.

- **Lead Accreditation and Certification Fee**

Title IV, Section 402(a)(3), mandates the development of a schedule of fees to cover the costs of administering and enforcing the standards and regulations for persons operating lead training programs accredited under the Section 402/404 rule and for lead-based paint contractors certified under this rule. The training programs ensure that lead paint abatement and renovation professionals are properly trained and certified. Fees collected for this activity are deposited in the U.S. Treasury. EPA estimates that \$4.6 million will be deposited in FY 2020.

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

This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is administered by the Office of Transportation and Air Quality. Fee collections for manufactures of light-duty vehicles, light- and heavy-duty trucks, and motorcycles began in August 1992. In 2004, EPA promulgated a rule that updated existing fees and established fees for newly-regulated vehicles and engines. The fees established for new compliance programs also are paid by manufacturers of heavy-duty and non-road vehicles and engines, including large diesel and gas equipment (earthmovers, tractors, forklifts, compressors, etc.), handheld and non-handheld utility engines (chainsaws, weed-whackers, leaf-blowers, lawnmowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles) for in-use testing and certification. In 2009, EPA added fees for evaporative emissions requirements for non-road engines. EPA intends to apply certification fees to additional industry sectors as new programs are developed. In FY 2020, EPA expects to collect approximately \$23.1 million from this fee program based upon a projection of the original rulemaking cost study adjusted for inflation. EPA is not authorized to expend these collected funds.



- **Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest**

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

In FY 2020, EPA will continue to operate the e-Manifest system and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately \$24 million in e-Manifest user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund. Based upon authority to collect and spend e-Manifest fees provided by Congress in annual appropriations bills, the fees will fully support the e-Manifest program, including the operation of the system, necessary program expenses, and future development costs.

- **WIFIA Program Fees**

As was previously authorized, the FY 2020 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees established in accordance with title V, subtitle C, sections 5029 and 5030, of Public Law 113-121, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014. These funds shall be deposited in the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account and remain available until expended. WIFIA fee regulations were promulgated in FY 2017. Fee revenue is for the cost of contracting with expert services such as financial advisory, legal advisory, and engineering firms. The requested WIFIA program fee expenditure authority would be in addition to the \$5 million request for administrative and operations expenses. Fee revenue does not take the place of the request for WIFIA administration. The appropriated administrative level and the anticipated fee revenue are both needed to successfully implement the WIFIA Pprogram. In FY 2020, EPA estimates that upward of \$5 million in WIFIA fees could be collected.

### **Fee Proposals: Other**

- **ENERGY STAR**

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

- **FIFRA and PRIA Fee Spending Restrictions**

Current statutory language in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) restricts what activities EPA can fund from collections deposited in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund and Pesticide Registration Fund. The FY 2020 request carries forward the proposed statutory language from the FY 2019 President's Budget to expand the range of activities that may be funded with these fees. Language for pesticide registration service fees is included in the proposed Administrative Provisions; since pesticide maintenance fees are mandatory, separate language has been prepared for those fees that will be transmitted at a later date.

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

The FY 2020 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners or operators of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility located landward of the coastline required to prepare and submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans or Facility Response Plans under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. There are approximately 3,800 FRP facilities and over 540,000 SPCC facilities. Allowing these facilities to voluntarily request and pay for a service will help expand awareness and understanding of accident prevention processes, improve the safety of industrial operations, and reduce inadvertent regulatory compliance violations. These fees will be deposited in the Inland Oil Spill Programs account and remain available until expended for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services. These fees are discretionary, and the proposed language is included in the Administrative Provisions section. When the Agency receives Congressional authorization, the Administrator will establish procedures for making and accepting a facility's request for voluntary assistance.

- **State and Local Prevention and Preparedness**

The FY 2020 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners or operators of a stationary source required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan under Section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act. There are close to 12,300 RMP facilities. Allowing these facilities to voluntarily request and pay for a service will help expand awareness and understanding of accident prevention processes, improve the safety of industrial operations, and reduce inadvertent regulatory compliance violations. These fees will be deposited in the Environmental Programs and Management account and remain available until September 30, 2021 for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services. These fees are discretionary, and the proposed language is included in the Administrative Provisions section. When the Agency receives Congressional authorization, the Administrator will establish procedures for making and accepting a facility's request for voluntary assistance.

## **Working Capital Fund**

In FY 2020, the Agency will be in its 24th year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). The WCF is a revolving fund authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations in which the costs for goods or services provided are charged to the users. The WCF operates like a commercial business within EPA where customers pay for services received, thus generating revenue. Customers include EPA program and regional offices and other federal agencies. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997. EPA received permanent WCF authority in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998.

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

In FY 2020, there will be nine agency activities provided under the WCF. These are the Agency's information technology, telecommunications operations and data services; agency postage costs, Cincinnati voice services, and background investigations managed by the Office of Mission Support; financial and administrative systems, employee relocations, and a budget formulation system managed by the Chief Financial Officer; the Agency's continuity of operations site, managed by the Land and Emergency Management program; and regional information technology service and support managed by Region 8.

The Agency's FY 2020 budget request includes resources for these nine activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately \$270 million. These estimated resources may be adjusted during the year to incorporate any program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent that these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements. In FY 2020, the Agency will continue to perform relocation services for other federal agencies in an effort to deliver high quality services external to EPA, which will result in lower costs to EPA customers.

It is anticipated that budget constraints will continue to impact operations in FY 2020 with minor increases and decreases due to several IT improvements, including increased cloud computing, cyber security requirements, continuous diagnostic and mitigation program implementation, and bandwidth enhancements. Other funding shifts have been included in the FY 2020 WCF plan that relate to the necessary telecommunications and computer support needed by every employee. As part of an overall review and rebalancing of these costs, funds have been shifted across programs to reflect FTE changes as well.

## **Environmental Protection Agency**

### **Acronyms for Statutory Authority**

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

**ADA:** Americans with Disabilities Act

**ADEA:** Age Discrimination in Employment Act

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

**AHERA:** Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

**AHPA:** Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

**APA:** Administrative Procedures Act

**ARRA:** American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

**ASHAA:** Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

**ASTCA:** Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

**AWIA:** America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018

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

**BRERA:** Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

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

**CAA:** Clean Air Act

**CAAA:** Clean Air Act Amendments (1970 and 1990)

**CCA:** Clinger Cohen Act

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

**CFOA:** Chief Financial Officers Act

**CICA:** Competition in Contracting Act

**CRA:** Civil Rights Act

**CSA:** Computer Security Act

**CWA:** Clean Water Act (1972)

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

**CZARA:** Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments

**CZMA:** Coastal Zone Management Act

**DPA:** Deepwater Ports Act

**DREAA:** Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

**ECRA:** Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

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

**GPRAMA:** Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010

**HMTA:** Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

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

**IGA:** Inspector General Act

**IPA:** Intergovernmental Personnel Act

**IPIA:** Improper Payments Information Act

**ISTEA:** Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

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

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

**MPRSA:** Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act

**NAWCA:** North American Wetlands Conservation Act

**NEPA:** National Environmental Policy Act

**NHPA:** National Historic Preservation Act

**NISA:** National Invasive Species Act of 1996

**ODA:** Ocean Dumping Act

**OPA:** Oil Pollution Act of 1990

**OWBPA:** Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

**PBA:** Public Building Act

**PFCRA:** Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

**PHSA:** Public Health Service Act

**PLIRRA:** Pollution Liability Insurance and Risk Retention Act

**PPA:** Pollution Prevention Act

**PR:** Privacy Act of 1974

**PRA:** Paperwork Reduction Act

**PRIA:** Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003

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

**PRIRA:** Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act

**QCA:** Quiet Communities Act

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

**RFA:** Regulatory Flexibility Act

**RICO:** Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act

**RLBPHRA:** Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act

**SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

**SBLBRERA:** Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

**SBREFA:** Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

**SDWA:** Safe Drinking Water Act

**SICEA:** Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act

**SMCRA:** Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

**SPA:** Shore Protection Act of 1988

**SWDA:** Solid Waste Disposal Act

**TSCA:** Toxic Substances Control Act

**UMRA:** Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

**UMTRLWA:** Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act

**USTCA:** Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act

**WIFIA:** Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act

**WIIN:** Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act

**WQA:** Water Quality Act of 1987

**WRDA:** Water Resources Development Act

**WSRA:** Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

**WWWQA:** Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

**FY 2020 STAG Categorical Program Grants**  
**Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103.	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the PM <sub>2.5</sub> monitoring network and associated costs.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$43,254.9	\$41,968.0	\$41,968.0	\$29,313.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103.	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of air toxics monitoring.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$6,806.0	\$4,959.0	\$4,959.0	\$6,271.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103.	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring procurement activities in support of the NAAQS.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$4,798.0	\$4,772.0	\$4,772.0	\$2,780.0

<sup>1</sup> Does not reflect STAG rescissions.



Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103, 105, 106.	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA; Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the States); Interstate air quality control region designated pursuant to section 107 of the CAA or of implementing section 176A, or section 184 NOTE: only the Ozone Transport Commission is eligible.	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs, including all monitoring activities, including PM 2.5 monitoring and associated program costs (Section 103 and/or 105); Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA (Sections 103 and 106); Supporting training for CAA Section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff (Sections 103 and 105); Supporting research, investigative, and demonstration projects (Section 103).	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$173,532.5	\$175,881.0	\$175,881.0	\$113,177.0
					Section 105 grants	Section 105 grants	Section 105 grants	Section 105 grants
					\$639.0	\$639.0	\$639.0	\$420.0
					Section 106 grants	Section 106 grants	Section 106 grants	Section 106 grants
					<b>Total:</b> <b>\$229,030.4</b>	<b>Total:</b> <b>\$228,219.0</b>	<b>Total:</b> <b>\$228,219.0</b>	<b>Total:</b> <b>\$151,961.0</b>

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
Tribal Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103 and 105; Tribal Cooperative Agreements (TCA) in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribes; Intertribal Consortia; State/Tribal College or University	Conducting air quality assessment activities to determine a Tribe's need to develop a CAA program; Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program costs; Supporting CAA training for federally-recognized Tribes.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$8,767.9	\$8,829.0	\$8,829.0	\$6,163.0
					Section 103 grants	Section 103 grants	Section 103 grants	Section 103 grants
					\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$2,800.0
					Section 105 grants	Section 105 grants	Section 105 grants	Section 105 grants
					<b>Total:</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>Total:</b>
					<b>\$12,767.9</b>	<b>\$12,829.0</b>	<b>\$12,829.0</b>	<b>\$8,963.0</b>
Radon	TSCA, Sections 10 and 306.	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	\$8,198.0	\$8,051.0	\$8,051.0	\$0.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
Multipurpose Grants	Appropriation Act: FY 2018 (Public Law 115-141) and all other major environmental legislation including but not limited to CAA, CWA, SDWA and CERCLA	State Agencies, Tribes	Implementation of mandatory statutory duties delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws.	Goal 1 Obj.: <i>Multiple</i>	\$56.1	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDLs, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$229,034.4	\$230,806.0	\$230,806.0	\$153,683.0
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved State and Tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund projects as selected by the state.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$167,592.8	\$170,915.0	\$170,915.0	\$0.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, Section 104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management, and restoration of wetland resources.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$15,111.2	\$14,661.0	\$14,661.0	\$9,762.0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	SDWA, Section 1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$98,978.8	\$101,963.0	\$101,963.0	\$67,892.0
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	SDWA, Section 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-V underground injection wells.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	\$10,130.3	\$10,506.0	\$10,506.0	\$6,995.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
Beaches Protection	BEACH Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	Goal, Obj. 1.2	\$9,552.0	\$9,549.0	\$9,549.0	\$0.0
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act § 3011; Appropriation Act: FY 2018 (Public Law 115-141).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	Goal 1, Obj. 1.3	\$97,994.5	\$99,693.0	\$99,693.0	\$66,381.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
Brownfields	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) § 128(a).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Establish and enhance state and tribal response programs which will survey and inventory brownfields sites; develop oversight and enforcement authorities to ensure response actions are protective of human health and the environment; develop ways for communities to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation; and develop mechanisms for approval of a cleanup plan and verification and certification that cleanup is complete.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.3	\$46,941.8	\$47,745.0	\$47,745.0	\$31,791.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, § 2007(f); Energy Policy Act, § 9011.	States	Provide funding for States' underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.3	\$1,320.0	\$1,498.0	\$1,498.0	\$0.0
Pesticides Program Implementation	FIFRA, Sections 23(a)(1); Federal Food, drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA); Food quality Protection Act (FQPA); Endangered Species Act (ESA).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the following programs through grants to States, Tribes, partners, and supporters for implementation of pesticide programs, including: Certification and Training (C&T); Worker Protection; Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) Field Activities; Pesticides in Water; and tribal Programs.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.4	\$12,364.7 – States formula  \$363.4  HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - School IPM  <b>Total: \$12,728.1</b>	\$11,423.0 – States formula  \$1,278.0  HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - School IPM  <b>Total: \$12,701.0</b>	\$11,423.0 – States formula  \$1,278.0  HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - Pollinator Protection  <b>Total: \$12,701.0</b>	\$7,350.0 – States formula  \$1,107.0  HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - Pollinator Protection  <b>Total: \$8,457.0</b>

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
Lead	TSCA, Sections 401-412.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Aid states, territories, the District of Columbia, and tribes to develop and implement authorized lead-based paint abatement programs and authorized Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) programs. EPA directly implements these programs in all areas of the country that are not authorized to do so, and will continue to operate the Federal Lead-based Paint Program Database (FLPP) of trained and certified lead-based paint professionals.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.4	<p>\$11,917.6</p> <p>404(g) State/Tribal Certification</p> <hr/> <p>\$1,098.6</p> <p>404(g) Direct Implementation</p> <p><b>Total:</b> <b>\$13,016.2</b></p>	<p>\$12,384.0</p> <p>404(g) State/Tribal Certification</p> <hr/> <p>\$1,665.0</p> <p>404(g) Direct Implementation</p> <p><b>Total:</b> <b>\$14,049.0</b></p>	<p>\$12,384.0</p> <p>404(g) State/Tribal Certification</p> <hr/> <p>\$1,665.0</p> <p>404(g) Direct Implementation</p> <p><b>Total:</b> <b>\$14,049.0</b></p>	<p>\$0.0</p> <p>404(g) State/Tribal Certification</p> <hr/> <p>\$0.0</p> <p>404(g) Direct Implementation</p> <p><b>Total:</b> <b>\$0.0</b></p>



Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
Toxic Substances Compliance	Toxic Substances Control Act; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, federally recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist in developing, maintaining, and implementing compliance monitoring programs for PCBs, asbestos, and Lead Based Paint. In addition, enforcement actions by: 1) the Lead Based Paint program and 2) States that obtained a "waiver" under the Asbestos program.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	\$4,685.5	\$4,919.0	\$4,919.0	\$3,276.0
Pesticide Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); FY2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, federally-recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist with implementation of cooperative pesticide enforcement programs.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	\$17,924.6	\$18,050.0	\$18,050.0	\$10,531.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; TSCA Section 10; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provides assistance to States and State entities ( <i>i.e.</i> , colleges and universities) and federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia to deliver pollution prevention technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. A goal of the program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	\$4,115.9	\$4,765.0	\$4,765.0	\$0.0
Tribal General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (42 U.S.C. § 4368b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments, Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	\$65,266.10	\$65,476.0	\$65,476.0	\$44,233.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2020 Goal/Objective	FY 2018 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2018 Enacted Dollars <sup>1</sup> (X1000)	FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution (X1000)	FY 2020 President's Budget (X1000)
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute)  Appropriation Act: FY 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	States, U.S. Territories, Federally Recognized Tribes and Native Villages, Interstate Agencies, Tribal Consortia, Other Agencies with Related Environmental Information Activities.	Helps States, U.S. Territories, Tribes, and intertribal consortia develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Exchange Network, to continue and expand data-sharing programs, and to improve access to environmental information.	Goal 3, Obj. 3.4	\$9,550.3	\$9,646.0	\$9,646.0	\$6,422.0

**Environmental Protection Agency**  
**FY 2020 Annual Performance and Congressional Justification**

**Program Projects by Program Area**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
<b>Science &amp; Technology</b>				
<b>Clean Air</b>				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$7,543.1	\$7,569.0	\$5,739.0	-\$1,830.0
Atmospheric Protection Program	\$8,572.7	\$8,018.0	\$0.0	-\$8,018.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$5,722.3	\$6,714.0	\$3,776.0	-\$2,938.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$90,650.1	\$94,240.0	\$77,826.0	-\$16,414.0
<b>Subtotal, Clean Air</b>	<b>\$112,488.2</b>	<b>\$116,541.0</b>	<b>\$87,341.0</b>	<b>-\$29,200.0</b>
<b>Indoor Air and Radiation</b>				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$133.5	\$159.0	\$0.0	-\$159.0
Radiation: Protection	\$2,407.4	\$2,246.0	\$990.0	-\$1,256.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$3,259.5	\$3,266.0	\$3,793.0	\$527.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$40.0	\$326.0	\$0.0	-\$326.0
<b>Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation</b>	<b>\$5,840.4</b>	<b>\$5,997.0</b>	<b>\$4,783.0</b>	<b>-\$1,214.0</b>
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Forensics Support	\$12,016.5	\$13,669.0	\$10,883.0	-\$2,786.0
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$9,504.5	\$9,788.0	\$7,457.0	-\$2,331.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$22,767.3	\$22,918.0	\$24,847.0	\$1,929.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$415.0	\$416.0	\$500.0	\$84.0
<b>Subtotal, Homeland Security</b>	<b>\$32,686.8</b>	<b>\$33,122.0</b>	<b>\$32,804.0</b>	<b>-\$318.0</b>
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
IT / Data Management	\$2,296.0	\$3,089.0	\$2,747.0	-\$342.0
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$70,101.6	\$68,339.0	\$67,274.0	-\$1,065.0
Workforce Reshaping	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5,994.0	\$5,994.0
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$70,101.6</b>	<b>\$68,339.0</b>	<b>\$73,268.0</b>	<b>\$4,929.0</b>
<b>Pesticides Licensing</b>				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$2,888.3	\$2,531.0	\$2,401.0	-\$130.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$2,309.7	\$3,072.0	\$2,257.0	-\$815.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$362.0	\$424.0	\$615.0	\$191.0

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
<b>Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing</b>	<b>\$5,560.0</b>	<b>\$6,027.0</b>	<b>\$5,273.0</b>	<b>-\$754.0</b>
<b>Research: Air and Energy</b>				
Research: Air and Energy	\$87,503.9	\$91,906.0	\$31,707.0	-\$60,199.0
<b>Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources</b>				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$104,163.5	\$106,257.0	\$69,963.0	-\$36,294.0
<b>Research: Sustainable Communities</b>				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$131,757.3	\$134,327.0	\$53,631.0	-\$80,696.0
<b>Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability</b>				
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$33,568.7	\$36,523.0	\$22,689.0	-\$13,834.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
<i>Endocrine Disruptors</i>	\$12,501.0	\$16,253.0	\$10,346.0	-\$5,907.0
<i>Computational Toxicology</i>	\$21,153.1	\$21,409.0	\$17,630.0	-\$3,779.0
<i>Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability (other activities)</i>	\$45,933.8	\$52,745.0	\$35,901.0	-\$16,844.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	\$79,587.9	\$90,407.0	\$63,877.0	-\$26,530.0
<b>Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability</b>	<b>\$113,156.6</b>	<b>\$126,930.0</b>	<b>\$86,566.0</b>	<b>-\$40,364.0</b>
<b>Water: Human Health Protection</b>				
Drinking Water Programs	\$3,458.2	\$3,519.0	\$4,094.0	\$575.0
<b>Congressional Priorities</b>				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	\$4,094.0	\$4,100.0	\$0.0	-\$4,100.0
<b>Total, Science &amp; Technology</b>	<b>\$685,123.0</b>	<b>\$713,823.0</b>	<b>\$463,060.0</b>	<b>-\$250,763.0</b>
<b>Environmental Program &amp; Management</b>				
<b>Clean Air</b>				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$14,720.4	\$15,270.0	\$13,292.0	-\$1,978.0
Atmospheric Protection Program	\$92,753.7	\$95,436.0	\$13,965.0	-\$81,471.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$19,618.3	\$21,028.0	\$17,311.0	-\$3,717.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$128,588.0	\$128,001.0	\$107,298.0	-\$20,703.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$4,601.1	\$4,637.0	\$3,948.0	-\$689.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$8,326.0	\$8,736.0	\$0.0	-\$8,736.0
<b>Subtotal, Clean Air</b>	<b>\$268,607.5</b>	<b>\$273,108.0</b>	<b>\$155,814.0</b>	<b>-\$117,294.0</b>
<b>Indoor Air and Radiation</b>				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$2,575.1	\$3,136.0	\$0.0	-\$3,136.0
Radiation: Protection	\$9,286.8	\$9,180.0	\$2,307.0	-\$6,873.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$1,774.5	\$1,952.0	\$2,219.0	\$267.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$13,489.6	\$13,369.0	\$0.0	-\$13,369.0

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
<b>Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation</b>	<b>\$27,126.0</b>	<b>\$27,637.0</b>	<b>\$4,526.0</b>	<b>-\$23,111.0</b>
<b>Brownfields</b>				
Brownfields	\$24,175.6	\$25,593.0	\$16,728.0	-\$8,865.0
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Monitoring	\$101,299.2	\$101,665.0	\$89,644.0	-\$12,021.0
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement	\$164,266.9	\$171,283.0	\$147,647.0	-\$23,636.0
Criminal Enforcement	\$44,334.2	\$44,995.0	\$44,582.0	-\$413.0
Environmental Justice	\$6,436.5	\$6,737.0	\$2,739.0	-\$3,998.0
NEPA Implementation	\$15,751.2	\$17,622.0	\$16,598.0	-\$1,024.0
<b>Subtotal, Enforcement</b>	<b>\$230,788.8</b>	<b>\$240,637.0</b>	<b>\$211,566.0</b>	<b>-\$29,071.0</b>
<b>Geographic Programs</b>				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$67,542.4	\$73,000.0	\$7,300.0	-\$65,700.0
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	\$9,122.9	\$12,542.0	\$0.0	-\$12,542.0
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$8,395.0	\$8,399.0	\$0.0	-\$8,399.0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$11,753.9	\$12,000.0	\$0.0	-\$12,000.0
Geographic Program: Other				
<i>Lake Pontchartrain</i>	\$947.0	\$948.0	\$0.0	-\$948.0
<i>S.New England Estuary (SNEE)</i>	\$4,934.5	\$5,000.0	\$0.0	-\$5,000.0
<i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i>	\$1,507.4	\$1,445.0	\$0.0	-\$1,445.0
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	\$7,388.9	\$7,393.0	\$0.0	-\$7,393.0
Great Lakes Restoration	\$307,739.4	\$300,000.0	\$30,000.0	-\$270,000.0
Geographic Program: South Florida	\$1,674.5	\$1,704.0	\$0.0	-\$1,704.0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	\$1,763.7	\$4,819.0	\$0.0	-\$4,819.0
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	\$27,961.9	\$28,000.0	\$0.0	-\$28,000.0
<b>Subtotal, Geographic Programs</b>	<b>\$443,342.6</b>	<b>\$447,857.0</b>	<b>\$37,300.0</b>	<b>-\$410,557.0</b>
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$4,471.8	\$3,910.0	\$3,514.0	-\$396.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$908.7	\$880.0	\$1,188.0	\$308.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$5,400.2	\$5,405.0	\$4,986.0	-\$419.0
<b>Subtotal, Homeland Security</b>	<b>\$10,780.7</b>	<b>\$10,195.0</b>	<b>\$9,688.0</b>	<b>-\$507.0</b>
<b>Information Exchange / Outreach</b>				
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$14,799.1	\$14,760.0	\$10,524.0	-\$4,236.0
TRI / Right to Know	\$13,796.8	\$12,783.0	\$7,811.0	-\$4,972.0
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$13,979.6	\$14,547.0	\$13,201.0	-\$1,346.0
Executive Management and Operations	\$49,458.4	\$49,842.0	\$41,771.0	-\$8,071.0

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
Environmental Education	\$10,223.4	\$8,702.0	\$0.0	-\$8,702.0
Exchange Network	\$17,432.4	\$15,956.0	\$12,127.0	-\$3,829.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$1,598.1	\$1,574.0	\$0.0	-\$1,574.0
Small Business Ombudsman	\$1,799.8	\$1,826.0	\$1,918.0	\$92.0
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$6,496.0	\$6,548.0	\$2,545.0	-\$4,003.0
<b>Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach</b>	<b>\$129,583.6</b>	<b>\$126,538.0</b>	<b>\$89,897.0</b>	<b>-\$36,641.0</b>
<b>International Programs</b>				
US Mexico Border	\$2,645.5	\$3,033.0	\$0.0	-\$3,033.0
International Sources of Pollution	\$6,619.8	\$6,904.0	\$5,339.0	-\$1,565.0
Trade and Governance	\$5,290.1	\$5,463.0	\$0.0	-\$5,463.0
<b>Subtotal, International Programs</b>	<b>\$14,555.4</b>	<b>\$15,400.0</b>	<b>\$5,339.0</b>	<b>-\$10,061.0</b>
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
Information Security	\$7,016.5	\$7,280.0	\$13,773.0	\$6,493.0
IT / Data Management	\$84,464.5	\$83,256.0	\$71,117.0	-\$12,139.0
<b>Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security</b>	<b>\$91,481.0</b>	<b>\$90,536.0</b>	<b>\$84,890.0</b>	<b>-\$5,646.0</b>
<b>Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>				
Integrated Environmental Strategies	\$9,529.8	\$10,653.0	\$8,828.0	-\$1,825.0
Administrative Law	\$4,706.5	\$4,753.0	\$4,812.0	\$59.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$1,155.7	\$1,150.0	\$0.0	-\$1,150.0
Civil Rights Program	\$8,848.2	\$9,335.0	\$9,003.0	-\$332.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$51,344.3	\$50,886.0	\$48,123.0	-\$2,763.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$14,616.0	\$15,455.0	\$17,151.0	\$1,696.0
Regional Science and Technology	\$1,094.6	\$1,205.0	\$0.0	-\$1,205.0
Science Advisory Board	\$3,531.8	\$3,787.0	\$3,763.0	-\$24.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$14,270.7	\$14,190.0	\$16,162.0	\$1,972.0
<b>Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>	<b>\$109,097.6</b>	<b>\$111,414.0</b>	<b>\$107,842.0</b>	<b>-\$3,572.0</b>
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$70,053.3	\$72,884.0	\$71,100.0	-\$1,784.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$292,535.1	\$308,701.0	\$308,335.0	-\$366.0
Acquisition Management	\$27,441.3	\$30,210.0	\$28,032.0	-\$2,178.0
Human Resources Management	\$43,220.4	\$44,227.0	\$41,635.0	-\$2,592.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$24,462.0	\$24,729.0	\$20,202.0	-\$4,527.0
Workforce Reshaping	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25,003.0	\$25,003.0
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$457,712.1</b>	<b>\$480,751.0</b>	<b>\$494,307.0</b>	<b>\$13,556.0</b>
<b>Pesticides Licensing</b>				
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$1,604.1	\$2,040.0	\$0.0	-\$2,040.0
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$56,288.2	\$58,016.0	\$49,440.0	-\$8,576.0

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$38,380.7	\$41,081.0	\$30,668.0	-\$10,413.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$7,004.6	\$8,226.0	\$5,571.0	-\$2,655.0
<b>Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing</b>	<b>\$103,277.6</b>	<b>\$109,363.0</b>	<b>\$85,679.0</b>	<b>-\$23,684.0</b>
<b>Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability</b>				
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	\$328.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>				
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$37,118.1	\$39,052.0	\$33,202.0	-\$5,850.0
RCRA: Waste Management	\$58,434.1	\$60,791.0	\$46,813.0	-\$13,978.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$6,782.4	\$9,534.0	\$0.0	-\$9,534.0
<b>Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>	<b>\$102,334.6</b>	<b>\$109,377.0</b>	<b>\$80,015.0</b>	<b>-\$29,362.0</b>
<b>Toxics Risk Review and Prevention</b>				
Endocrine Disruptors	\$4,583.1	\$7,553.0	\$0.0	-\$7,553.0
Pollution Prevention Program	\$10,353.0	\$11,236.0	\$0.0	-\$11,236.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$65,947.8	\$61,105.0	\$66,418.0	\$5,313.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$12,523.5	\$12,627.0	\$0.0	-\$12,627.0
<b>Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention</b>	<b>\$93,407.4</b>	<b>\$92,521.0</b>	<b>\$66,418.0</b>	<b>-\$26,103.0</b>
<b>Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>				
LUST / UST	\$10,812.6	\$11,295.0	\$5,996.0	-\$5,299.0
<b>Water: Ecosystems</b>				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$25,187.6	\$26,723.0	\$0.0	-\$26,723.0
Wetlands	\$18,528.7	\$21,065.0	\$21,578.0	\$513.0
<b>Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems</b>	<b>\$43,716.3</b>	<b>\$47,788.0</b>	<b>\$21,578.0</b>	<b>-\$26,210.0</b>
<b>Water: Human Health Protection</b>				
Beach / Fish Programs	\$1,777.0	\$2,014.0	\$0.0	-\$2,014.0
Drinking Water Programs	\$91,494.4	\$96,493.0	\$89,808.0	-\$6,685.0
<b>Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection</b>	<b>\$93,271.4</b>	<b>\$98,507.0</b>	<b>\$89,808.0</b>	<b>-\$8,699.0</b>
<b>Water Quality Protection</b>				
Marine Pollution	\$10,242.6	\$11,065.0	\$0.0	-\$11,065.0
Surface Water Protection	\$192,705.9	\$199,352.0	\$188,233.0	-\$11,119.0
<b>Subtotal, Water Quality Protection</b>	<b>\$202,948.5</b>	<b>\$210,417.0</b>	<b>\$188,233.0</b>	<b>-\$22,184.0</b>
<b>Congressional Priorities</b>				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	\$25,400.0	\$12,700.0	\$0.0	-\$12,700.0
<b>Total, Environmental Program &amp; Management</b>	<b>\$2,584,046.9</b>	<b>\$2,643,299.0</b>	<b>\$1,845,268.0</b>	<b>-\$798,031.0</b>

Inspector General



	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
<b>Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations</b>				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$40,328.4	\$41,489.0	\$38,893.0	-\$2,596.0
<b>Total, Inspector General</b>	<b>\$40,328.4</b>	<b>\$41,489.0</b>	<b>\$38,893.0</b>	<b>-\$2,596.0</b>
<b>Building and Facilities</b>				
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$5,921.7	\$6,676.0	\$6,176.0	-\$500.0
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$34,605.1	\$27,791.0	\$33,377.0	\$5,586.0
<b>Total, Building and Facilities</b>	<b>\$40,526.8</b>	<b>\$34,467.0</b>	<b>\$39,553.0</b>	<b>\$5,086.0</b>
<b>Hazardous Substance Superfund</b>				
<b>Indoor Air and Radiation</b>				
Radiation: Protection	\$2,176.9	\$1,985.0	\$1,933.0	-\$52.0
<b>Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations</b>				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$9,159.7	\$8,778.0	\$9,586.0	\$808.0
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Monitoring	\$943.0	\$995.0	\$991.0	-\$4.0
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Criminal Enforcement	\$7,336.3	\$7,502.0	\$8,198.0	\$696.0
Environmental Justice	\$617.0	\$758.0	\$0.0	-\$758.0
Forensics Support	\$1,999.6	\$1,824.0	\$1,144.0	-\$680.0
Superfund: Enforcement	\$151,915.5	\$150,048.0	\$155,059.0	\$5,011.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$5,810.9	\$6,243.0	\$6,956.0	\$713.0
<b>Subtotal, Enforcement</b>	<b>\$166,679.3</b>	<b>\$166,375.0</b>	<b>\$171,357.0</b>	<b>\$4,982.0</b>
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$31,102.4	\$31,648.0	\$31,054.0	-\$594.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$1,325.5	\$968.0	\$915.0	-\$53.0
<b>Subtotal, Homeland Security</b>	<b>\$32,427.9</b>	<b>\$32,616.0</b>	<b>\$31,969.0</b>	<b>-\$647.0</b>
<b>Information Exchange / Outreach</b>				
Exchange Network	\$1,328.6	\$1,328.0	\$1,293.0	-\$35.0
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
Information Security	\$745.8	\$661.0	\$5,082.0	\$4,421.0
IT / Data Management	\$14,126.0	\$13,824.0	\$13,443.0	-\$381.0
<b>Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security</b>	<b>\$14,871.8</b>	<b>\$14,485.0</b>	<b>\$18,525.0</b>	<b>\$4,040.0</b>
<b>Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$744.3	\$748.0	\$0.0	-\$748.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$914.1	\$505.0	\$579.0	\$74.0
Civil Rights Program	\$60.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>	<b>\$1,718.4</b>	<b>\$1,253.0</b>	<b>\$579.0</b>	<b>-\$674.0</b>
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$20,503.7	\$22,018.0	\$21,340.0	-\$678.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$76,061.2	\$75,253.0	\$73,540.0	-\$1,713.0
Acquisition Management	\$20,477.3	\$21,183.0	\$21,541.0	\$358.0
Human Resources Management	\$6,279.4	\$7,044.0	\$5,444.0	-\$1,600.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$2,498.6	\$2,607.0	\$2,655.0	\$48.0
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$125,820.2</b>	<b>\$128,105.0</b>	<b>\$124,520.0</b>	<b>-\$3,585.0</b>
<b>Research: Sustainable Communities</b>				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$11,023.3	\$11,463.0	\$10,977.0	-\$486.0
<b>Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability</b>				
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$2,822.9	\$2,824.0	\$5,338.0	\$2,514.0
<b>Superfund Cleanup</b>				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$200,491.4	\$189,917.0	\$168,370.0	-\$21,547.0
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$7,744.0	\$7,636.0	\$7,396.0	-\$240.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$21,300.3	\$21,125.0	\$20,465.0	-\$660.0
Superfund: Remedial	\$607,626.1	\$566,062.0	\$472,052.0	-\$94,010.0
<b>Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup</b>	<b>\$837,161.8</b>	<b>\$784,740.0</b>	<b>\$668,283.0</b>	<b>-\$116,457.0</b>
<b>Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund</b>	<b>\$1,207,133.8</b>	<b>\$1,154,947.0</b>	<b>\$1,045,351.0</b>	<b>-\$109,596.0</b>
<b>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</b>				
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement	\$619.8	\$620.0	\$470.0	-\$150.0
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$390.3	\$387.0	\$434.0	\$47.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$1,056.6	\$813.0	\$773.0	-\$40.0
Acquisition Management	\$6.5	\$152.0	\$138.0	-\$14.0
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$1,453.4</b>	<b>\$1,352.0</b>	<b>\$1,345.0</b>	<b>-\$7.0</b>
<b>Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>				

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
LUST / UST	\$9,731.5	\$9,240.0	\$6,722.0	-\$2,518.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$58,088.1	\$55,040.0	\$38,840.0	-\$16,200.0
LUST Prevention	\$24,233.5	\$25,369.0	\$0.0	-\$25,369.0
<b>Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>	<b>\$92,053.1</b>	<b>\$89,649.0</b>	<b>\$45,562.0</b>	<b>-\$44,087.0</b>
<b>Research: Sustainable Communities</b>				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$311.3	\$320.0	\$424.0	\$104.0
<b>Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</b>	<b>\$94,437.6</b>	<b>\$91,941.0</b>	<b>\$47,801.0</b>	<b>-\$44,140.0</b>
<b>Inland Oil Spill Programs</b>				
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Monitoring	\$122.5	\$139.0	\$0.0	-\$139.0
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement	\$2,464.8	\$2,413.0	\$2,373.0	-\$40.0
<b>Oil</b>				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$14,690.3	\$14,409.0	\$12,413.0	-\$1,996.0
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$753.8	\$584.0	\$665.0	\$81.0
<b>Research: Sustainable Communities</b>				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$695.6	\$664.0	\$511.0	-\$153.0
<b>Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs</b>	<b>\$18,727.0</b>	<b>\$18,209.0</b>	<b>\$15,962.0</b>	<b>-\$2,247.0</b>
<b>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</b>				
<b>State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)</b>				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$19,543.0	\$20,000.0	\$3,000.0	-\$17,000.0
Brownfields Projects	\$84,310.3	\$80,000.0	\$62,000.0	-\$18,000.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$1,657,428.2	\$1,693,887.0	\$1,119,772.0	-\$574,115.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$1,128,161.0	\$1,163,233.0	\$863,233.0	-\$300,000.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$11,524.6	\$10,000.0	\$0.0	-\$10,000.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$72,668.1	\$75,000.0	\$10,000.0	-\$65,000.0
Targeted Airshed Grants	\$29,479.0	\$40,000.0	\$0.0	-\$40,000.0
GKM Water Monitoring	\$3,092.6	\$4,000.0	\$0.0	-\$4,000.0
Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities	\$0.0	\$20,000.0	\$0.0	-\$20,000.0
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	\$0.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0	-\$10,000.0
Lead Testing in Schools	\$0.0	\$20,000.0	\$10,000.0	-\$10,000.0
Healthy Schools	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50,000.0	\$50,000.0

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0
Drinking Fountain Lead Testing	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0
Technical Assistance for Treatment Works	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$7,500.0	\$7,500.0
Sewer Overflow Control Grants	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$61,450.0	\$61,450.0
Water Infrastructure and Workforce Investment	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$300.0	\$300.0
<b>Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)</b>	<b>\$3,006,206.8</b>	<b>\$3,136,120.0</b>	<b>\$2,194,255.0</b>	<b>-\$941,865.0</b>
<b>Categorical Grants</b>				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$167,592.8	\$170,915.0	\$0.0	-\$170,915.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$98,978.8	\$101,963.0	\$67,892.0	-\$34,071.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$229,030.4	\$228,219.0	\$151,961.0	-\$76,258.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$8,198.0	\$8,051.0	\$0.0	-\$8,051.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
<i>Monitoring Grants</i>	\$17,766.8	\$17,848.0	\$11,884.0	-\$5,964.0
<i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i>	\$211,267.6	\$212,958.0	\$141,799.0	-\$71,159.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$229,034.4	\$230,806.0	\$153,683.0	-\$77,123.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$15,111.2	\$14,661.0	\$9,762.0	-\$4,899.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$10,130.3	\$10,506.0	\$6,995.0	-\$3,511.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$12,728.1	\$12,701.0	\$8,457.0	-\$4,244.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$13,016.2	\$14,049.0	\$0.0	-\$14,049.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$97,994.5	\$99,693.0	\$66,381.0	-\$33,312.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$17,924.6	\$18,050.0	\$10,531.0	-\$7,519.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$4,115.9	\$4,765.0	\$0.0	-\$4,765.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$4,685.5	\$4,919.0	\$3,276.0	-\$1,643.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$65,266.1	\$65,476.0	\$44,233.0	-\$21,243.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,320.0	\$1,498.0	\$0.0	-\$1,498.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$12,767.9	\$12,829.0	\$8,963.0	-\$3,866.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$9,550.3	\$9,646.0	\$6,422.0	-\$3,224.0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,552.0	\$9,549.0	\$0.0	-\$9,549.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$46,941.8	\$47,745.0	\$31,791.0	-\$15,954.0
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	\$56.1	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	\$103.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Subtotal, Categorical Grants</b>	<b>\$1,054,098.3</b>	<b>\$1,076,041.0</b>	<b>\$580,347.0</b>	<b>-\$495,694.0</b>
<b>Congressional Priorities</b>				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$6,788.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Annualized CR	FY 2020 Pres Budget	FY 2020 Pres Budget v. FY 2019 Annualized CR
<b>Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants</b>	<b>\$4,067,093.9</b>	<b>\$4,212,161.0</b>	<b>\$2,774,602.0</b>	<b>-\$1,437,559.0</b>
<b>Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund</b>				
<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>				
RCRA: Waste Management	\$2,146.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund</b>	<b>\$2,146.2</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>
<b>Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund</b>				
<b>Water Quality Protection</b>				
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation	\$12,235.8	\$63,000.0	\$25,000.0	-\$38,000.0
<b>Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund</b>	<b>\$12,235.8</b>	<b>\$63,000.0</b>	<b>\$25,000.0</b>	<b>-\$38,000.0</b>
<b>Subtotal, EPA</b>	<b>\$8,751,799.4</b>	<b>\$8,973,336.0</b>	<b>\$6,295,490.0</b>	<b>-\$2,677,846.0</b>
Cancellation of Funds	\$0.0	-\$148,848.0	-\$227,000.0	-\$78,152.0
<b>TOTAL, EPA</b>	<b>\$8,751,799.4</b>	<b>\$8,824,488.0</b>	<b>\$6,068,490.0</b>	<b>-\$2,755,998.0</b>

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

## Eliminated Programs

### Eliminated Program Projects

#### **Alternative Dispute Resolution** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$1.898 M, 8.4 FTE)

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

#### **Beach / Fish Programs** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$2.014 M, 4.1 FTE)

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

#### **Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$9.549 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

#### **Categorical Grant: Lead** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$14.049 M, 0.0 FTE)

The program provides support to authorized state and tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead paint professionals and contractors. Lead paint certification will continue under the Chemical Risk Review Reduction program.

#### **Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$170.915 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

#### **Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$4.765 M, 0.0 FTE)

The Pollution Prevention (P2) program is a tool for advancing environmental stewardship by federal, state and Tribal governments, businesses, communities and individuals. In FY 2020, EPA will focus its resources on core statutory environmental work.

#### **Categorical Grant: Radon** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$8.051 M, 0.0 FTE)

The program provides funding for the development of state radon programs and disseminates public information and educational materials. The program also provides information on equipment training, data storage and management, and toll-free hotlines. For over 30 years EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and funding to help states establish their own

programs. States could elect to maintain core program work by using state resources rather than using federal resources.

**Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$1.498 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

**Endocrine Disruptors** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$7.553 M, 7.7 FTE)

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

**Environmental Education (EE)** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$8.702 M, 10.3 FTE)

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

**Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$12.542 M, 13.1 FTE)

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

**Geographic Program: Lake Champlain** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$8.399 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

**Geographic Program: Long Island Sound** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$12.000 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

**Geographic Program: Other** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$7.393 M, 4.6 FTE)

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

**Geographic Program: Puget Sound** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$28.000 M, 6.5 FTE)

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

**Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$4.819 M, 2.3 FTE)

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

**Geographic Program: South Florida** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$1.704 M, 1.8 FTE)

The program leads special initiatives and planning activities in the South Florida region, which includes the Everglades and Florida Keys coral reef ecosystem. EPA will encourage state, tribal, and local entities to continue to make progress in protecting and restoring sensitive aquatic ecosystems in South Florida from within core water programs.

**Gold King Mine Water Monitoring** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$4.000 M, 0.6 FTE)

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

**Indoor Air: Radon Program** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$3.295 M, 9.0 FTE)

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

**Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$10.000 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

**LUST Prevention** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$25.369 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

**Marine Pollution** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$11.065 M, 42.5 FTE)

The program funds the implementation of regulatory and support activities relating to ocean discharges and related marine ecosystem protection activities. EPA will continue to meet statutory mandates through the core national water program.



**National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$26.723 M, 36.9 FTE)

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

**Pollution Prevention Program** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$11.236 M, 46.2 FTE)

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

**RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$9.534 M, 47.6 FTE)

The program establishes a framework for redirecting materials away from disposal and towards beneficial uses, such as composting food waste, increasing the recycling of electronics, and reducing waste from federal facilities. EPA will focus its resources on core environmental work.

**Reduce Lead in Drinking Water** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$10.000 M, 0.4 FTE)

The Reducing Lead in Drinking Water program provides grants to eligible entities for lead reduction projects. EPA will continue to work on awarding the funds appropriated by Congress in FY 2018 and FY 2019. In FY 2020 lead reduction efforts may continue through the State Revolving Fund (SRF) mechanisms, WIFIA, and the newly proposed America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) programs.

**Reduce Risks from Indoor Air** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$13.695 M, 46.0 FTE)

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

**Regional Science and Technology** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$1.205 M, 2.0 FTE)

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

**Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$20.000 M, 0.4 FTE)

The Safe Water for Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program provides grants to eligible entities for use in carrying out projects and activities to assist public water systems. EPA will continue to work on awarding the funds appropriated by Congress in FY 2018 and FY 2019. In FY 2020, EPA will continue to request flexible subsidization funding to target small and disadvantaged communities through the State Revolving Fund (SRF) mechanism.

**Science Policy and Biotechnology** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$2.040 M, 7.2 FTE)

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

**Small Minority Business Assistance** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$1.574 M, 8.9 FTE)

This program provides technical assistance to small businesses, headquarters, and regional office employees to ensure that small minority businesses and minority academic institutions receive a fair share of EPA's procurement dollars and grants, where applicable. The Agency will integrate its resources for Small and Disadvantaged Business activities under the Small Business Ombudsman program.

**Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$8.736 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

**Targeted Airshed Grants** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$40.000 M, 0.0 FTE)

This program offers competitive grants to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or PM2.5. This program is regional in nature, and affected states can continue to fund work through EPA's core air grant programs and statutes.

**Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$12.627 M, 66.0 FTE)

The program addresses exposure to lead from lead-based paint through regulations, certification, and training programs and public outreach efforts. Lead paint certifications will continue under Chemical Risk Review Reduction program. Other forms of lead exposure are addressed through other targeted programs such as the State Revolving Funds to replace lead pipes.

**Trade and Governance** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$5.463 M, 15.9 FTE)

This program promotes trade related activities focused on sustaining environmental protection. In FY 2020 EPA will focus its resources on core statutory work.

**U.S. Mexico Border** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$3.033 M, 13.9 FTE)

The program addresses environmental protection of the U.S Mexico border in partnership with the ten (10) Border States, U.S. Tribal government, and the Government of Mexico. In FY 2020, EPA will continue to engage both bilaterally and through multilateral institutions to improve international cooperation to prevent and address the transboundary movement of pollution. The State Revolving Funds also may continue to fund water system improvements in U.S. communities along the border.

**Water Quality Research and Support Grants** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$16.800 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

**Eliminated Sub-Program Projects**

**Atmospheric Protection Program** (FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution:

Estimated \$66.000 M)

The following voluntary climate-related partnership programs are proposed for elimination: AgSTAR, Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Coalbed Methane Outreach Program,

Combined Heat & Power Partnership, Global Methane Initiative, GreenChill Partnership, Green Power Partnership, Landfill Methane Outreach Program, Natural Gas STAR, Responsible Appliance Disposal Program, SF6 Reduction Partnership for Electric Power Systems, SmartWay, State and Local Climate Energy Program, and Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership. (Note: The FY 2020 President's Budget includes a proposal to authorize EPA to administer the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees.)

**Global Change Research (Research: AE)** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$19.014 M, 47.3 FTE)

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

**STAR Research Grants (Research: AE, CSS, SSWR, SHC)** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$28.536 M, 0.0 FTE)

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

**WaterSense (Surface Water Protection)** (FY 2019 Annualized CR: \$3.100 M, 8.0 FTE)

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

## Expected Benefits of E-Government Initiatives

### eRulemaking

The eRulemaking Line of Business is designed to: enhance public access and participation in the regulatory process through electronic systems; reduce the burden on citizens and businesses in finding relevant regulations and commenting on proposed rulemaking actions; consolidate redundant docket systems; and improve agency regulatory processes and the timeliness of regulatory decisions. EPA is currently the managing partner for this Line of Business; however, in FY 2019, EPA will work with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the General Services Administration (GSA) towards transferring management services to GSA by the beginning of FY 2020.

The eRulemaking Program's Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) currently supports more than 178 federal entities including all Cabinet-level Departments and independent rulemaking agencies, which collectively promulgate approximately 90 percent of all federal regulations each year. FDMS has simplified the public's participation in the rulemaking process and made EPA's rulemaking business processes more accessible as well as transparent. FDMS provides EPA's approximately 501 active users with a secure, centralized electronic repository for managing agency rulemaking development via distributed management of data and robust role-based user access. EPA posts regulatory and non-regulatory documents in *Regulations.gov* for public viewing, downloading, bookmarking, email notification and commenting. Overall, EPA currently provides public access to 1,220,433 documents in *Regulations.gov*.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Service Fee (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	\$1,000.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	\$1,000.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	\$1,000.0

### Geospatial Line of Business

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

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

While the Department of the Interior is the managing partner, EPA is a leader in developing the vision and operational plans for the implementation of the Geospatial Data Act as well as OMB

guidance on Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities and the National Geospatial Platform which incorporates many national geospatial data and analytical services for federal agencies, their partners, and stakeholders. EPA is expected to contribute to the operation of the National Geospatial Platform in FY 2020. The intent is to reduce base costs by providing an opportunity for EPA and other agencies to share approaches on procurement consolidation and include shared services for hosting geospatial data, services and applications.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	\$225.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	\$225.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	\$225.0

### **USA Jobs**

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

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Service Fee (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$125.0
2019	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$105.0
2020	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$130.0

### **Financial Management Line of Business**

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$96.0
2019	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$96.0
2020	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$96.0

### **Grants.gov**

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

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$307.0
2019	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$276.0
2020	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$331.0

### **Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business**

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

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	\$110.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	\$110.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	\$110.0

### **Federal Human Resources Line of Business**

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

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$68.0
2019	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$68.0
2020	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$69.0

### **Integrated Acquisition Environment**

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Service Fee (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$874.0
2019	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$944.0
2020	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$720.0

**Federal PKI Bridge**

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$32.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$93.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$41.0

**Freedom of Information Act Portal**

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2018	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$0.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$34.0
2020	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$43.0



### FY 2020 Administrator's Priorities

Funding for the Administrator's priorities are allocated by program project in the FY 2020 President's Budget with a total of \$2.375 million in the Environmental and Program Management Account and \$125 thousand in the Science and Technology Account.

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

#### FY 2020 President's Budget Funding for Administrator's Priorities

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

## Proposed FY 2020 Administrative Provisions

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

### Establishment of Authority for Energy Star Fee Collection and Use

The FY 2020 Budget includes a proposal to authorize EPA to administer the ENERGY STAR Program through the collection of user fees. Fee collections would begin after EPA undertakes a rulemaking process to determine which products would be covered by fees and the level of fees, and to ensure that a fee system would not discourage manufacturers from participating in the program or result in a loss of environmental benefits. The fee collections would provide funding to cover an upfront appropriation, and continued expenses to develop, operate, and maintain the ENERGY STAR Program. The legislative proposal to authorize collection and spending of the fees is as follows:

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

#### *“(e) User Fees*

##### *(1) In General*

*In accordance with paragraph (a), the Administrator may prescribe by regulation, for application in fiscal year 2020 and in subsequent fiscal years, reasonable fees as the Administrator determines to be necessary to defray costs incurred for entities that participate in the ENERGY STAR program. The regulation will ensure that the fee imposed on each entity is sufficient and not more than reasonably necessary to cover a proportional share of ENERGY STAR program costs incurred in operating and maintaining the Energy Star program, including collection and processing fees. The Administrator shall amend this regulation periodically so as to ensure that the schedule of fees covers such program costs.*

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

##### *(3) Availability of Fees.*

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

### FIFRA and PRIA Fee Spending Restrictions

Statutory language in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (PRIA-4), signed into law by the President on March 8, 2019, restricts what activities EPA can fund from collections deposited in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund and Pesticide Registration Fund. The FY 2020 Budget carries forward the proposed statutory language from the FY 2019 President’s Budget to clarify the Agency’s authority to utilize resources in the funds, to review existing pesticide registrations for their compliance within current FIFRA standards, and to ensure market

access for pesticide registrants. Specifically, fees collected would be available for the following activities as they relate to pesticide licensing: processing and review of data submitted in association with a registration; information submitted pursuant to Section 6(a)(2) of FIFRA; supplemental distributor labels, transfers of registrations and data compensation rights, additional uses registered by states under Section 24(c) of FIFRA; data compensation petitions, review of minor amendments and notifications; laboratory support and audits; administrative support; development of policy and guidance; rulemaking support; information collection activities; and the portions of salaries related to work in these areas.

Statutory language would ease spending restrictions related to both the FIFRA pesticide maintenance fees and the PRIA registration fees. Since the FIFRA fees are mandatory, separate language has been prepared that will be transmitted at a later date.

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

Note: PRIA-4, signed into law by the President on March 8, 2019 subsequent to formulation of the Budget, addresses a portion of this proposal by allowing the use of maintenance fees deposited in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund for Endangered Species Act reviews, tracking and implementation of registration review decisions, laboratory inspections and data audits, and information systems enhancements. This proposal would further expand these allowable uses of pesticide maintenance and registration service fees.

## **Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest**

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (Public Law 112-195) provides EPA with the authority to establish a program to finance, develop, and operate a system for the electronic submission of hazardous waste manifests supported by user fees. In FY 2020, EPA will operate the e-Manifest system and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately \$24 million in e-Manifest user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund. Based upon authority to collect and spend e-Manifest fees provided by Congress in annual appropriations bills, the fees will be utilized for the operation of the system and necessary program expenses. Fees will fully support the e-Manifest Program, including future development costs. The legislative proposal to authorize collection and spending of the fees is as follows:

*The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g) for fiscal year 2020.*

## **Issuing grants for PM 2.5 monitoring network under Clean Air Act Sections 103 and 105**

Per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141), EPA is directed to use Section 103 of the Clean Air Act to provide grants to states for the PM 2.5 monitoring network. Accordingly, EPA continues to issue grants to states for the network exclusively under Section 103. EPA requests the flexibility to use both Sections 103 and 105 authorities under the Clean Air Act to issue grants to states for the PM 2.5 monitoring network.

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

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

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

On June 22, 2016, the “Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act” (P.L. 114-182) was signed into law, amending numerous sections of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The amendments provide authority to the Agency to establish fees for certain activities under Sections 4, 5 and 6 of TSCA, as amended, to defray 25 percent of the costs of administering these Sections and requirements under Section 14. The amendments removed the previous cap that the Agency may charge for pre-manufacturing notification reviews. Fees collected under the TSCA Fees Rule will be deposited in the TSCA Service Fee Fund for use by EPA. Fees under this structure began to be incurred through EPA rulemaking on October 1, 2018 and replaces the former Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fees. The legislative proposal to authorize collection and spending of the fees is as follows:

*The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 26(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625(b)) for fiscal year 2020.*

## **Oil and Chemical Facility Compliance Assistance**

The FY 2020 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees to provide compliance assistance services for facilities who are required to prepare and submit Spill

Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans or Facility Response Plans under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and for facilities who are required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan under Section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act. These fees are discretionary and would start in FY 2020 after the Agency establishes procedures for making and accepting a facility's request for voluntary assistance. The fees are offsetting collections and would provide for necessary expenses, including the development, operation, and maintenance of this voluntary compliance assistance service.

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

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

*The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may collect fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners and operators of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility located landward of the coastline required to prepare and submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans or Facility Response Plans under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)): Provided, That fees collected for compliance assistance services pursuant to the authority provided in this paragraph by the Administrator in fiscal year 2020 shall be deposited in the Inland Oil Spill Programs account and shall remain available until expended for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services: Provided further, That the amount of such fees shall be based on the amount of compliance assistance services provided by the agency: Provided further, That the owner or operator of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility located landward of the coastline required to prepare and submit a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan or a Facility Response Plan under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)) may request that the Administrator conduct an on-site walk-through of the facility to assist the owner or operator in complying with such section: Provided further, That the walk-through shall be conducted within one year of an accepted request: Provided further, That the Administrator may establish procedures for making and accepting such a request: Provided further, That observations, findings, conclusions, and recommendations made by the Administrator when conducting an on-site walk-through, including any report after an on-site walk-through, shall not in any private action or suit for damages or bodily injury, or in any action under section 505 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1365), be used or admitted as evidence: Provided further, That the Administrator may, by guidance, establish policies for the use of such evidence in actions under the Act.*

- *State and Local Prevention and Preparedness*

*The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may collect fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners or operators of a stationary source required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan under section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)): Provided, That fees collected for compliance assistance services pursuant to the authority provided in this paragraph by the Administrator in fiscal year 2020 shall be deposited in the Environmental Programs and Management account and shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services: Provided further, That the amount of such fees shall be based on the amount of compliance assistance services provided by the agency: Provided further, That the owner or operator of a stationary source required to prepare and submit, or that has prepared and submitted, a Risk Management Plan under section*

*112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)) may request that the Administrator conduct an on-site walk-through of the stationary source to assist the owner or operator in complying with such section: Provided further, That the walk-through shall be conducted within one year of an accepted request: Provided further, That the Administrator may establish procedures for making and accepting such a request: Provided further, That the observations, findings, conclusions, and recommendations made by the Administrator when conducting an on-site walk-through, including any report after an on-site walk-through, shall not in any private action or suit for damages or bodily injury, or in any action under section 304 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7604), be used or admitted as evidence: Provided further, That the Administrator may, by guidance, establish policies for the use of such evidence in actions under the Act.*

## **Title 42 Authority**

EPA currently has authority to appoint up to 50 persons under 42 U.S.C. section 209 (f) – (h), which is separate and apart from the Title 5 General Schedule and Senior Executive Service system. The Title 42 hiring authority allows EPA’s Office of Research and Development to meet the Agency’s current, critical research needs by competing for the best and the brightest environmental researchers in academia, private industry, and other government agencies. Title 42 provides EPA with the ability to direct hire world-renowned scientists and engineers and offer them competitive, market-based salaries.

For the sole purposes of extending the authority, the current proposal is:

Proposed Language to Add to FY 2020:

*The fourth paragraph under the heading “Administrative Provisions” in title II of Public Law 113-235 is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2025.”*

Authority language would read:

*For fiscal years 2020 through 2025, the Administrator may, after consultation with the Office of Personnel Management, employ up to fifty persons at any one time in the Office of Research and Development under the authority provided in 42 U.S.C. 209.*

## Attorney Fee and Cost Payments Obligated in FY 2018 Under Equal Access for Justice

Date of Final fee agreement or court disposition	Case Name	Court	Case Number	Judge	Case Disposition	Amount of Fees and/or Costs Paid	Source of Funds	Was amount negotiated or court ordered?	Recipients	Nature of Case	Hourly Rate of Attorney	Hourly Rate of Expert Witness
5/10/2018	Waterkeeper Alliance, Sierra Club, The Humane Society of the United States, Environmental Integrity Project, and the Center for Food Safety	District of Columbia Circuit Court	09-1017	Stephen Williams	Court Ordered	\$243,699.67	EPA Appropriations	Court Ordered after litigation of fees	Earthjustice	Petitioners successfully challenged a final rule which provided a full CERCLA § 103 reporting exemption and partial EPCRA § 304 reporting exemption for releases of hazardous substances into the air from animal waste at farms.	Attorney Range: \$174.77 - \$200.20  Paralegal/Clerk Range: \$152 - \$195	No expert witnesses
6/26/2018	Center for Food Safety, International Center for Technology Assessment vs. EPA	9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	15-72312	Judges Melloy, Clifton, Watford	Court vacated EPA's registration decision; DOJ/EPA negotiated fee settlement	\$45,000.00	EPA Appropriations	Negotiated	Center for Food Safety	Petitioners challenged EPA's conditional registration of a new nanosilver active ingredient in a pesticide product intended for use in textile and plastics.	We did not agree on an hourly rate to reach the \$45,000 settlement. But the highest hourly rate given was for the senior attorney, George Kimbrell at \$550/hour, and the lowest junior attorney at \$235/hour	No expert witnesses.
9/20/2018	A Community Voice- Louisiana vs. EPA	Northern District of California	3:17-cv-06293	Judge Jeffrey S. White	Court vacated the challenged portion of EPA's action; DOJ/EPA negotiated fee settlement	\$75,000.00	EPA Appropriations	Negotiated	Earthjustice (on behalf of A Community Voice- Louisiana)	Petitioners successfully challenged a final rule's one-year extension of a compliance date for the TSCA formaldehyde rule on composite wood products.	We did not agree on an hourly rate to reach the \$75,000 settlement.	No expert witnesses.

## Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Plan

Department and component:

Environmental Protection Agency

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

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

**Plan for Implementing the PCA program:**

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

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



**Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Plan (continued)**

- 2) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) for each category of physician in your agency (this should demonstrate that a current need continues to persist). § 595 of 5CFR Ch. 1 requires that an agency may determine that a significant recruitment and retention problem exists only if all of the following conditions apply:
- Evidence indicates that the Agency is unable to recruit and retain physicians for the category;
  - The qualification requirements being sought do not exceed the qualifications necessary for successful performance of the work;
  - The Agency has made efforts to recruit and retain candidates in the category; and
  - There are not a sufficient number of qualified candidates available if no comparability allowance is paid.

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

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

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

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

Yes

## Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet

1) Department and component:

Environmental Protection Agency

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

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

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

	<b>PY 2018 (Actual)</b>	<b>CY 2019 (Estimates)</b>	<b>BY* 2020 (Estimates)</b>
3a) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs	3	4	4
3b) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements			
3c) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements	3	4	4
4a) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)	\$141,457	\$144,759	\$147,509
4b) Average Annual PCA Payment	\$26,667	\$26,667	\$26,667

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


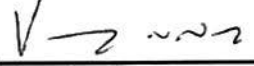
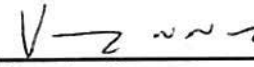
5) Explain the degree to which recruitment and retention problems were alleviated in your agency through the use of PCAs in the prior fiscal year.

*(Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)*  
 We are told regularly that absent the allowance, some EPA research physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.

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

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



OMB Guidance	EPA Statement	Signature/Date
<p>A joint statement from the CFO and CIO identifying the extent to which the CIO played a significant role in reviewing planned IT resources for major programs and significant increase and decreases in IT resources in this budget.</p>	<p>The OCIO and OCFO meet regularly to discuss top issues in IT funding. The OCFO met with the OCIO prior to the BY20 President’s Budget submission to review the IT budget submission for planned IT resources for major programs and significant increases and decreases in the overall IT budget.</p>	<p> 3-13-19  <hr/> Holly Greaves Date  Chief Financial Officer</p> <p> 3-12-2019  <hr/> Vaughn Noga Date  Chief Information Officer</p>
<p>An update of the CIO’s common baseline rating for Element D (CIO reviews and approves major IT portion of budget request) to show whether the desired outcome is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incomplete – Agency has not started development of a plan describing changes it will make to ensure that all baseline FITARA responsibilities are in place.</li> <li>2. Partially addressed – Agency is working to develop a plan describing the changes it will make to ensure that all baseline FITARA responsibilities are in place.</li> <li>3. Fully implemented – Agency has developed and</li> </ol>	<p>Fully implemented – EPA has developed and implemented its plan to ensure that for Common Baseline Element D (“CIO reviews and approves major IT investment portion of budget request”), all FITARA responsibilities are in place.</p>	<p> 3-12-2019  <hr/> Vaughn Noga Date  Chief Information Officer</p>



## IG's Comments on the FY2020 President's Budget



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

FEB - 8 2019

OFFICE OF  
INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

Dear Mr. Mulvaney:

Pursuant to Section 6(g)(3) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, I am submitting comments concerning the President's proposed fiscal year (FY) 2020 budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Office of Inspector General (OIG). Section 6(g)(3) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 provides that:

The President shall include in each budget of the United States Government submitted to Congress- (E) any comments of the affected Inspector General with respect to the proposal if the Inspector General concludes that the budget submitted by the President would substantially inhibit the Inspector General from performing the duties of the office.

The President's proposed FY 2020 budget would create a significant challenge for the EPA OIG's ability to accomplish its mission. The President's FY 2020 budget proposes a \$48.5 million funding level for the EPA OIG, which is \$1.8 million less than our \$50.3 million FY 2018 enacted appropriations.

The proposed FY 2020 funding level would have a negative impact on our production capacity and our ability to respond to ever-demanding and increased workload requirements. As such, I do not agree with the President's budget request, because such a proposal would substantially inhibit the OIG from fully performing its duties. These duties are to conduct audits and investigations of EPA programs and operations; promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of those programs; and detect and prevent waste, fraud and abuse.

The EPA OIG's primary products are audits, evaluations and investigations of EPA programs and operations. Such activity is labor intensive and most of our budget goes to pay for the salaries of our employees. The EPA OIG also is obligated to carry out many audits mandated by statute, which necessarily reduces our resources to conduct discretionary audits.

While the EPA OIG tries to balance its workload with a tight FY 2018 enacted appropriation of \$50.3 million, the proposed budget of \$48.5 million would further hinder our ability to perform discretionary audits and evaluations. The discretionary work that we do fulfills our obligation under the IG Act in keeping EPA

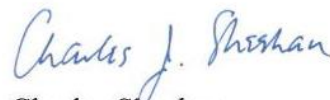
leadership and Congress apprised of problems and deficiencies relating to the agency's programs and operations, provides valuable management tools to EPA leadership, and produces a positive return on investment to taxpayers. The impact of a \$48.5 million budget would create great risk for the agency and reduce taxpayers' return on investment.

The EPA OIG receives multiple and varied inquiries to review EPA actions or inaction. During the past fiscal year, requests for our services far exceeded our ability to handle them. For example, we had to inform congressional requesters and others that we could either not undertake their requested review, only do a portion of the requested work or try to do the requested work eventually. These requests include projects that we believe have significant value. However, we were forced to forego them because our lack of resources resulted in a diminished capacity to adequately respond.

I respectfully request that the President's budget recognize the important work that the EPA OIG continues to perform and the increased risk to the EPA and its mission if our funding levels are reduced to \$48.5 million. I request that the EPA OIG's initial budget request of \$58 million be recognized. If our budget request is not going to be recognized, pursuant to Section 6(g)(3)(E) of the IG Act, these comments should then be included when the President's budget is transmitted to Congress.

If you or your staff have any questions or would like to meet to discuss this matter, please feel free to contact me at (202) 566-0847 or at [Sheehan.Charles@epa.gov](mailto:Sheehan.Charles@epa.gov).

Sincerely,



Charles Sheehan  
Acting Inspector General

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



## EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office

Dollars in Thousands

		FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution				FY 2020 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
<b>OA</b>	Immediate Office	\$6,305	\$687	\$6,992	36.4	\$3,798	\$536	\$4,334	22.1
	Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations	\$7,029	\$481	\$7,510	45.9	\$6,848	\$206	\$7,054	40.3
	Office of Public Affairs	\$6,297	\$410	\$6,707	37.0	\$5,142	\$147	\$5,289	30.5
	Office of Public Engagement	\$1,158	\$76	\$1,234	6.8	\$2,024	\$53	\$2,077	12.0
	Office of Policy	\$23,084	\$4,456	\$27,541	125.1	\$26,511	\$5,844	\$32,355	136.2
	Children's Health Protection	\$2,503	\$2,889	\$5,392	14.4	\$1,416	\$50,610	\$52,026	7.9
	Environmental Education	\$849	\$7,330	\$8,179	6.5	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Office of Civil Rights	\$3,218	\$699	\$3,918	19.8	\$3,318	\$346	\$3,664	18.5
	Executive Secretariat	\$1,740	\$119	\$1,859	12.4	\$1,854	\$42	\$1,896	11.0
	Executive Services	\$3,263	\$507	\$3,770	20.7	\$2,511	\$161	\$2,672	14.9
	Homeland Security	\$1,930	\$480	\$2,410	9.2	\$1,986	\$305	\$2,291	9.3
	Science Advisory Board	\$3,334	\$542	\$3,876	17.5	\$3,649	\$104	\$3,753	18.7
	Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	\$1,599	\$1,090	\$2,689	11.3	\$440	\$651	\$1,090	2.4
	Regional Resources	\$27,515	\$2,319	\$29,834	172.5	\$35,425	\$2,584	\$38,009	212.3
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$89,824</b>	<b>\$22,087</b>	<b>\$111,911</b>	<b>535.5</b>	<b>\$94,922</b>	<b>\$61,590</b>	<b>\$156,512</b>
<b>OAR</b>	Immediate Office	\$9,300	\$74,871	\$84,171	54.1	\$8,704	\$53,046	\$61,750	47.7
	Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards	\$51,970	\$42,835	\$94,805	343.9	\$39,965	\$43,207	\$83,171	240.7
	Office of Atmospheric Programs	\$35,702	\$71,080	\$106,782	213.8	\$21,306	\$13,646	\$34,952	117.4
	Office of Transportation and Air Quality	\$54,323	\$121,247	\$175,570	341.8	\$50,863	\$35,485	\$86,348	296.7
	Office of Radiation and Indoor Air	\$24,108	\$13,457	\$37,565	148.9	\$11,880	\$5,253	\$17,133	72.0
	Regional Resources	\$83,927	\$210,848	\$294,775	567.8	\$69,925	\$82,837	\$152,763	435.3
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$259,330</b>	<b>\$534,337</b>	<b>\$793,667</b>	<b>1,670.3</b>	<b>\$202,643</b>	<b>\$233,474</b>	<b>\$436,117</b>
<b>OCFO</b>	Immediate Office	\$1,603	\$1,406	\$3,009	10.0	\$1,583	\$539	\$2,123	10.0
	Center for Environmental Finance	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Office of Budget	\$6,411	\$2,537	\$8,948	40.0	\$6,017	\$2,005	\$8,022	38.0
	Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability	\$3,526	\$284	\$3,810	22.0	\$3,484	\$347	\$3,831	22.0
	Office of Financial Management	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Office of Technology Solutions	\$7,998	\$24,577	\$32,575	49.9	\$7,300	\$27,371	\$34,671	46.1
	Office of Financial Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Office of Resource and Information Management	\$2,084	\$1,651	\$3,734	13.0	\$1,742	\$836	\$2,577	11.0
	Office of the Controller	\$21,782	\$2,216	\$23,998	135.9	\$21,123	\$2,930	\$24,053	133.4
	OCFO eEnterprise	\$1,045	\$300	\$1,345	5.0	\$731	\$300	\$1,031	4.0
	Regional Resources	\$28,661	\$1,692	\$30,353	202.1	\$29,321	\$1,199	\$30,521	196.0
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$73,109</b>	<b>\$34,664</b>	<b>\$107,773</b>	<b>477.9</b>	<b>\$71,301</b>	<b>\$35,528</b>	<b>\$106,829</b>
<b>OCSP</b>	Immediate Office	\$5,864	\$2,127	\$7,992	32.7	\$5,795	\$771	\$6,566	30.5
	Office of Pesticide Programs	\$72,800	\$24,084	\$96,884	445.1	\$72,365	\$3,420	\$75,785	410.9
	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics	\$51,195	\$27,630	\$78,826	313.6	\$36,549	\$32,602	\$69,151	212.7
	Office of Science Coordination and Policy	\$3,516	\$6,486	\$10,002	20.3	\$918	\$13	\$931	4.9
	Regional Resources	\$21,399	\$31,320	\$52,719	147.6	\$11,522	\$8,230	\$19,751	75.7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$154,774</b>	<b>\$91,648</b>	<b>\$246,422</b>	<b>959.3</b>	<b>\$127,148</b>	<b>\$45,036</b>	<b>\$172,184</b>	<b>734.7</b>
<b>OECA</b>	Immediate Office	\$7,267	\$1,740	\$9,006	40.5	\$7,455	\$1,372	\$8,827	40.0
	Office of Civil Enforcement	\$22,669	\$11,260	\$33,929	121.4	\$19,590	\$4,373	\$23,963	98.9
	Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training	\$56,040	\$10,488	\$66,528	296.0	\$52,043	\$10,318	\$62,361	256.3

		FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution				FY 2020 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
	Office of Compliance	\$19,617	\$17,146	\$36,763	112.6	\$19,158	\$27,579	\$46,737	104.5
	Office of Environmental Justice	\$3,570	\$1,647	\$5,216	22.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Office of Federal Activities	\$2,877	\$1,476	\$4,353	16.8	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Federal Facilities Enforcement Office	\$2,344	\$586	\$2,930	13.3	\$2,424	\$398	\$2,822	12.7
	Office of Site Remediation Enforcement	\$11,510	\$24,443	\$35,953	65.1	\$12,347	\$25,736	\$38,083	65.4
	Regional Resources	\$306,104	\$44,511	\$350,616	1,995.8	\$280,564	\$14,447	\$295,011	1,708.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$431,998</b>	<b>\$113,298</b>	<b>\$545,296</b>	<b>2,683.5</b>	<b>\$393,580</b>	<b>\$84,223</b>	<b>\$477,803</b>	<b>2,286.1</b>
<b>OGC</b>	Immediate Office	\$2,822	\$28	\$2,850	15.7	\$2,296	\$46	\$2,342	11.8
	Air and Radiation Law Office	\$8,484	\$5	\$8,489	44.0	\$6,778	\$17	\$6,795	33.8
	Pesticides and Toxic Substances Law Office	\$4,157	\$4	\$4,161	18.9	\$3,496	\$16	\$3,512	17.7
	Solid Waste and Emergency Response Law Office	\$2,807	\$17	\$2,824	16.0	\$2,270	\$25	\$2,295	11.5
	Water Law Office	\$3,715	\$118	\$3,834	19.6	\$3,437	\$10	\$3,447	17.4
	Civil Rights - Title VI	\$2,031	\$161	\$2,193	12.0	\$1,631	\$300	\$1,931	9.0
	Other Legal Support	\$18,389	\$976	\$19,365	108.8	\$18,966	\$2,524	\$21,490	98.6
	Regional Resources	\$26,993	\$557	\$27,551	149.6	\$26,617	\$991	\$27,608	137.4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$69,400</b>	<b>\$1,866</b>	<b>\$71,266</b>	<b>384.6</b>	<b>\$65,491</b>	<b>\$3,929</b>	<b>\$69,420</b>	<b>337.2</b>
<b>OIG</b>	Immediate Office	\$666	\$69	\$735	3.0	\$633	\$75	\$708	3.0
	Office of Audit	\$24,951	\$828	\$25,779	153.0	\$23,708	\$684	\$24,392	138.0
	Office of Congressional, Public Affairs and Management	\$3,204	\$79	\$3,283	19.0	\$3,044	\$362	\$3,406	17.0
	Office of Chief of Staff	\$6,042	\$2,585	\$8,627	38.0	\$5,741	\$2,821	\$8,562	35.0
	Office of Investigations	\$10,732	\$1,112	\$11,844	53.0	\$10,198	\$1,213	\$11,411	49.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$45,595</b>	<b>\$4,672</b>	<b>\$50,267</b>	<b>266.0</b>	<b>\$43,324</b>	<b>\$5,155</b>	<b>\$48,479</b>	<b>242.0</b>
<b>OITA</b>	Immediate Office	\$1,016	\$89	\$1,105	6.0	\$421	\$55	\$476	2.0
	Office of Regional and Bilateral Affairs	\$3,501	\$2,721	\$6,222	20.7	\$962	\$1,101	\$2,063	5.0
	Office of Global Affairs and Policy	\$3,400	\$227	\$3,627	20.1	\$962	\$1,089	\$2,051	5.0
	Office of Management and International Services	\$1,962	\$594	\$2,556	11.6	\$782	\$719	\$1,501	4.0
	American Indian Environmental Office	\$2,621	\$647	\$3,269	15.5	\$2,662	\$1,001	\$3,663	14.3
	Regional Resources	\$11,823	\$66,820	\$78,644	79.2	\$9,183	\$44,604	\$53,787	55.9
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$24,324</b>	<b>\$71,099</b>	<b>\$95,423</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>\$14,973</b>	<b>\$48,568</b>	<b>\$63,541</b>	<b>86.2</b>
<b>OLEM</b>	Immediate Office	\$7,876	\$5,142	\$13,018	43.7	\$5,803	\$4,901	\$10,705	30.4
	Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office	\$2,258	\$825	\$3,084	13.4	\$2,357	\$626	\$2,983	13.2
	Office of Communication, Partnership, and Analysis	\$2,341	\$1,656	\$3,998	12.9	\$2,073	\$1,313	\$3,387	11.1
	Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation	\$23,739	\$69,948	\$93,687	139.8	\$26,725	\$69,224	\$95,950	146.3
	Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery	\$24,809	\$13,483	\$38,292	147.9	\$19,128	\$7,795	\$26,924	109.5
	Office of Underground Storage Tanks	\$4,406	\$2,541	\$6,947	24.3	\$3,137	\$261	\$3,398	16.3
	Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization	\$2,420	\$12,738	\$15,159	14.9	\$2,206	\$11,211	\$13,417	12.1
	Office of Emergency Management	\$12,043	\$29,380	\$41,423	68.0	\$11,150	\$24,696	\$35,846	59.6
	Regional Resources	\$262,500	\$829,451	\$1,091,951	1,739.4	\$252,464	\$587,094	\$839,558	1,575.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$342,394</b>	<b>\$965,164</b>	<b>\$1,307,558</b>	<b>2,204.3</b>	<b>\$325,043</b>	<b>\$707,123</b>	<b>\$1,032,166</b>	<b>1,973.5</b>
<b>OMS*</b>	Immediate Office	\$13,442	\$46,914	\$60,356	79.3	\$14,180	\$27,096	\$41,277	81.6
	Environmental Appeals Board	\$2,916	\$128	\$3,045	14.0	\$2,261	\$27	\$2,288	11.3
	Administrative Law Judges	\$1,547	\$171	\$1,717	9.2	\$2,547	\$35	\$2,582	12.5
	Office of Human Resources	\$18,148	\$313,128	\$331,276	81.0	\$18,623	\$327,177	\$345,801	85.6
	Office of Administration	\$20,369	\$5,869	\$26,238	81.0	\$19,569	\$7,440	\$27,009	88.6
	OARM - Research Triangle Park	\$10,892	\$30,879	\$41,770	89.9	\$10,591	\$32,921	\$43,512	78.9

		FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution				FY 2020 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
	Office of Grants and Debarment	\$10,210	\$4,423	\$14,633	62.0	\$9,545	\$4,184	\$13,729	53.5
	OARM - Cincinnati	\$10,636	\$19,378	\$30,014	77.7	\$10,259	\$17,601	\$27,860	70.5
	Office of Acquisition Solutions	\$29,152	\$9,992	\$39,144	191.8	\$29,599	\$8,668	\$38,266	181.9
	Office of Enterprise Information Programs	\$5,841	\$8,546	\$14,388	33.5	\$6,212	\$5,632	\$11,844	33.4
	Office of Information Management	\$9,746	\$31,430	\$41,176	54.9	\$10,654	\$21,284	\$31,937	56.5
	Office of Digital Services & Technical Architecture	\$3,332	\$2,569	\$5,901	18.5	\$4,154	\$1,707	\$5,862	22.1
	Office of Customer Advocacy, Policy & Portfolio Management	\$5,514	\$3,044	\$8,558	32.3	\$5,435	\$2,146	\$7,581	30.5
	Office of Information Security & Privacy	\$3,105	\$6,339	\$9,444	19.2	\$2,404	\$17,040	\$19,444	13.9
	Office of Information Technology Operations	\$1,928	\$3,630	\$5,559	10.7	\$1,868	\$2,483	\$4,351	10.0
	Regional Resources	\$76,472	\$57,514	\$133,987	485.6	\$70,773	\$52,834	\$123,607	430.5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$223,250</b>	<b>\$543,954</b>	<b>\$767,204</b>	<b>1,340.6</b>	<b>\$218,674</b>	<b>\$528,274</b>	<b>\$746,948</b>	<b>1,261.3</b>
<b>ORD</b>	ORD Headquarters	\$48,382	\$60,181	\$108,564	300.9	\$37,149	\$21,784	\$58,933	221.5
	National Center for Environmental Research	\$6,747	\$43,216	\$49,963	40.9	\$646	\$2,363	\$3,009	3.8
	National Exposure Research Laboratory	\$47,446	\$31,337	\$78,782	294.3	\$37,217	\$14,242	\$51,459	217.7
	National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory	\$65,550	\$46,118	\$111,668	434.9	\$54,383	\$23,575	\$77,958	319.2
	National Homeland Security Research Center	\$7,638	\$10,618	\$18,256	44.1	\$5,065	\$7,348	\$12,413	29.6
	National Risk Management Research Laboratory	\$41,148	\$26,284	\$67,431	268.0	\$34,490	\$12,672	\$47,162	200.3
	Office of the Science Advisor	\$2,752	\$2,339	\$5,092	14.2	\$1,836	\$824	\$2,660	10.8
	National Center for Computational Toxicology	\$5,334	\$16,121	\$21,455	31.0	\$4,044	\$6,906	\$10,950	21.7
	National Center for Environmental Assessment	\$25,387	\$11,424	\$36,811	147.0	\$15,336	\$4,906	\$20,242	84.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$250,384</b>	<b>\$247,638</b>	<b>\$498,022</b>	<b>1,575.3</b>	<b>\$190,166</b>	<b>\$94,620</b>	<b>\$284,786</b>	<b>1,108.8</b>
<b>OW</b>	Immediate Office	\$10,458	\$6,359	\$16,817	60.3	\$10,874	\$3,688	\$14,562	59.1
	Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	\$25,725	\$41,538	\$67,263	157.7	\$28,093	\$41,931	\$70,024	163.5
	Office of Science and Technology	\$19,003	\$16,793	\$35,796	110.6	\$18,846	\$9,593	\$28,438	103.5
	Office of Wastewater Management	\$19,013	\$77,837	\$96,850	115.4	\$21,445	\$102,109	\$123,554	120.5
	Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds	\$18,837	\$24,617	\$43,454	109.9	\$14,453	\$19,666	\$34,118	78.8
	Regional Resources	\$185,669	\$3,932,678	\$4,118,346	1,259.7	\$168,114	\$2,261,893	\$2,430,008	1,064.7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$278,706</b>	<b>\$4,099,821</b>	<b>\$4,378,527</b>	<b>1,813.6</b>	<b>\$261,824</b>	<b>\$2,438,881</b>	<b>\$2,700,705</b>	<b>1,590.1</b>
	<b>Subtotal Agency Resources</b>	<b>\$2,243,088</b>	<b>\$6,730,248</b>	<b>\$8,973,336</b>	<b>14,064.0</b>	<b>\$2,009,089</b>	<b>\$4,286,401</b>	<b>\$6,295,490</b>	<b>11,824.3</b>
	Less Rescission of Prior Year Funds			(\$148,848)				(\$227,000)	
	Reimbursable FTE				312.1				590.3
	<b>Total Agency Resources</b>	<b>\$2,243,088</b>	<b>\$6,730,248</b>	<b>\$8,824,488</b>	<b>14,376.1</b>	<b>\$2,009,089</b>	<b>\$4,286,401</b>	<b>\$6,068,490</b>	<b>12,414.6</b>

\* The Office of Mission Support (OMS) reflects a merger of the Office of Environmental Information (OEI) and the Office of Administration & Resource Management (OARM)

## **Fiscal Year 2020: Consolidations, Realignments, or Other Transfers of Resources**

There are no consolidations, realignments or other transfers of resources from one program-project to another associated with the FY 2020 budget submission.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

**S. 2276 – Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act**

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

In accordance with the reporting requirements of the act, Agencies are to submit reports on outstanding recommendations in the annual budget submitted to Congress.

For the FY 2020 budget justification, two reports have been developed using available information sources:

- A report listing each open public recommendation of the Government Accountability Office
- A report listing each open public recommendation for corrective action from the Office of the Inspector General

The Government Accountability Office Open Recommendations Report is from data collected from the GAO's website, [www.GAO.gov](http://www.GAO.gov), on March 5, 2019.

The Office of the Inspector General Open Recommendations Report is from data collected from the EPA's Management Audit Tracking System (MATS) on March 5, 2019.

Due to the only recent enactment of the GAO-IG Act, EPA is in the process of standing up procedures for reporting GAO and IG recommendation in the budget justification. The Agency plans to provide updated information in the FY 2021 budget justification.

## GAO Open Recommendations

GAO Publication Name	Publication Number	Date Publication Issued	Recommendations	Comments	Close Date (TBD)
Superfund: EPA Should Improve the Reliability of Data on National Priorities List Sites Affecting Indian Tribes	GAO-19-123	2019-01-23	The Director of EPA's Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation should develop a regular review process to ensure the quality of Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) data identifying NPL sites on tribal property and revise automated reports used to check the accuracy of SEMS data to include on tribal property data. (Recommendation 1)	Comments for FY19 GAO Reports will be provided after completion of GAO's Biannual Open Recommendations Update process scheduled, April 1, 2019	
Superfund: EPA Should Improve the Reliability of Data on National Priorities List Sites Affecting Indian Tribes	GAO-19-123	2019-01-23	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management should clarify guidance to regional offices on how to determine whether sites have Native American Interest (NAI), including by adding criteria for when a site should be designated as having NAI in the SEMS database and how, if at all, to adjust SEMS data if a tribe is no longer interested in a site.	Comments for FY19 GAO Reports will be provided after completion of GAO's Biannual Open Recommendations Update process scheduled, April 1, 2019	

GAO Publication Name	Publication Number	Date Publication Issued	Recommendations	Comments	Close Date (TBD)
			(Recommendation 2)		
Superfund: EPA Should Improve the Reliability of Data on National Priorities List Sites Affecting Indian Tribes	GAO-19-123	2019-01-23	The Director of EPA's Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation should clarify agency guidance regarding tribal consultation for the Superfund program to clearly identify the circumstances under which the agency should consider consulting with tribes. (Recommendation 3)	Comments for FY19 GAO Reports will be provided after completion of GAO's Biannual Open Recommendations Update process scheduled, April 1, 2019	
Superfund: EPA Should Improve the Reliability of Data on National Priorities List Sites Affecting Indian Tribes	GAO-19-123	2019-01-23	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs should develop or revise existing guidance to clearly direct regional officials to document all invitations to consult with tribes in the Tribal Consultation Opportunity Tracking System database and provide the guidance to those officials. (Recommendation 4)	Comments for FY19 GAO Reports will be provided after completion of GAO's Biannual Open Recommendations Update process scheduled, April 1, 2019	
Drinking Water: Approaches For Identifying Lead Service Lines Should Be Shared With All States	GAO-18-620	2018-09-21	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water should share information with all states about the approaches that some states and	Comments for this GAO Report will be provided after completion of GAO's Biannual Open Recommendations Update process scheduled, April 1, 2019	

GAO Publication Name	Publication Number	Date Publication Issued	Recommendations	Comments	Close Date (TBD)
			water systems are using to successfully identify and publicize information on lead service lines, including responses to potential challenges. (Recommendation 1)		
Columbia River Basin: Additional Federal Actions Would Benefit Restoration Efforts	GAO-18-561	2018-08-24	The Administrator of the EPA should develop a program management plan that includes a schedule of the actions EPA will take and the resources and funding it needs to establish and implement the Columbia River Basin Restoration Program, including formation of the associated Columbia River Basin Restoration Working Group, and submit this plan to the appropriate congressional authorizing committees as part of the fiscal year 2020 budget process. (Recommendation 1).	As of December 2018, EPA had reconvened the Columbia River Toxics Reduction Working Group to begin implementing its responsibilities and actions outlined in the Columbia River Basin Restoration Act. Some of their actions include developing a program management plan, developing a "report card" on the implementation of actions identified in the 2010 Columbia River Basin Toxics Reduction Action Plan, and re-examining a list of contaminants developed for a prior USGS State of the River Report.	
Federal Chief Information Officers: Critical Actions Needed to Address Shortcomings and Challenges in Implementing Responsibilities	GAO-18-93	2018-08-02	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should ensure that the agency's IT management policies address the role of the CIO for key responsibilities	When we confirm what actions the agency has taken in response to this recommendation, we will provide updated information.	



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			in the six areas we identified. (Recommendation 19)		
Puget Sound Restoration: Additional Actions Could Improve Assessments of Progress	GAO-18-453	2018-07-19	The EPA Region 10 Administrator should work with the management conference on future updates to the CCMP to help prioritize among the indicators that currently lack measurable targets and ensure that such targets are developed for the highest priority indicators where possible. (Recommendation 1)	EPA agreed with this recommendation and stated that it has begun working with partners from the management conference to determine how to address it. We will provide updated information once EPA informs us of the status of these efforts and any specific actions taken in response to this recommendation.	
Puget Sound Restoration: Additional Actions Could Improve Assessments of Progress	GAO-18-453	2018-07-19	The EPA Region 10 Administrator should work with the appropriate members of the federal task force regional implementation team to clearly link, such as through the tracking tool, the Federal Action Plan's priority federal actions to the CCMP's framework for assessing progress toward Puget Sound restoration. (Recommendation 2)	EPA agreed with this recommendation and identified steps it plans to take to implement it beginning in 2019. We will provide updated information once EPA informs us of the status of these efforts and any specific actions taken in response to this recommendation.	
Long Island Sound Restoration: Improved Reporting and Cost Estimates Could Help Guide Future Efforts	GAO-18-410	2018-07-12	The Director, working with the Study, should ensure that as the Study finalizes its reporting format, it fully incorporates leading practices of	GAO and EPA are still in discussion on comments provided, updates will be provided after GAO's Biannual Open Recommendations Update process	

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			performance reporting. (Recommendation 1)	scheduled, April 1, 2019	
Long Island Sound Restoration: Improved Reporting and Cost Estimates Could Help Guide Future Efforts	GAO-18-410	2018-07-12	The Director, working with the Study, should develop cost estimates that include analyses of uncertainties for each of the targets in the 2015 plan. (Recommendation 2)	GAO and EPA are still in discussion on comments provided, updates will be provided after GAO's Biannual Open Recommendations Update process scheduled, April 1, 2019	
Long Island Sound Restoration: Improved Reporting and Cost Estimates Could Help Guide Future Efforts	GAO-18-410	2018-07-12	The Director, working with the Study, should estimate the range of potential costs for all implementation actions and include the estimates in future supplements to the 2015 plan. (Recommendation 3)	GAO and EPA are still in discussion on comments provided, updates will be provided after GAO's Biannual Open Recommendations Update process scheduled, April 1, 2019	
K-12 Education: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water Would Benefit from Improved Federal Guidance	GAO-18-382	2018-07-05	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water should promote further efforts to communicate the importance of testing for lead in school drinking water to address what has been a varied approach by regional offices. For example, the Assistant Administrator could direct those offices with limited involvement to build on the recent efforts of several regional offices to provide technical assistance and	EPA agreed with this recommendation. The agency reported that its Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water is holding regular meetings with regional offices on drinking water in schools and will continue this collaboration. EPA also plans to use implementation of the new congressional appropriation for lead testing in schools as a means to improve consistency in the agency's approach.	

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			guidance, and other forms of support. (Recommendation 1)		
K-12 Education: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water Would Benefit from Improved Federal Guidance	GAO-18-382	2018-07-05	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water should provide interim or updated guidance to help schools choose an action level for lead remediation and more clearly explain that the action level currently described in the 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools: Revised Technical Guidance is not a health-based standard. (Recommendation 2)	EPA agreed with this recommendation. The Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water is holding regular meetings with regional offices, the Office of Research and Development and the Office of Children's Health Protection to obtain input to improve the 3Ts guidance. Potential revisions include updates to implementation practices, the sampling protocol, and clarifying descriptions of different action levels and standards.	
K-12 Education: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water Would Benefit from Improved Federal Guidance	GAO-18-382	2018-07-05	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water should, following the agency's revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), consider whether to develop a health-based level, to include in its guidance for school districts, that incorporates available scientific modeling regarding vulnerable population exposures and is consistent with the LCR. (Recommendation 3)	EPA generally agreed with this recommendation. While it has not yet determined the role of a health-based benchmark for lead in drinking water in the revised LCR, it sees value in providing states, drinking water systems, and the public with a greater understanding of the potential health implications for vulnerable populations of specific levels of lead in drinking water. The EPA notes that states and local districts may set lower trigger levels as a part of their efforts to further protect children from lead	

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				exposure. Their objective in reviewing the 3Ts guidance is to provide an updated, informative toolkit to better help schools and childcare facilities with their efforts to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.	
K-12 Education: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water Would Benefit from Improved Federal Guidance	GAO-18-382	2018-07-05	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water should provide information to states and school districts concerning schedules for testing school drinking water for lead, actions to take if lead is found in the drinking water, and costs of testing and remediation. (Recommendation 4)	EPA agreed with this recommendation. The agency stated that it would continue to reach out to states and schools to provide information, technical assistance, and training and will continue to make the 3Ts guidance available. In addition, EPA reported that its Office of Water and Office of Children's Health Protection are currently collaborating to develop additional resources for schools including a website to support the 3Ts guidance and case studies of school districts that have tested for lead. The agency plans to work with the Department of Education to ensure that school districts and other stakeholders are aware of this resource and continue to provide training and updated information to help schools and childcare facilities reduce lead in drinking water, including schedules for testing and actions to take if lead is found.	
K-12 Education: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water Would	GAO-18-382	2018-07-05	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water	EPA agreed with this recommendation. The agency noted that increased collaboration	

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Benefit from Improved Federal Guidance			and the Director of the Office of Children's Health Protection should collaborate with Education to encourage testing for lead in school drinking water. This effort could include further dissemination of EPA guidance related to lead testing and remediation in schools or sending letters to states to encourage testing in all school districts that have not yet done so. (Recommendation 6)	between its Office of Water and Office of Children's Health Protection, and between EPA and the Department of Education, could improve school districts' awareness of resources on lead in drinking water. The agency will continue to provide training and updated information to better assist schools and childcare facilities in their efforts to reduce lead in drinking water, including schedules for testing and actions to take if lead is found.	
Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure: Opportunities Exist to Enhance Federal Agency Needs Assessment and Coordination on Tribal Projects	GAO-18-309	2018-05-15	The Administrator of EPA, in cooperation with other members of the tribal infrastructure task force, should review the 2011 task force report and identify and implement additional actions to help increase the task force's collaboration at the national level. (Recommendation 8)	As of October 2018, EPA had begun discussing the 2011 task force report with the other member agencies to identify and implement additional actions to increase collaboration at the national level. We will evaluate EPA's actions once they are complete.	
Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure: Opportunities Exist to Enhance Federal Agency Needs Assessment and Coordination on Tribal Projects	GAO-18-309	2018-05-15	The Administrator of EPA, in cooperation with other members of the tribal infrastructure task force, should direct EPA regional offices to identify and pursue additional	As of October 2018, EPA was exploring options and opportunities with its regional offices to improve regional interagency collaboration. We will evaluate EPA's actions once they are complete.	

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			mechanisms to increase their collaboration. (Recommendation 14)		
Critical Infrastructure Protection: Additional Actions Are Essential for Assessing Cybersecurity Framework Adoption	GAO-18-211	2018-02-15	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should take steps to consult with respective sector partner(s), such as the SCC, DHS and NIST, as appropriate, to develop methods for determining the level and type of framework adoption by entities across their respective sector. (Recommendation 4)	When we confirm what actions the agency has taken in response to this recommendation, we will provide updated information.	
Water and Wastewater Workforce: Recruiting Approaches Helped Industry Hire Operators, but Additional EPA Guidance Could Help Identify Future Needs	GAO-18-102	2018-01-26	The Assistant Administrator for Water should direct EPA's Office of Water to amend its Safe Drinking Water Act and Clean Water Act inspection guidance documents to add questions on strategic workforce planning topics-- such as the number of positions needed in the future, skills needed in the future, and any potential gaps in water operator positions. (Recommendation 1)	In commenting on the report, EPA stated that it agrees with GAO's recommendation as it applies to sanitary surveys for drinking water utilities. It is in the process of updating the survey guidance manual and it plans to add questions related to workforce needs. As the recommendation applies to wastewater utilities, EPA did not agree or disagree. It said that inspectors may be limited in the information related to workforce planning that they can assess because there is no utility management section of the permit compliance inspection guidance for wastewater utility inspections. EPA stated that where it identifies	

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				studies or documents on adequate staffing of wastewater facilities, it will incorporate that information into its existing guidance documents.	
Information Technology Reform: Agencies Need to Improve Certification of Incremental Development	GAO-18-148	2017-11-07	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) should ensure that the CIO of EPA establishes an agency-wide policy and process for the CIO's certification of major IT investments' adequate use of incremental development, in accordance with OMB's guidance on the implementation of FITARA, and confirm that it includes: a description of the CIO's role in the certification process; a description of how CIO certification will be documented; and a definition of incremental development and time frames for delivering functionality, consistent with OMB guidance. (Recommendation 11)	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concurred with our recommendation and stated that it planned to develop a policy to implement this recommendation and other FITARA issues. Specifically, EPA officials reported in August 2018 that policy and process documents were being developed and would be finalized in 2019. We will continue to monitor EPA's progress on these efforts.	
Stormwater Management: EPA Pilot Project to Increase Use of Green Infrastructure Could	GAO-17-750	2017-09-28	The Director of EPA's Office of Wastewater Management should, when	EPA generally agreed with the recommendation and said it will utilize the collaborative practices	

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Benefit from Documenting Collaborative Agreements			working with municipalities and other stakeholders to develop long-term stormwater plans, document agreements on how they will collaborate, such as in a memorandum of understanding, aligned with our key considerations for implementing interagency collaborative mechanisms. (Recommendation 1)	recommended by GAO in the pilot projects which are projected to take place over the next 12-18 months. When we confirm what actions EPA has taken in response to this recommendation, we will provide updated information.	
Drinking Water: Additional Data and Statistical Analysis May Enhance EPA's Oversight of the Lead and Copper Rule	GAO-17-424	2017-09-01	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water should require states to report available information about lead pipes to EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)/Fed (or a future redesign such as SDWIS Prime) database, in its upcoming revision of the LCR. (Recommendation 1)	In August 2017, EPA said that it would consider GAO's recommendation to require states to report available information about lead pipes along with those of other stakeholders as part of the development of the revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule. EPA officials estimate that these revisions will be final in 2020.	
Drinking Water: Additional Data and Statistical Analysis May Enhance EPA's Oversight of the Lead and Copper Rule	GAO-17-424	2017-09-01	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water should require states to report all 90th percentile sample results for small water systems to EPA's SDWIS/Fed (or a future redesign such as SDWIS	In August 2017, EPA said that it would consider GAO's recommendation to require states to report all 90th percentile sample results for small systems along with those of other stakeholders as part of the development of the revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule. EPA	



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			Prime) database, in its upcoming revision of the LCR. (Recommendation 2)	officials estimate that these revisions will be final in 2020.	
Drinking Water: Additional Data and Statistical Analysis May Enhance EPA's Oversight of the Lead and Copper Rule	GAO-17-424	2017-09-01	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water and the Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should develop a statistical analysis that incorporates multiple factors-- including those currently in SDWIS/Fed and others such as the presence of lead pipes and the use of corrosion control--to identify water systems that might pose a higher likelihood for violating the LCR once complete violations data are obtained, such as through SDWIS Prime. (Recommendation 3)	In August 2017, EPA stated that GAO's recommendation to develop a national statistical analysis that could identify water systems with a higher likelihood of violating the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) would be a challenge to develop, but highly beneficial to both the agency and states. EPA also indicated that the agency is seeking opportunities to build tools and resources to enhance oversight of the LCR. GAO will leave this recommendation open until information about such actions are made available.	
Small Business Contracting: Actions Needed to Demonstrate and Better Review Compliance with Select Requirements for Small Business Advocates	GAO-17-675	2017-08-25	To address demonstrated noncompliance with section 15(k) of the Small Business Act, as amended, the Administrator of Environmental Protection Agency should comply with section 15(k)(15) or report to Congress on	For section 15(k)(15), related to collateral duties, on September 10, 2018, an agency official stated that the agency is in the process of transferring responsibility of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program from the OSDBU to the Office of Grants and Debarment. The official	

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			why the agency has not complied, including seeking any statutory flexibilities or exceptions believed appropriate.	stated that the estimated completion date for the transfer is October 1, 2018. We will continue to monitor EPA's efforts to address this recommendation.	
Data Center Optimization: Agencies Need to Address Challenges and Improve Progress to Achieve Cost Savings Goal	GAO-17-448	2017-08-15	The Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Homeland Security, Energy, HHS, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, Treasury, and VA; the Attorney General of the United States; the Administrators of EPA, GSA, and SBA; the Director of OPM; and the Chairman of NRC should take action to, within existing OMB reporting mechanisms, complete plans describing how the agency will achieve OMB's requirement to implement automated monitoring tools at all agency-owned data centers by the end of fiscal year 2018.	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) described planned actions to address our recommendation. Specifically, the agency detailed plans to address OMB's requirements, such as leveraging EPA's current investment in a network monitoring tool and the intent to procure and deploy a data center infrastructure management tool by the end of fiscal year 2018. However, in December 2018, EPA determined it will leverage its current network monitoring tool for server utilization monitoring. The agency expects to have most data center servers monitored by the end of CY 2019. Once servers are monitored, the agency said that it will follow the most current OMB guidance to report required metrics. We will continue to monitor the agency's progress in taking these actions.	
Small Business Research Programs: Most Agencies Met Spending Requirements, but DOD and EPA Need to	GAO-17-453	2017-05-31	To ensure full compliance with SBIR and STTR spending and reporting requirements, the Secretary of	In its comments on the draft report, EPA concurred with the recommendation and stated that EPA will work with SBA to develop an alternative	

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Improve Data Reporting			Defense and the EPA Administrator should establish procedures to collect and submit obligations data or-through SBA, independently, or through a working group of agencies participating in the SBIR and STTR programs--propose to Congress an alternative methodology for calculating spending requirements for their agencies.	methodology for calculating spending requirements. As of June 2018, EPA officials said they have initiated discussions with SBA on this topic, including holding a meeting with SBA officials in January 2018.	
Data Center Optimization: Agencies Need to Complete Plans to Address Inconsistencies in Reported Savings	GAO-17-388	2017-05-18	The following 17 agencies (the Secretaries of the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, Treasury, and Veterans Affairs; the Attorney General; and the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Small Business Administration, and U.S. Agency for International Development; the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration)	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not yet taken steps to implement our recommendation. As of June 2018, EPA has not updated its Data Center Optimization Strategic Plan to include achieved closures or cost savings and avoidances for fiscal years 2016 through 2018. We will continue to monitor and evaluate the agency's progress in implementing this recommendation.	

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			should each take action to complete the missing elements in their respective DCOI strategic plan, including addressing any identified challenges, and submit their completed strategic plan to OMB.		
Data Center Optimization: Agencies Need to Complete Plans to Address Inconsistencies in Reported Savings	GAO-17-388	2017-05-18	Finally, the following 11 agencies (the Secretaries of the Departments of Commerce, Education, Health and Human Services, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, and Treasury; the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, and the U.S. Agency for International Development) should also each take action to ensure that the amounts of achieved data center cost savings and avoidances are consistent across all reporting mechanisms, including the quarterly data submissions and DCOI strategic plans.	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not yet taken any action to implement our recommendation. As of June 2018, EPA has not updated its Data Center Optimization Initiative Strategic Plan or quarterly data reports to include achieved cost savings and avoidances for fiscal years 2016 through 2018. In addition, while the quarterly data reports have listed historical cost savings for fiscal years 2012-2015, these savings are not listed in the Data Center Optimization Initiative Strategic Plan. We will continue to monitor and evaluate the agency's progress in implementing this recommendation.	
Grants Management: EPA Has Taken Steps to Improve Competition for Discretionary	GAO-17-161	2017-01-23	To improve the quality of EPA's internal records and the information	In written comments on this report, EPA stated that there are opportunities to explore	

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Grants but Could Make Information More Readily Available			EPA can communicate to internal and external decision makers, the EPA Administrator should direct the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Administration and Resources Management to direct the Director of the Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) to provide clear guidance to EPA staff to help ensure that staff correctly identify all EPA discretionary grant programs in the agency's internal grants management system.	how to better develop guidance for tracking grants and determine how to make more complete information on discretionary grants publicly available. In June 2017, EPA reported that it intends to be involved in efforts in 2017 to improve the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) descriptions, which may include changes to the CFDA template language to improve clarity of discretionary grant designations. EPA stated that also in 2017 the agency will assess whether other actions are necessary to help staff better identify discretionary grant programs in the agency's internal grants management systems, including training and reconciling any inconsistencies in defining discretionary grants. In January 2018, EPA reported that the agency is working to ensure that its internal grants management systems use a consistent definition of discretionary grant programs. In June 2018, EPA reported that the agency has taken the following steps to address this recommendation: updating its list of active discretionary grants programs to be posted on both internal and external agency websites, indicating in	

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				CFDA descriptions by September 2018 whether discretionary funds are expended, and including definitions of discretionary grants in training materials to ensure a consistent interpretation in the agency.	
Grants Management: EPA Has Taken Steps to Improve Competition for Discretionary Grants but Could Make Information More Readily Available	GAO-17-161	2017-01-23	To better enable Congress and other decision makers to monitor EPA's management of discretionary grants, the EPA Administrator should direct the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Administration and Resources Management to direct the Director of OGD to determine how to make more complete information on EPA's discretionary grants publicly available, such as by posting timely and complete reports on its website.	In June 2017, EPA reported that in 2017 the agency will begin to examine whether and how it can use its new internal Next Generation Grants System to generate more timely and complete reports related to discretionary grants and make them publicly available. EPA also stated that it plans to explore the ability to use the system to (1) generate more timely and complete information that can be publicly posted on the number of applications received and types of entities submitting applications for open competitive opportunities, and (2) produce an annual report on the amount of funds per discretionary grant program and whether such funds were for new awards or amendments. In January 2018, EPA reported that the agency is working to identify and update its discretionary grant programs so that it can produce reports on discretionary funds expended per program. In June 2018, EPA	

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				<p>reported that the agency is using its grants system to generate more timely and more frequent publicly available information on grants competition. EPA also reported that it has updated its list of active discretionary grant programs and that this should facilitate its ability to report on discretionary funds expended per program. EPA reported that the agency hopes to complete this effort by September 2018, but this may be subject to change.</p>	
<p>Grants Management: EPA Partially Follows Leading Practices of Strategic Workforce Planning and Could Take Additional Steps</p>	<p>GAO-17-144</p>	<p>2017-01-09</p>	<p>To help ensure that EPA has people with the right skills to meet the goals of its 2016-2020 Grants Management Plan, the Administrator should direct the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Administration and Resources Management and regional and national program offices, as appropriate, to review project officer critical skills and competencies and determine training needs to address any gaps.</p>	<p>EPA officials told us that they surveyed project officers in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 to identify areas where additional or new training was required. They also told us that they have conducted in-person and webinar-based trainings in response to the survey results and continue to develop annual training agendas to meet the evolving needs of the project officer workforce. They agreed to provide examples of training materials they have used to address skill and competency gaps among project officers.</p>	
<p>Grants Management: EPA Partially Follows Leading Practices of Strategic Workforce Planning and Could Take Additional Steps</p>	<p>GAO-17-144</p>	<p>2017-01-09</p>	<p>To enhance EPA's ability to identify performance shortfalls and appropriate corrective actions,</p>	<p>In 2018, EPA provided documentation showing that it is collecting data related to the recruitment and retention of grant</p>	

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			<p>the Administrator should direct the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Administration and Resources Management to develop performance measures to track the effectiveness of the recruitment and retention efforts for grant specialists and collect performance data for these measures.</p>	<p>specialists. However, this documentation does not clearly illustrate which performance measures, if any, the agency is using to track the effectiveness of these recruitment and retention efforts. EPA officials told us that it would be possible to establish a performance measure that, for example, tracks the percent of grant specialists with less than 2 years of experience managing grants.</p>	
<p>Information Technology: Agencies Need to Improve Their Application Inventories to Achieve Additional Savings</p>	<p>GAO-16-511</p>	<p>2016-09-29</p>	<p>To improve federal agencies' efforts to rationalize their portfolio of applications, the heads of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, the Treasury, and Veterans Affairs; and heads of the Environmental Protection Agency; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Science Foundation; Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Office of Personnel Management; Small Business</p>	<p>We reported that the Environmental Protection Agency had fully met three of the four practices to establish a complete application inventory, and partially met one. Specifically, the agency partially met the practice for including application attributes in the inventory, as although EPA did not identify the business function for every application. In March 2018, Environmental Protection Agency officials stated that while they have made progress in addressing the key practice, their efforts are not yet completed. We will continue to monitor the agency's efforts.</p>	



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			Administration; Social Security Administration; and U.S. Agency for International Development should direct their Chief Information Officers (CIOs) and other responsible officials to improve their inventories by taking steps to fully address the practices we identified as being partially met or not met.		
Federal Chief Information Security Officers: Opportunities Exist to Improve Roles and Address Challenges to Authority	GAO-16-686	2016-08-26	To ensure that the role of the SAISO is defined in accordance with FISMA 2014, the Administrator of the Environment Protection Agency should define the SAISO's role in agency policy for ensuring that plans and procedures are in place to ensure recovery and continued operations of the department's information systems in the event of a disruption.	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concurred with our recommendation. However, as of February 2019, the department has not yet provided sufficient evidence that it has implemented the recommendation.	
Grants Management: EPA Could Improve Certain Monitoring Practices	GAO-16-530	2016-07-14	The EPA Administrator should direct the Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) and program and regional offices, as appropriate, as part of EPA's ongoing streamlining	In correspondence to GAO, EPA reiterated its agreement with this recommendation. EPA also stated that its vision for grants management includes having grant recipients submit performance reports and other information to the	

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			<p>initiatives and the development of a grantee portal, to incorporate expanded search capability features, such as keyword searches, into its proposed web-based portal for collecting and accessing performance reports to improve their accessibility.</p>	<p>agency through a web-based portal. The portal would incorporate capabilities such as key word searches to allow for easier access to performance report information. EPA expects this recommendation to be addressed by its new grants management system (GrantsSolutions). As of December 2018, EPA expects to deploy Grants Solutions in fiscal year 2019.</p>	
<p>Grants Management: EPA Could Improve Certain Monitoring Practices</p>	<p>GAO-16-530</p>	<p>2016-07-14</p>	<p>The EPA Administrator should direct OGD and program and regional offices, as appropriate, as part of EPA's ongoing streamlining initiatives and the development of a grantee portal, to identify grant programs where existing program-specific data reporting can meet EPA's performance reporting requirements for grants management purposes to reduce duplicative reporting by grantees.</p>	<p>In correspondence to GAO, EPA reiterated its general agreement with this recommendation and stated it will work with recipient partners to identify where duplicative reporting can be reduced. However, EPA also noted that program-specific data cannot be relied upon to meet all grants management requirements, and performance reports often contain other information that allows project officers to monitor a recipient's progress. Further, EPA mentioned it will need to consider the feasibility of expanding project officer access to certain program databases to enhance grant performance monitoring. In December 2018, EPA stated that its EPA-State Grant Subgroup did not identify any areas where they</p>	

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				<p>thought there was overlap between performance reporting and program-specific data reporting. Additionally, EPA's new emphasis on increasing the number of state grant commitments met by focusing state grant commitments on a core set of outcome-oriented measures, reduces the likelihood of duplicative reporting going forward, according to EPA.</p>	
<p>Grants Management: EPA Could Improve Certain Monitoring Practices</p>	<p>GAO-16-530</p>	<p>2016-07-14</p>	<p>The EPA Administrator should direct OGD and program and regional offices, as appropriate, as part of EPA's ongoing streamlining initiatives and the development of a grantee portal, once EPA's new performance system is in place, to ensure that the Office of Water adopts software tools, as appropriate, to electronically transfer relevant data on program results from program-specific databases to EPA's national performance system.</p>	<p>In correspondence to GAO, EPA reiterated its general agreement with this recommendation and stated that it will apply it, where appropriate and cost effective, to program-specific databases, not only the Office of Water databases. EPA noted that not all data from program-specific databases may be appropriate for direct electronic transfer to the national performance system; some individual grant data may need to be analyzed before being rolled up into national data. As of December 2018, EPA officials said that continued work on this recommendation is dependent upon EPA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer's deployment of a new performance tracking system and individual program funds for</p>	

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				developing systems that interact with it.	
Grants Management: EPA Could Improve Certain Monitoring Practices	GAO-16-530	2016-07-14	The EPA Administrator should direct OGD and program and regional offices, as appropriate, as part of EPA's ongoing streamlining initiatives and the development of a grantee portal, to clarify the factors project officers should consider when determining whether performance reports are consistent with EPA's environmental results directive.	In correspondence to GAO, EPA reiterated its agreement with this recommendation and stated that it will make conforming changes to the implementation guidance for the Environmental Results Order (directive). In December 2018, EPA stated that its existing environmental results directive may be superseded or incorporated into a different policy as part of the agency's migration to a new grants management system (GrantsSolutions). However, EPA stated that it will incorporate the recommendation into its new policy. EPA expects to implement GrantsSolutions in fiscal year 2019.	
Grants Management: EPA Could Improve Certain Monitoring Practices	GAO-16-530	2016-07-14	The EPA Administrator should direct OGD and program and regional offices, as appropriate, as part of EPA's ongoing streamlining initiatives and the development of a grantee portal, to expand aspects of EPA's policy for certain categorical grants, specifically, the call for an explicit reference to the planned results in grantees' work plans and their projected time	In correspondence to GAO, EPA reiterated its agreement with this recommendation and stated that it will make conforming changes to existing policy. In December 2018, EPA stated that its existing policies may be superseded or incorporated into different policies as part of the agency's migration to a new grants management system (GrantsSolutions). However, EPA stated that it will incorporate the recommendation	

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			frames for completion, to all grants.	into its new policy. EPA expects to implement GrantsSolutions in fiscal year 2019.	
Grants Management: EPA Could Improve Certain Monitoring Practices	GAO-16-530	2016-07-14	The EPA Administrator should direct OGD and program and regional offices, as appropriate, as part of EPA's ongoing streamlining initiatives and the development of a grantee portal, to incorporate built-in data quality controls for performance reports into the planned web-based portal based on EPA's environmental results directive.	In correspondence to GAO, EPA reiterated its general agreement with this recommendation. However, EPA emphasized that identifying and deploying appropriate data quality controls is a long-term effort subject to budgetary considerations, completion of its new grants management system, and extensive collaboration with internal and external stakeholders. EPA officials said that the agency expects this recommendation to be addressed by its new grants management system (GrantsSolutions). As of December 2018, EPA expects to implement GrantsSolutions in fiscal year 2019.	
IT Dashboard: Agencies Need to Fully Consider Risks When Rating Their Major Investments	GAO-16-494	2016-06-02	To better ensure that the Dashboard ratings more accurately reflect risk, the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, State, Transportation, the Treasury, Veterans Affairs; the	The agency disagreed with the recommendation and, as of January 2019, has not provided an update on its actions to address the recommendation. We will continue to monitor the implementation of this recommendation.	

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			<p>Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration should direct their CIOs to ensure that their CIO ratings reflect the level of risk facing an investment relative to that investment's ability to accomplish its goals.</p>		
<p>Government Purchase Cards: Opportunities Exist to Leverage Buying Power</p>	<p>GAO-16-526</p>	<p>2016-05-19</p>	<p>To ensure that good practices are shared within agencies, the Secretaries of Defense, Veterans Affairs, the Interior, Homeland Security, and Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency should develop guidance that encourages local officials to examine purchase card spend patterns to identify opportunities to obtain savings and to share information on such efforts. Where applicable, we further recommend that these agencies determine the feasibility for broader application of these efforts across the agency or organization.</p>	<p>The agency provided comments indicating its concurrence with this recommendation, noting that it looks forward to opportunities to benchmark with other agencies and share information on approaches taken to identify opportunities which led to positive strategic sourcing outcomes. In August 2018, the EPA reported that it has established savings and spending dashboards as well as an electronic contract depository to provide contracting officials and other staff with insight into agency spending patterns and active contracts to help ensure savings when using purchase cards. Further, according to officials, the EPA is developing an additional system for its contracting officers that will provide further information and tools for analyzing agency purchases to include</p>	

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				purchase card spending. According to officials, guidance for this new system will encourage officials to review purchase card spending to identify sources for potential savings.	
High-Containment Laboratories: Comprehensive and Up-to-Date Policies and Stronger Oversight Mechanisms Needed to Improve Safety	GAO-16-305	2016-03-21	To ensure that federal departments and agencies have comprehensive and up-to-date policies and stronger oversight mechanisms in place for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories and are fully addressing weaknesses identified after laboratory safety lapses, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) should revise existing EPA policies for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories to contain specific requirements for inventory control, or direct the Director of the Office of Pesticide Programs to incorporate this requirement into its policy.	EPA agreed with this recommendation in its February 2016 comments on the draft report, but maintains that agency, or senior-level policies, exist that include this requirement. EPA officials cited a Microbiology Laboratory Branch standard operating procedure (SOP) as containing inventory control requirements for the agency's one high-containment laboratory. However, in July 2016, EPA officials told us that it disagreed with our assessment that the SOP, as a laboratory-level document, was insufficient to meet our expectations for senior-level policies. In November 2016, EPA officials reiterated its position stating that the SOP had been approved by senior agency management and, as the requirements in it are universally applied by all laboratory staff, appropriately represents an agency-level policy. EPA further noted that the Office of Pesticide Policy, in which the Microbiology Laboratory Branch is located, is a sub-office within EPA's Office of	

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				<p>Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP), an Assistant Administrator-level office. We continue to believe that senior-level policies--in this case, either those policies issued at the EPA level or at the OCSPP/OPP level--that include all of the policy elements we analyzed reflect critical management commitment to and support for a culture of laboratory safety throughout the organization, regardless of the number of agency laboratories. According to EPA officials, in 2017 EPA initiated activities to create an agency-wide Biosafety &amp; Biosecurity Advisory Board (BBAB) as part of the Homeland Security Collaborative Network (HSCN). These activities are being led by EPA's Office of Research and Development and Office of Homeland Security. This program, described as comprehensive and robust, was expected to provide oversight and ensure a culture of responsibility for life sciences research at EPA. As of May 2018, OCSPP reported that it had no updates on the activities of the BBAB.</p>	
High-Containment Laboratories: Comprehensive and Up-to-Date Policies and Stronger Oversight	GAO-16-305	2016-03-21	To ensure that federal departments and agencies have comprehensive and up-to-date policies	In July 2016, EPA reported that the policies and procedures for both the facility that houses its microbiology	



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Mechanisms Needed to Improve Safety			<p>and stronger oversight mechanisms in place for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories and are fully addressing weaknesses identified after laboratory safety lapses, the Administrator of EPA should review and update EPA's outdated policies for managing hazardous biological agents in high-containment laboratories and establish a regular schedule for reviewing and updating EPA and Office of Pesticide Programs policies.</p>	<p>laboratory and the laboratory itself are reviewed and updated on a bi-yearly or yearly basis consistent with the EPA schedules for biosafety and laboratory plans set in policy. However, EPA did not provide us with the policy that sets the EPA schedules. In addition, our analysis focused on policy documents issued by EPA or its senior-level offices, such as EPA's Safety, Health, and Environmental Management Program manual, dated November 2012. When we analyzed that policy for the report, we were unable to determine whether it was up-to-date because it did not include a review and update schedule or a specific recertification date. As of November 2016, EPA maintained that this recommendation has been completed, because the office revised the standard operating procedure that provides guidance for establishing the receipt, expiration dates, and disposal of biological inventory used in the laboratory. As of April 2017, GAO had reached out to EPA for documentation of the agency's actions. Further, according to EPA officials, in 2017 EPA initiated activities to create an agency-wide Biosafety &amp;</p>	

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				<p>Biosecurity Advisory Board (BBAB) as part of the Homeland Security Collaborative Network (HSCN). These activities are being led by EPA's Office of Research and Development and Office of Homeland Security. This program, described as comprehensive and robust, was expected to provide oversight and ensure a culture of responsibility for life sciences research at EPA. As of May 2018, OCSPP reported that it had no updates on the activities of the BBAB.</p>	
<p>Data Center Consolidation: Agencies Making Progress, but Planned Savings Goals Need to Be Established [Reissued on March 4, 2016]</p>	<p>GAO-16-323</p>	<p>2016-03-03</p>	<p>The Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, the Treasury, and Veterans Affairs; the Attorney General of the United States; the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and U.S. Agency for International</p>	<p>The Environmental Protection Agency agreed with our recommendation and has taken initial steps to implement it. In May 2016, the agency stated in correspondence to GAO that it had directed data center stakeholders to place an emphasis on virtualizing physical servers and moving server-based applications to the cloud or a core data center. The agency added that the estimated increase for each optimization metric would be determined after data consolidation plans were finalized. However, in August 2016, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced changes to the optimization metrics that we analyzed in our</p>	

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			Development; the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration should take action to improve progress in the data center optimization areas that we reported as not meeting OMB's established targets, including addressing any identified challenges.	report. Specifically, OMB dropped seven of the metrics we originally reviewed, added three new metrics, and retained two (facility utilization and power usage effectiveness). OMB further clarified that the two retained metrics applied only to agency-owned tiered data centers. We are no longer tracking agency progress against the seven metrics that were dropped, and only monitoring progress against the two metrics that were retained. Subsequently, as of June 2018, the agency reports on OMB's IT that while it does meet the power usage efficiency metric, it does not yet meet the target for facility utilization. We will continue to monitor and evaluate the department's progress in implementing this recommendation.	
Drinking Water: EPA Needs to Collect Information and Consistently Conduct Activities to Protect Underground Sources of Drinking Water	GAO-16-281	2016-02-26	To help ensure protection of underground drinking water from the injection of wastewater associated with domestic oil and gas production, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should require and collect well-specific data on inspections from state and EPA-managed programs,	In February 2018, EPA said that it is working toward establishing a complete, regularly updated data set. It will work toward expanding the agency's access to well-specific data and will expand the data it has in its national Underground Injection Control database. In addition, the agency said that it will continue to work with DOE and the Groundwater Protection Council to develop a national oil	

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			including when the wells were inspected, the types of inspections conducted, and the results of the inspections in order to track progress toward state and EPA-managed annual inspection goals.	and gas gateway for well-specific data. Until such data are made available, we will leave this recommendation as open.	
Drinking Water: EPA Needs to Collect Information and Consistently Conduct Activities to Protect Underground Sources of Drinking Water	GAO-16-281	2016-02-26	To help ensure protection of underground drinking water from the injection of wastewater associated with domestic oil and gas production, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should complete the aquifer exemption database and establish a way to update it to provide EPA headquarters and regions with sufficient information on aquifer exemptions to oversee state and EPA-managed programs.	In December 2016, EPA published a map of aquifer exemptions online, with the exception of region 9 data. The public dataset shows the data in two dimensions and includes information such as depth of injection, surrounding geology and injectate characteristics. EPA plans to update the database annually. We will continue to keep this recommendation open until EPA completes work on region 9.	
Drinking Water: EPA Needs to Collect Information and Consistently Conduct Activities to Protect Underground Sources of Drinking Water	GAO-16-281	2016-02-26	To help ensure protection of underground drinking water from the injection of wastewater associated with domestic oil and gas production, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should clarify guidance on what data should be	In February 2018, EPA said that it had developed a web-based 7520 database that can be used to report, aggregate and summarize 7520 data. According to EPA officials, EPA is in the process of updating its guidance for reporting data on the 7520-4 and hope to standardize and incorporate 7520-4 data into the 7520 database.	

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			reported on the 7520-4 form to help ensure that the data collected are complete and consistent across state and EPA-managed programs and to provide the information EPA needs to assess whether it must take enforcement actions.	Until the revised guidance is finalized and shared with state programs, and 7520-4 data have been incorporated into the 7520-4 database, we will keep this recommendation open.	
Drinking Water: EPA Needs to Collect Information and Consistently Conduct Activities to Protect Underground Sources of Drinking Water	GAO-16-281	2016-02-26	To help ensure protection of underground drinking water from the injection of wastewater associated with domestic oil and gas production, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should conduct a workforce analysis to identify the human capital and other resources EPA needs to carry out its oversight of state and EPA-managed programs.	In February 2018, EPA disagreed and said that the best approach is to expand its evaluation of agency oversight to include elements of inspection and enforcement. Once the evaluation is complete, EPA will consider its oversight of state programs. We will keep this recommendation open until EPA completes its review and determines what it will do with its oversight.	
Bee Health: USDA and EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Address Threats to Bee Populations	GAO-16-220	2016-02-10	To better ensure that EPA is reducing the risk of unreasonable harm to important pollinators, the Administrator of EPA should direct the Office of Pesticide Programs to develop a plan for obtaining data from pesticide registrants on the effects of pesticides on nonhoney bee species, including	In September 2018, EPA said that its plan for obtaining data on the effects of pesticides on nonhoney bees is to adhere to the existing process that it follows for other taxonomic groups. More specifically, in its response to GAO, EPA emphasized that it routinely uses surrogate species to evaluate risks from pesticides and that it has used honey bees as a surrogate for nonhoney bee species.	

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			other managed or wild, native bees.	EPA acknowledged that, ideally, risk evaluations would be made using as many species as would likely be exposed. However, EPA stated that doing so would be impractical on a routine basis. EPA also maintained that existing data indicate that honey bees continue to represent a reasonable surrogate for nonhoney bee species. Additionally, EPA said that when acceptable data on nonhoney bees are available, the agency uses the information to characterize the relative sensitivity of honey bees and nonhoney bees and to determine whether additional data are needed on nonhoney bees to inform risk management decisions and ensure that the use of a pesticide does not represent an unreasonable risk to the environment. Finally, EPA said that if data support that honey bees are not serving as suitable surrogates for nonhoney bees for a particular compound, then the agency would consider whether the risk management decision warrants calling in additional data. In April and September 2018, EPA said that it has continued to work toward the development of suitable protocols for assessing exposure and	

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				<p>effects of pesticide on nonhoney bees. We note that those efforts may contribute to EPA's ability to obtain data from pesticide registrants on the effects of pesticides on nonhoney bee species when necessary. GAO acknowledges that EPA may require registrants to provide data on the effects of pesticides on nonhoney bee species on a case-by-case basis. However, EPA has not met the intent of our recommendation that it developed a plan to routinely obtain such data from pesticide registrants.</p>	
<p>Bee Health: USDA and EPA Should Take Additional Actions to Address Threats to Bee Populations</p>	<p>GAO-16-220</p>	<p>2016-02-10</p>	<p>To help comply with the directive in the White House Pollinator Health Task Force's strategy, the Administrator of EPA should direct the Office of Pesticide Programs to identify the pesticide tank mixtures that farmers and pesticide applicators most commonly use on agricultural crops to help determine whether those mixtures pose greater risks than the sum of the risks posed by the individual pesticides.</p>	<p>EPA has taken steps to partially implement this recommendation. In September 2018, EPA officials said that in response to our recommendation, the agency had conducted a pilot study to evaluate pesticide tank mixes used on almonds in California during bloom. EPA selected almonds because almond growers contract for the services of roughly 67 percent of the nation's managed honey bee colonies and because almonds are grown primarily in California where growers are required to report pesticide use under state law. As part of the pilot study, EPA worked in collaboration with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation and the</p>	

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				<p>California Almond Board, and used data contained in the California Pesticide Use Report. EPA said that although it was able to identify pesticide tank mixes applied during almond bloom, the number and variability in those combinations led the agency to conclude that is it not feasible to do so at a national level given the number of factors that influence such combinations even within a relatively localized area. EPA said it was unaware of similar data on tank mixes for states other than California. With respect to evaluating the potential for some combinations of pesticide active ingredients to result in synergistic effects, EPA said that it has been taking a closer look at pesticides for which registrants are making patent assertions of synergistic effects. EPA believes data supporting these patents likely represent the most compelling evidence of synergistic effects. When warranted based on these patent assertions and the supporting evidence, EPA may require additional data or incorporate the patent evidence into its risk assessments on a case-by-case basis. While we appreciate EPA's efforts to gather data on tank</p>	



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				mixtures in California almond orchards and note EPA's statement that the agency does not believe a national analysis of mixtures is feasible, we cannot conclude that the agency has fully implemented the recommendation.	
Water Infrastructure: EPA and USDA Are Helping Small Water Utilities with Asset Management; Opportunities Exist to Better Track Results	GAO-16-237	2016-01-27	As EPA and USDA continue to consider ways to track and promote water utilities' implementation of asset management, the Administrator of EPA should direct the Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water and Office of Wastewater Management to continue to include questions on water utilities' use of asset management in the clean water needs assessment and consider including questions about water utilities' use of asset management in future drinking water infrastructure needs assessment surveys.	As of February 2018, EPA is planning the next Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment that will begin in 2019. EPA officials said that they would work with industry and states to consider questions related to water utilities' use of asset management in the survey. At this time, EPA does not plan to do another Clean Water Needs Survey. GAO will continue to review this recommendation.	
Critical Infrastructure Protection: Sector-Specific Agencies Need to Better Measure Cybersecurity Progress	GAO-16-79	2015-11-19	To better monitor and provide a basis for improving the effectiveness of cybersecurity risk mitigation activities, informed by the sectors' updated plans and in collaboration with sector stakeholders, the	The 2015 water and wastewater sector-specific plan includes a segment on measuring the effectiveness of sector activities that describes the overall principles for collecting data and using the National Annual Report data calls as a tool for assessing performance	

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			<p>Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should direct responsible officials to develop performance metrics to provide data and determine how to overcome challenges to monitoring the water and wastewater systems sector's cybersecurity progress.</p>	<p>and reporting on progress within the sector. However, the plan does not state specific measures and the agency acknowledged in its response to our report that it does not collect performance metrics on the effectiveness of its cybersecurity programs for the sector. In 2017, the Environmental Protection Agency worked through the sector and government coordinating councils to develop a sector security and resilience roadmap which includes sector cybersecurity concerns and strategies but no metrics. According to agency officials, the development of performance metrics in collaboration with sector partners is underway. We will continue to follow up to identify any specific metrics developed and implemented and resulting outcome-based reports.</p>	
<p>Information Technology Reform: Billions of Dollars in Savings Have Been Realized but Agencies Need to Complete Reinvestment Plans</p>	<p>GAO-15-617</p>	<p>2015-09-15</p>	<p>To improve the agency's IT savings reinvestment plans, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should direct the CIO to ensure that the agency's integrated data collection submission to OMB includes, for all reported initiatives,</p>	<p>The Environmental Protection Agency agreed with our recommendation but has not yet taken steps to implement it. Specifically, as of May 2018, the agency's quarterly integrated data collection submission to the Office of Management and Budget did not include reinvestment plans for 2 of the 3 reported cost savings</p>	

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			complete plans to reinvest any resulting cost savings and avoidances from OMB-directed IT reform-related efforts.	and avoidance initiatives. For example, the agency reported about \$3.9 million in cost savings and avoidances related to two shared services initiatives but did not provide information regarding how it plans to reinvest these savings and avoidances. We will continue to evaluate the agency's progress in implementing this recommendation.	
Grants Management: EPA Has Opportunities to Improve Planning and Compliance Monitoring	GAO-15-618	2015-08-17	The EPA Administrator should direct OGD to develop a timetable with milestones and identify and allocate resources for adopting electronic records management for all 10 regional offices.	According to EPA officials, the Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) established an agency-wide electronic grants record workgroup in fiscal year 2016. The workgroup identified the contents of the electronic grant file, technical options, and evaluation criteria. OGD completed its alternatives analysis for scope, general approach, and requirements in fiscal year 2017 and EPA expects this recommendation to be addressed by its new grants management system (GrantsSolutions). As of December 2018, EPA expects to deploy GrantsSolutions in fiscal year 2019.	
Grants Management: EPA Has Opportunities to Improve Planning and Compliance Monitoring	GAO-15-618	2015-08-17	The EPA Administrator should direct OGD to implement plans for adopting an up-to-date and comprehensive IT	Implementation efforts are ongoing. According to EPA officials, OGD is conducting a multi-modular project to upgrade the agency's grants management IT	

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			system by 2017 that will provide accurate and timely data on agencywide compliance with grants management directives.	system. EPA expects this recommendation to be addressed by its new grants management system (GrantsSolutions). As of December 2018, EPA expects to deploy GrantsSolutions in fiscal year 2019.	
Grants Management: EPA Has Opportunities to Improve Planning and Compliance Monitoring	GAO-15-618	2015-08-17	Until the new IT system is implemented, the EPA Administrator should direct OGD to develop ways to more effectively use existing web-based tools to better monitor agencywide compliance with grants management directives.	Implementation efforts are ongoing. As of July 2018, EPA stated that it had implemented a new web-based system (Grants Reporting and Information Portal) to provide grants managers with cumulative annual baseline monitoring data. However, full implementation of the recommendation will depend on EPA's deployment of its new grants management system (GrantsSolutions). As of December 2018, EPA expects to deploy GrantsSolutions in fiscal year 2019.	
State Revolving Funds: Improved Financial Indicators Could Strengthen EPA Oversight	GAO-15-567	2015-08-05	To improve EPA's review and oversight of the SRF program, the Administrator of EPA should direct the Office of Water to use information on SRF funds' past performance to develop projections of SRF programs by forecasting future lending capacity during regional office reviews of states' SRF programs using factors such as future interest	As of February 2018, EPA officials said that they recently enhanced the agency's Financial Planning Model to align future loan projections with target cash balances. Officials also said that they plan to update their annual guidance to states to promote the importance of SRF financial modeling. They also plan to ask regional staff to discuss with states their efforts to do financial planning for SRF funds. EPA also plans to hold webinars	

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			earnings and inflation rates.	in the next year to help show how the Financial Planning Model can be used. GAO will review EPA's progress by reviewing regional annual SRF reviews and webinars, as appropriate, and determine if this recommendation can be closed.	
EPA's Science Advisory Board: Improved Procedures Needed to Process Congressional Requests for Scientific Advice	GAO-15-500	2015-06-04	To better ensure compliance with ERDDAA when handling congressional requests for scientific advice from EPA's SAB, the EPA Administrator should clarify in the charter when it is renewed which offices should receive and process congressional requests.	In September 2016, EPA finalized procedures for reviewing congressional committee requests for advice from the Science Advisory Board (SAB). According to EPA officials, the agency will also make modifications to the SAB charter to be consistent with the process. EPA renewed the SAB's charter in September 2017, but the renewed charter does not specify which EPA office should receive and process congressional requests for scientific advice from the SAB.	
EPA's Science Advisory Board: Improved Procedures Needed to Process Congressional Requests for Scientific Advice	GAO-15-500	2015-06-04	To better ensure compliance with ERDDAA when handling congressional requests for scientific advice from EPA's SAB, the EPA Administrator should document procedures for reviewing congressional committee requests to determine which questions should be	In September 2016, EPA finalized procedures for reviewing congressional committee requests for advice from the Science Advisory Board (SAB) to determine which questions should be taken up by the SAB. These procedures, however, do not ensure compliance with the Environmental Research, Development, and	

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			taken up by the SAB and criteria for evaluating such requests.	Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA) because they fail to recognize that under ERDDAA, the SAB is required to provide requested scientific advice to select committees. The procedures lay out a process and criteria for reviewing congressional requests for SAB advice which include: (1) the scope of EPA's legal authorities; (2) whether the requested advice is related to the science and technical aspect of the environmental issue, rather than a question of public policy; and (3) EPA priorities and strategic plan. The relevant criterion for determining whether the SAB should take up a question, however, is whether it is scientific in nature. The other criteria may be relevant to EPA's prioritization of requests to the SAB in light of the SAB's limited resources.	
Telecommunications: Agencies Need Better Controls to Achieve Significant Savings on Mobile Devices and Services	GAO-15-431	2015-05-21	To help the agency effectively manage spending on mobile devices and services, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should ensure procedures to monitor and control spending are established agency-wide. Specifically, ensure that (1) procedures	As of November 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency had not implemented this recommendation. In July 2016, the agency stated that program offices received quarterly mobile device usage reports to review. However, as of November 2018, the agency had not provided documented procedures that address	

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			include assessing devices for zero, under, and over usage; (2) personnel with authority and responsibility for performing the procedures are identified; and (3) the specific steps to be taken to perform the process are documented.	the elements of our recommendation.	
Hazardous Waste: Agencies Should Take Steps to Improve Information on USDA's and Interior's Potentially Contaminated Sites	GAO-15-35	2015-01-16	To help resolve disagreements between EPA and USDA and Interior regarding which remaining docket sites require preliminary assessments, the Administrator of EPA should direct the Office of Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse to review available information on USDA and Interior sites where EPA's Superfund Enterprise Management System indicates that a preliminary assessment has not occurred to determine the accuracy of this information, and update the information, as needed.	In response to this recommendation, EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO) generated a spreadsheet with information from EPA's Superfund Enterprise Management System showing the status of USDA and Interior sites on the docket. In January 2016 FFRRO sent letters to USDA and Interior which included information from the spreadsheet showing the status of each department's sites and requested that the departments work with EPA to determine the accuracy of the data. In addition, the departments were to--for those sites where EPA believed that a preliminary assessment was needed--provide a schedule for completion of the sites. In a June 2016 letter to EPA, USDA responded that with help from EPA regions they were able to substantially reconcile the list, complete preliminary	

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				<p>assessments or their equivalent, and provide a status to EPA on its 251 sites. In an October 2016 letter to EPA, Interior responded that 79 sites have one or more areas of uncertainty regarding their status within the Federal Facilities Docket system. Interior stated that it had developed a work plan for obtaining additional information on the sites, which is scheduled for completion in March 2018. We will continue to monitor EPA's and Interior's progress to address this recommendation.</p>	
<p>Hazardous Waste: Agencies Should Take Steps to Improve Information on USDA's and Interior's Potentially Contaminated Sites</p>	<p>GAO-15-35</p>	<p>2015-01-16</p>	<p>To help resolve disagreements between EPA and USDA and Interior regarding which remaining docket sites require preliminary assessments, the Administrator of EPA should direct the Office of Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse to work with the relevant USDA and Interior offices to obtain any additional information needed to assist EPA in determining the accuracy of the agency's data on the status of preliminary assessments for these sites.</p>	<p>According to EPA officials and documents, in response to this recommendation, EPA's Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO) has been meeting quarterly with USDA and Interior to discuss, among other issues, any additional information needed to assist EPA in determining the accuracy of the agency's data on the status of preliminary assessments for these sites. According to a June 2016 letter USDA sent to EPA, preliminary assessments or their equivalent have been completed for its 251 sites. Interior informed EPA in an October 2016 letter that it has</p>	



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				developed a plan--scheduled for completion in March 2018--for obtaining additional information on the sites. After the updated list of sites is developed, Interior plans to work with EPA to determine the final steps necessary to complete a preliminary assessment for each site. We will continue to monitor EPA's and Interior's progress to address this recommendation.	
Hazardous Waste: Agencies Should Take Steps to Improve Information on USDA's and Interior's Potentially Contaminated Sites	GAO-15-35	2015-01-16	To help resolve disagreements between EPA and USDA and Interior regarding which remaining docket sites require preliminary assessments, the Administrator of EPA should direct the Office of Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse to, after completing this review, inform USDA and Interior whether the requirement to conduct a preliminary assessment at the identified sites has been met or if additional work is needed to meet this requirement	According to EPA officials and documents, in response to this recommendation, EPA's Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO) has been meeting quarterly with USDA and Interior to discuss, among other issues, whether the requirement to conduct a preliminary assessment at the identified sites has been met or if additional work is needed to meet this requirement. According to a June 2016 letter USDA sent to EPA, preliminary assessments or their equivalent have been completed for its 251 sites. Interior informed EPA in an October 2016 letter that it has developed a plan--scheduled for completion in March 2018--for obtaining additional information on the sites. After the updated list of sites is	

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				developed, Interior plans to work with EPA to determine the final steps necessary to complete a preliminary assessment for each site. We will continue to monitor EPA's and Interior's progress to address this recommendation.	
Environmental Regulation: EPA Should Improve Adherence to Guidance for Selected Elements of Regulatory Impact Analyses	GAO-14-519	2014-07-18	To improve future adherence to OMB guidance for conducting RIAs, the EPA Administrator should enhance the agency's review process for RIAs to ensure the transparency and clarity of information presented for selected elements in and across RIAs.	In May 2017, EPA reported that it is committing to have its National Center for Environmental Economics in the Office of Policy review regulatory impact analyses (RIAs) for economically significant rules and provide a written review prior to their submission to OMB, indicating progress toward implementing this recommendation. As of January 2019, GAO is keeping this recommendation open until seeing how EPA implements this commitment, including any written documentation or guidance to support this process and the type of criteria the agency plans to use for these reviews to ensure the transparency and clarity of information presented for selected elements in and across EPA's RIAs.	
Environmental Regulation: EPA Should Improve Adherence to Guidance for Selected Elements of Regulatory Impact Analyses	GAO-14-519	2014-07-18	In addition, to enhance the usefulness of EPA's RIAs, the EPA Administrator should identify and prioritize for	As of May 2017, EPA said that it continues to make progress in the spirit of this recommendation, including its consideration of the	

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			<p>research key categories of benefits and costs that the agency cannot currently monetize that, once monetized, would most enhance the agency's ability to consider economic trade-offs associated with different regulatory alternatives.</p>	<p>Science Advisory Board's (SAB) April 2017 draft report and research recommendations regarding the use of economy-wide modeling in benefit-cost analysis for environmental regulations. As of January 2019, GAO is keeping this recommendation open until it is clearer how EPA is using the SAB's work to develop its regulatory impact analyses.</p>	
<p>Drinking Water: EPA Program to Protect Underground Sources from Injection of Fluids Associated with Oil and Gas Production Needs Improvement</p>	<p>GAO-14-555</p>	<p>2014-06-27</p>	<p>To ensure that EPA's oversight of the class II program is effective at protecting drinking water sources from the underground injection of large amounts of wastewater that will be produced with increasing domestic oil and gas production, and to ensure that EPA maintains enforcement authority of state program requirements, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should (1) conduct a rulemaking to incorporate state program requirements, and changes to state program requirements, into federal regulations, and (2) at the same</p>	<p>EPA agrees with GAO's analysis that state program requirements and changes should be approved and codified in federal regulations. However, EPA does not agree with GAO's recommendation to conduct one comprehensive rulemaking to achieve this. In February 2018, EPA officials said that the agency explored alternative methods for maintaining federal enforceability under the current statutory provisions and determined that there were no viable alternatives to approving and codifying changes to state program requirements into federal regulations. Officials also told us that EPA has not determined which states have regulations or changes to regulations that have not been</p>	

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			time, evaluate and consider alternative processes to more efficiently incorporate future changes to state program requirements into federal regulations without a rulemaking.	codified and has no plans to conduct a rulemaking at this time.	
Federal Software Licenses: Better Management Needed to Achieve Significant Savings Government-Wide	GAO-14-413	2014-05-22	To ensure the effective management of software licenses, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should develop an agency-wide comprehensive policy for the management of software licenses that addresses the weaknesses we identified.	In April 2018, the Environment Protection Agency reported that it is currently taking steps to develop a comprehensive policy that will address a centralized management program of licenses, an analysis to inform decision making, education and training goals and overall management throughout the lifecycle. In addition, The Agency stated that it is still leveraging the efforts of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation project as well as its Office of Acquisition Management's consolidation of its Microsoft suite. We will follow up with the agency to obtain supporting documents and continue to monitor its progress in implementing this recommendation.	
Federal Software Licenses: Better Management Needed to Achieve Significant Savings Government-Wide	GAO-14-413	2014-05-22	To ensure the effective management of software licenses, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should employ a	In April 2018, the Environment Protection Agency reported that it is currently taking steps to develop a comprehensive policy that will address a centralized management program	

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			centralized software license management approach that is coordinated and integrated with key personnel for the majority of agency software license spending and/or enterprise-wide licenses.	of licenses. In addition, the agency stated that it is still leveraging the efforts of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation project as well as leveraging its Office of Acquisition Management's consolidation of enterprise licenses. We will follow up with the agency to obtain supporting documents and continue to monitor its progress in implementing this recommendation.	
Federal Software Licenses: Better Management Needed to Achieve Significant Savings Government-Wide	GAO-14-413	2014-05-22	To ensure the effective management of software licenses, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should establish a comprehensive inventory of software licenses using automated tools for the majority of agency software license spending and/or enterprise-wide licenses.	In April 2018, The Environmental Protection Agency reported that it is currently leveraging its Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program for a comprehensive software license inventory. The Agency also reported that this comprehensive inventory will be provided via an automated dashboard. We will follow up with the agency to obtain supporting documents and continue to monitor its progress in implementing this recommendation.	
Federal Software Licenses: Better Management Needed to Achieve Significant Savings Government-Wide	GAO-14-413	2014-05-22	To ensure the effective management of software licenses, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should regularly track and maintain a comprehensive inventory of software licenses	In April 2018, the Environment Protection Agency reported that it is currently leveraging its Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program for an automated tool that will establish a comprehensive software license inventory. We will follow up with the	

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			using automated tools and metrics.	agency to obtain supporting documents and continue to monitor its progress in implementing this recommendation.	
Federal Software Licenses: Better Management Needed to Achieve Significant Savings Government-Wide	GAO-14-413	2014-05-22	To ensure the effective management of software licenses, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should analyze agency-wide software license data, such as costs, benefits, usage, and trending data, to identify opportunities to reduce costs and better inform investment decision making.	In April 2018, the Environment Protection Agency reported that it is currently leveraging its Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program for a comprehensive software license inventory by the second quarter of fiscal year 2018. However, no supporting documentation was provided. The agency also stated that it is currently conducting an analysis of licenses and maintenance with regards to category management to determine the current spend environment and visibility within the agency to develop strategies for addressing each platform. We will follow up with the agency to obtain supporting documentation and continue to monitor its progress in implementing this recommendation.	
Federal Software Licenses: Better Management Needed to Achieve Significant Savings Government-Wide	GAO-14-413	2014-05-22	To ensure the effective management of software licenses, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should provide software license management training to	In April 2018, the Environment Protection Agency reported that it is working to develop a robust training curriculum that addresses all software license requirements including but not limited to negotiations, laws and regulations, and contract terms and	

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			appropriate agency personnel addressing contract terms and conditions, negotiations, laws and regulations, acquisition, security planning, and configuration management.	conditions department wide. We will follow up with the agency to obtain supporting documents and continue to monitor its progress in implementing this recommendation.	
Chemical Safety: Actions Needed to Improve Federal Oversight of Facilities with Ammonium Nitrate	GAO-14-274	2014-05-19	To strengthen federal oversight of facilities with ammonium nitrate, the Secretary of Labor and the Administrator of EPA should direct OSHA and EPA, respectively, to consider revising their related regulations to cover ammonium nitrate and jointly develop a plan to require high risk facilities with ammonium nitrate to assess the risks and implement safeguards to prevent accidents involving this chemical.	In January 2017, EPA issued a final rule to modify its Risk Management Program (RMP) regulations. The agency decided not to propose any revisions to the list of regulated substances and therefore, did not address ammonium nitrate in the revised regulations.	
Clean Water Act: Changes Needed If Key EPA Program Is to Help Fulfill the Nation's Water Quality Goals	GAO-14-80	2013-12-05	To enhance the likelihood that TMDLs support the nation's waters' attainment of water quality standards and to strengthen water quality management, the Administrator of EPA should develop and issue new regulations requiring that TMDLs include additional elements--and	In February 2018, EPA officials stated that it has taken several actions that change the focus of the total maximum daily loads (TMDL) program to focus efforts on implementing TMDLs. First, EPA developed a TMDL Vision document to focus on integrating and implementing different efforts to restore and protect the nation's aquatic resources.	

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			<p>consider requiring the elements that are now optional--specifically, elements reflecting key features identified by NRC as necessary for attaining water quality standards, such as comprehensive identification of impairment and plans to monitor water bodies to verify that water quality is improving.</p>	<p>Second, EPA has held regional meetings to discuss different TMDL topics such as monitoring, implementation, and reasonable assurance. Included in these discussions were good practices and examples. EPA officials stated that these actions have changed the focus of the program in the place of regulations. We agree that these actions are helpful and can take the agency and states in the direction of improving the TMDL program. However, the actions do not carry the force of regulations and we believe that the problems of nonpoint source pollution require stronger action such as regulations to be resolved.</p>	
<p>Information Technology: Additional OMB and Agency Actions Are Needed to Achieve Portfolio Savings</p>	<p>GAO-14-65</p>	<p>2013-11-06</p>	<p>To improve the agency's implementation of PortfolioStat, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should direct the CIO to develop a complete commodity IT baseline.</p>	<p>In September 2016, we reported that the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Registry of Environmental Protection Agency Applications, Models and Databases (READ) system had a complete inventory of enterprise IT and business systems--two of three categories of IT assets that make up a commodity IT baseline--and that the agency had processes in place to regularly update this inventory to ensure its completeness (see GAO-16-511). We are following up with EPA to obtain its inventory</p>	



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				of IT infrastructure systems--the third commodity IT category--and determine the agency's process to ensure the completeness of this inventory.	
Information Technology: Additional OMB and Agency Actions Are Needed to Achieve Portfolio Savings	GAO-14-65	2013-11-06	To improve the agency's implementation of PortfolioStat, in future reporting to OMB, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should direct the CIO to fully describe the following PortfolioStat action plan elements: (1) consolidate commodity IT spending under the agency CIO; (2) establish targets for commodity IT spending reductions and deadlines for meeting those targets; and (3) establish criteria for identifying wasteful, low-value, or duplicative investments.	In November 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reported making progress in addressing the three action plan elements through implementation of the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) and efforts to assess applications in its inventory. However, EPA did not provide documentation describing the action plan items. We are following up with the agency to obtain this documentation.	
Information Technology: Additional OMB and Agency Actions Are Needed to Achieve Portfolio Savings	GAO-14-65	2013-11-06	To improve the agency's implementation of PortfolioStat, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should direct the CIO to report on the agency's progress in consolidating the managed print	Between July and December 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reported that it had implemented a managed print service contract for headquarters in 2014 and was preparing to award a new contract to also cover its regions. The agency also	

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			services and strategic sourcing of end user computing to shared services as part of the OMB integrated data collection quarterly reporting until completed.	reported that it plans to use one of the government-wide contracts identified in OMB's policy on improving the acquisition and management of common IT for its end user computing needs. EPA, however, did not provide documentation supporting these efforts. We are following up with the agency to obtain this documentation.	
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative: Further Actions Would Result in More Useful Assessments and Help Address Factors That Limit Progress	GAO-13-797	2013-09-27	To address challenges the Task Force faces in producing comprehensive and useful assessments of progress and addressing factors that may limit GLRI progress, the EPA Administrator, in coordination with the Task Force, as appropriate, should establish an adaptive management plan that includes all of the key elements of adaptive management and provides details on how these elements will be implemented.	In March 2018, EPA provided to GAO a draft of the final report from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Adaptive Management Pilot Project. The report did not recommend changing the adaptive management plan from what was in use when GAO issued this recommendation. GAO will review the final report when it is issued.	
Pesticides: EPA Should Take Steps to Improve Its Oversight of Conditional Registrations	GAO-13-145	2013-08-08	To improve EPA's management of the conditional registration process, the Administrator of EPA should direct the Director of the Office of Pesticide Programs to	In fiscal year 2017, EPA reported that until upgrades to the Office of Pesticide Programs' (OPP) database architecture are complete in fiscal year 2018, the agency cannot complete plans to automate data related to	

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			complete plans to automate data related to conditional registrations to more readily track the status of these registrations and related registrant and agency actions and identify potential problems requiring management attention.	conditional registrations. The agency informed us that plans are currently underway to improve the functionality and accuracy of OPP databases, including the tracking of information on conditional registration. As of May 2018, we are continuing to review EPA's efforts to respond to this recommendation.	
Chemical Assessments: An Agencywide Strategy May Help EPA Address Unmet Needs for Integrated Risk Information System Assessments	GAO-13-369	2013-05-10	To ensure that EPA maximizes its limited resources and addresses the statutory, regulatory, and programmatic needs of EPA program offices and regions when IRIS toxicity assessments are not available, and once demand for the IRIS Program is determined, the EPA Administrator should direct the Deputy Administrator, in coordination with EPA's Science Advisor, to develop an agencywide strategy to address the unmet needs of EPA program offices and regions that includes, at a minimum: (1) coordination across EPA offices and with other federal research agencies to help identify and fill data gaps that preclude the agency from	As of September 2018, EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program officials told GAO that they are working with EPA program and regional offices to build capacity for applying systematic review in toxicity and risk assessments. To date, EPA has not provided GAO with documentation of an agencywide strategy for identifying data gaps or coordinating systematic review procedures; rather, the efforts led by the IRIS Program are ad hoc. EPA has also not produced agencywide guidance on alternative sources of toxicity information when IRIS values are not available, applicable, or current. According to interviews with program and regional offices, some offices have developed their own hierarchies and criteria for alternative sources of toxicity information; while these hierarchies may be similar, they are	

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			conducting IRIS toxicity assessments, and (2) guidance that describes alternative sources of toxicity information and when it would be appropriate to use them when IRIS values are not available, applicable, or current.	not agencywide guidance. Until EPA produces documentation that shows (1) coordination across EPA offices and with other federal research agencies to help identify and fill data gaps that preclude the agency from conducting IRIS toxicity assessments, and (2) guidance on alternative sources of toxicity information and when it would be appropriate to use them when IRIS values are not available, applicable, or current, GAO will keep this recommendation open.	
Toxic Substances: EPA Has Increased Efforts to Assess and Control Chemicals but Could Strengthen Its Approach	GAO-13-249	2013-03-22	To better position EPA to collect chemical toxicity and exposure-related data and ensure chemical safety under existing TSCA authority, while balancing its workload, and to better position EPA to ensure chemical safety under existing TSCA authority, the Administrator of EPA should direct the appropriate offices to develop strategies for addressing challenges that impede the agency's ability to meet its goal of ensuring chemical safety. At a minimum, the strategies should	As of December 2018, while there have been fundamental changes in EPA's approach to chemicals management, this recommendation remains open. Specifically, Congress amended the Toxic Substances Control Act TSCA (TSCA) of 1976 by passing the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act in 2016 in ways that fundamentally changed and expanded EPA's approach to domestic chemicals management, including authorizing EPA to review existing and new chemicals. According to EPA, in carrying out the statutory requirements for conducting risk evaluations for chemicals, the Office of Chemical Safety and	

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			<p>address challenges associated with: (1) obtaining toxicity and exposure data needed to conduct ongoing and future TSCA Work Plan risk assessments, (2) gaining access to toxicity and exposure data provided to the European Chemicals Agency, (3) working with processors and processor associations to obtain exposure-related data, (4) banning or limiting the use of chemicals under section 6 of TSCA and planned actions for overcoming these challenges-- including a description of other actions the agency plans to pursue in lieu of banning or limiting the use of chemicals, and (5) identifying the resources needed to conduct risk assessments and implement risk management decisions in order to meet its goal of ensuring chemical safety.</p>	<p>Pollution Prevention (OSCPP) (the EPA office that oversees the TSCA program) has engaged other EPA offices in a variety of ways to obtain information necessary to conduct risk evaluations and to leverage expertise and experience of other experts within EPA. In addition, according to EPA, OCSPP has implemented other ways of addressing challenges associated with the following, which were identified in our original recommendation: (1) obtaining toxicity and exposure data needed to conduct ongoing and future TSCA Work Plan risk assessments for existing chemicals; (2) gaining access to toxicity and exposure data provided to the European Chemicals Agency; (3) working with processors and processor associations to obtain exposure-related data; (4) banning or limiting the use of chemicals under section 6 of TSCA; and (5) identifying the resources needed to conduct risk assessments and implement risk management decisions in order to meet its goal of ensuring chemical safety. Although EPA officials believe that our 2013 findings and recommendations regarding impediments</p>	

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				<p>to the agency's ability to assess and control toxic chemicals under the previous statute have less relevance now than they did when issued, we have ongoing concerns about the sufficiency of resources to implement TSCA, as amended. In our report, we noted that many of the challenges EPA faced were rooted in TSCA's regulatory framework, and that we had previously suggested that Congress consider making statutory changes. Until such changes were made, we recommended that EPA take certain actions, but the statute has now been amended. EPA's implementation of the new law will determine whether this recommendation can be closed. We remain particularly concerned that EPA has not demonstrated a commitment to identify resources needed to conduct risk assessments and implement risk management decisions. The Lautenberg Act increased EPA's responsibility for regulating chemicals and in turn, its workload. Partially due to the increased workload, some EPA officials told us they have concerns about staff capacity. Staff in the office that implements TSCA said</p>	

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				they do not have sufficient resources to do their work. This office is also drawing on the staff of other EPA offices such as the IRIS Program in order to meet deadlines. EPA recently used authority under the Lautenberg Act to finalize a rule collecting fees from companies, but EPA officials are uncertain how much the fees rule will generate the first year, though they believe that over the course of a few years, the amount of money generated should stabilize.	
Organizational Transformation: Enterprise Architecture Value Needs to Be Measured and Reported	GAO-12-791	2012-09-26	To enhance federal agencies' ability to realize enterprise architecture benefits, the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, the Air Force, the Army, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Homeland Security, the Interior, Labor, the Navy, State, Transportation, the Treasury, and Veterans Affairs; the Attorney General; the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Small Business	As of February 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency had not implemented this recommendation and did not have a specific plan to do so. In March 2014, the agency submitted its Enterprise Roadmap to the Office of Management and Budget, which included metrics associated with potential outcomes related to its enterprise architecture efforts, such as cost savings gained from consolidating and sharing services. However, the agency had not established steps to be followed for measuring architecture outcomes. Furthermore, according to its May 2015 Enterprise Roadmap, the agency no longer planned to measure architecture-related outcomes.	

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			Administration; the Commissioners of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Social Security Administration; and the Directors of the National Science Foundation and the Office of Personnel Management should fully establish an approach for measuring enterprise architecture outcomes, including a documented method (i.e., steps to be followed) and metrics that are measurable, meaningful, repeatable, consistent, actionable, and aligned with the agency's enterprise architecture's strategic goals and intended purpose.	Nonetheless, we will continue to monitor the agency's efforts to implement the recommendation.	
Organizational Transformation: Enterprise Architecture Value Needs to Be Measured and Reported	GAO-12-791	2012-09-26	To enhance federal agencies' ability to realize enterprise architecture benefits, the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, the Air Force, the Army, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Homeland Security, the Interior, Labor, the Navy, State, Transportation, the Treasury, and	The Environmental Protection Agency has not implemented this recommendation. In March 2014, the agency submitted to the Office of Management and Budget its Enterprise Roadmap, which identified outcomes associated with its enterprise architecture efforts. For example, the agency reported cost savings achieved in fiscal year 2013 related to consolidating and sharing services.	



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			<p>Veterans Affairs; the Attorney General; the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Small Business Administration; the Commissioners of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Social Security Administration; and the Directors of the National Science Foundation and the Office of Personnel Management should periodically measure and report enterprise architecture outcomes and benefits to top agency officials (i.e., executives with authority to commit resources or make changes to the program) and to OMB.</p>	<p>However, the agency did not demonstrate that it reliably measured the outcome (i.e., it did not provide supporting documentation). More recently, according to its May 2015 Enterprise Roadmap, the agency no longer planned to measure architecture-related outcomes. As of February 2018, the agency had not demonstrated that it had taken additional actions to address this recommendation. Nonetheless, we continue to believe that it is important that the agency measure the value of its enterprise architecture and will monitor its efforts to implement the recommendation.</p>	
<p>Nonpoint Source Water Pollution: Greater Oversight and Additional Data Needed for Key EPA Water Program</p>	<p>GAO-12-335</p>	<p>2012-05-31</p>	<p>To help protect the quality of our nation's water resources, and to strengthen EPA's implementation of its responsibilities under the Clean Water Act's section 319 nonpoint source pollution control program, the Administrator of EPA should, in</p>	<p>In July 2016, we issued an update on our recommendations saying that EPA planned to change the program's measures of effectiveness. In June 2018, an EPA official said that the agency is working to significantly reduce the number of measures reported by the Office of Water by two-thirds, which will</p>	

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			<p>revising section 319 guidelines to states, and in addition to existing statutorily required reporting measures, emphasize measures that (1) more accurately reflect the overall health of targeted water bodies (e.g., the number, kind, and condition of living organisms) and (2) demonstrate states' focus on protecting high-quality water bodies, where appropriate.</p>	<p>impact the 319 program's ability to maintain current or create new measures. As a result, the 319 program will not pursue adding a new measure as we recommended. However, according to the official, the program is seeking to revise and broaden its measures in line with GAO's recommendation. Specifically, EPA revised its WQ-10 measure to capture varying types of nonpoint source success stories and to better account for removing nonpoint source impairments in individual waterbodies. According to EPA, the changes also enable it to report on different forms of water quality improvement, including those water quality standards restored that are based on state-specific biocriteria. Additionally, the program has made changes to its GRTS program to track work that is conducted to protect high-quality waters. According to EPA officials, they will also develop in 2019 a compendium of 319-funded protection projects and approaches to further inform nonpoint source protection activities. This will allow the agency to report on this work over time as it gathers more robust data.</p>	

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Chemical Assessments: Challenges Remain with EPA's Integrated Risk Information System Program	GAO-12-42	2011-12-09	To better ensure the credibility of IRIS assessments by enhancing their timeliness and certainty, the EPA Administrator should require the Office of Research and Development to assess the feasibility and appropriateness of the established time frames for each step in the IRIS assessment process and determine whether different time frames should be established, based on complexity or other criteria, for different types of IRIS assessments.	As of September 2018, EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program officials have begun producing "fit for purpose" chemical assessments, intended to help the Program produce more targeted assessments on a faster timeline for EPA Program Offices. In addition, IRIS staff have begun using project management software to better plan assessment timelines and to better allocate staff time to work on assessments and related tasks. However, GAO has not received further documentation from IRIS Program officials, such as published guidance or other materials outlining the new "fit for purpose" timeframes, including documentation showing the scope of assessments currently underway and how that scope will translate to timeframes (e.g., evidence maps, level of effort assessments, and project plans for assessments in progress). GAO will leave this recommendation open until such documentation is available as well as information communicating assessments' progress and demonstrating a commitment to adjust timeframes based on	

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Chemical Assessments: Challenges Remain with EPA's Integrated Risk Information System Program	GAO-12-42	2011-12-09	To better ensure the credibility of IRIS assessments by enhancing their timeliness and certainty, the EPA Administrator should require the Office of Research and Development, should different time frames be necessary, to establish a written policy that clearly describes the applicability of the time frames for each type of IRIS assessment and ensures that the time frames are realistic and provide greater predictability to stakeholders.	complexity or other criteria.  As of September 2018, EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program officials have begun producing "fit for purpose" chemical assessments, intended to help the Program produce more targeted assessments on a faster timeline for EPA program and regional offices. Interviews with EPA Program Offices indicate that IRIS "clients" (EPA program and regional offices) are aware of new timelines and receive monthly updates on assessment progress via a conference call. However, EPA has not produced a formal memo or documentation from IRIS Program management identifying how timelines are decided for each assessment (including the goal to complete all of the internal Program and National Center for Environmental Assessment stages of the assessment process within 2 years). GAO will leave this recommendation open until such documentation is available.	
Chemical Assessments: Challenges Remain with EPA's Integrated Risk Information System Program	GAO-12-42	2011-12-09	To ensure that current and accurate information on chemicals that EPA plans to assess	As of September 2018, EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program was waiting on results of an EPA-wide survey of	

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			through IRIS is available to IRIS users--including stakeholders such as EPA program and regional offices, other federal agencies, and the public--the EPA Administrator should direct the Office of Research and Development to annually publish the IRIS agenda in the Federal Register each fiscal year.	chemical assessment needs to incorporate information into the IRIS workload (as appropriate) and the "Assessments in Development" page on the IRIS Website. GAO will leave this recommendation open until such information is available.	
Chemical Assessments: Challenges Remain with EPA's Integrated Risk Information System Program	GAO-12-42	2011-12-09	To ensure that current and accurate information on chemicals that EPA plans to assess through IRIS is available to IRIS users--including stakeholders such as EPA program and regional offices, other federal agencies, and the public--the EPA Administrator should direct the Office of Research and Development to indicate in published IRIS agendas which chemicals EPA is actively assessing and when EPA plans to start assessments of the other listed chemicals.	As of September 2018, EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program was waiting on results of an EPA-wide survey of chemical assessment needs to incorporate information into the "Assessments in Development" page on the IRIS Website. GAO will leave this recommendation open until the IRIS Program can demonstrate that it is communicating to the public current and accurate information on which chemicals EPA is actively assessing and when EPA plans to start assessments of the other listed chemicals.	
Chemical Assessments: Challenges Remain with EPA's Integrated Risk Information System Program	GAO-12-42	2011-12-09	To ensure that current and accurate information on chemicals that EPA plans to assess	As of September 2018, EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program website indicated that the information previously	

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			<p>through IRIS is available to IRIS users--including stakeholders such as EPA program and regional offices, other federal agencies, and the public--the EPA Administrator should direct the Office of Research and Development to update the IRIS Substance Assessment Tracking System (IRISTrack) to display all current information on the status of assessments of chemicals on the IRIS agenda, including projected and actual start dates, and projected and actual dates for completion of steps in the IRIS process, and keep this information current.</p>	<p>contained in IRISTrack has been moved to a public-facing IRIS website, which includes a list of chemicals currently under assessment and identifies their stage of assessment. GAO will leave this recommendation open until the agency demonstrates that updates are routinely posted in a timely manner.</p>	
<p>Drinking Water: Unreliable State Data Limit EPA's Ability to Target Enforcement Priorities and Communicate Water Systems' Performance</p>	<p>GAO-11-381</p>	<p>2011-06-17</p>	<p>To improve EPA's ability to oversee the states' implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act and provide Congress and the public with more complete and accurate information on compliance, the Administrator of EPA should resume data verification audits to routinely evaluate the quality of selected</p>	<p>As of May 2017, EPA reported that it had not resumed its data verification audits due to budgetary constraints, but was continuing on-site file reviews to support efficient and effective state programs. EPA completed 5 file reviews in 2015, 7 in 2016, and was planning to complete 10 in 2017. According to EPA, budgetary constraints may affect its ability to reach this goal. According to the</p>	

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			<p>drinking water data on health-based and monitoring violations that the states provide to EPA. These audits should also evaluate the quality of data on the enforcement actions that states and other primacy agencies have taken to correct violations.</p>	<p>agency, EPA continues to focus on developing its Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) Prime database, which it claims will reduce state burden, support effective management and prioritization of resources, and will enhance data quality and support the possibility of building an electronic data verification protocol. EPA said it plans to have the system operational in 2018. In addition, EPA said that it continues to provide training sessions as well as identify best practices that file reviewers can use to enhance file review implementation. For 2017-2018, EPA plans to continue quarterly national training events. A July 2017 report by EPA's Office of the Inspector General concluded that limitations to EPA's oversight tools impede the agency's ability to conduct consistent oversight of the national drinking water program and reduce the reliability of its monitoring and reporting data. The Inspector General did not make any recommendations because it concluded the agency is taking steps to address the shortcomings. For example, according to the Inspector General's</p>	

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				<p>report, EPA released the Compliance Monitoring Data Portal in September 2016. EPA water officials said the portal will enable public water systems and laboratories to report drinking water data electronically to primacy agencies. Utah became the first state to use the portal in March 2017 and EPA staff anticipate that five additional states will begin using the portal by the end of 2017. EPA anticipates this system will lead to fewer reporting errors, improved data quality, and reduced time needed to report state data to EPA.</p>	
<p>Drinking Water: Unreliable State Data Limit EPA's Ability to Target Enforcement Priorities and Communicate Water Systems' Performance</p>	<p>GAO-11-381</p>	<p>2011-06-17</p>	<p>To improve EPA's ability to oversee the states' implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act and provide Congress and the public with more complete and accurate information on compliance, the Administrator of EPA should work with the states to establish a goal, or goals, for the completeness and accuracy of data on monitoring violations. In setting these goals, EPA may want to consider whether certain types of monitoring violations merit</p>	<p>As of May 2017, EPA has not worked with states to establish a national goal for the quality of monitoring violations. EPA stated that, without the ability to conduct on-site data verifications using a statistically-based sample size, it is unable to derive a goal that would capture both completeness of state reporting to EPA and whether the states correctly assigned a violation for missed monitoring. EPA said that it intends to work with states to evaluate the establishment of a monitoring data quality goal once the new Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) NextGen data</p>	



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			<p>specific targets. For example, the agency may decide that a goal for the states to completely and accurately report when required monitoring was not done should differ from a goal for reporting when monitoring was done but not reported on time.</p>	<p>system has been developed and electronic data verification functions are incorporated into the system. In April 2015, EPA indicated that the agency intends to separate monitoring violations from reporting violations in the new SDWIS Primacy Agency (Prime) data system. According to EPA, this will enable the primacy agencies and EPA to better understand the nature of system violations and with the violations delineated in this manner, EPA will be able to consider developing goals for monitoring and reporting violations. As of May 2017, EPA is scheduled to have SDWIS Prime available for testing in September 2017 and available for state users at the end of March 2018. EPA will consider GAO's recommendation once SDWIS Prime is fully operational and it is able to better establish such a goal.</p>	
<p>Drinking Water: Unreliable State Data Limit EPA's Ability to Target Enforcement Priorities and Communicate Water Systems' Performance</p>	<p>GAO-11-381</p>	<p>2011-06-17</p>	<p>To improve EPA's ability to oversee the states' implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act and provide Congress and the public with more complete and accurate information on compliance, the Administrator of EPA should</p>	<p>In August 2017, EPA told GAO that it continues to use a variety of tools and resources to identify strategies that will enhance how the agency conveys to the public information on drinking water quality and potential health risks associated with exposure to contaminants. With</p>	

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			<p>consider whether EPA's performance measures for community water systems could be constructed to more clearly communicate the aggregate public health risk posed by these systems' noncompliance with SDWA and progress in having those systems return to compliance in a timely manner.</p>	<p>regard to GAO's recommendation, EPA told us it had previously collaborated with the EPA Regional managers to identify language that would enhance the communication of aggregate public health risk to consumers in regards to community water system measures. EPA developed the measure because it describes the percentage of people served by community water system that receive drinking water that meets all health-based drinking water standards, accounting for the duration of violations that occurred. EPA piloted this measure in Fiscal Year 2007 as an indicator measure. In Fiscal Year 2008, the measure was elevated to a strategic plan measure with established targets. After receiving positive response regarding this measure, in Fiscal Year 2015, the agency developed a measure for tribal community water systems. According to the agency, EPA will continue to take comments on existing and future measures during its 5 year strategic plan reviews.</p>	
Safe Drinking Water Act: EPA Should Improve Implementation of Requirements on Whether to Regulate	GAO-11-254	2011-05-27	To increase EPA's consistency, transparency, and clarity in implementing the Safe Drinking	As of June 2018, EPA has taken no further action on this recommendation; as a result it remains open and GAO will continue	

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Additional Contaminants			Water Act in a way that better assures the public of safe drinking water, and to systematically implement the statutory requirement to consider for regulation the contaminants that present the greatest public health concern, the EPA Administrator should require that the Office of Water to develop a coordinated process for obtaining both the occurrence and health effects data that may be needed for the agency to make informed regulatory determinations on these priority contaminants.	to monitor EPA's progress. In May 2017, while EPA cited the January 2016 document, "EPA's Protocol for the Regulatory Determinations 3," that includes clearer, more explicit description of the occurrence data EPA uses and the health assessment sources, it does not address the recommendation's intent that EPA develop a coordinated process for obtaining both the occurrence and health effects data that may be needed for the agency to make informed regulatory determinations on priority contaminants. Since most, if not all of the sources cited are data that EPA was using at the time the report was issued, GAO is keeping this recommendation open. As GAO reported, the approach EPA currently uses does not provide the agency with all of the data it needs in a timely manner to support determinations for some priority contaminants.	
Safe Drinking Water Act: EPA Should Improve Implementation of Requirements on Whether to Regulate Additional Contaminants	GAO-11-254	2011-05-27	In light of EPA's decisions to issue health advisories in conjunction with determinations to not regulate certain contaminants that have been detected in some public water systems at levels of public	As of June 2018, EPA has taken no further action on this recommendation; as a result it remains open and GAO will continue to monitor EPA's progress. In May 2017, EPA indicated that its Drinking Water Standards and Health	

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			<p>health concern, the EPA Administrator should (1) determine whether the Office of Water's use of health advisories provides sufficient information on these unregulated contaminants to support timely and effective actions by states, localities, public water systems, and the public to ensure the safety of public drinking water, and (2) if not, direct the Office of Water to develop a plan to more effectively communicate such information to these entities.</p>	<p>Advisories tables provide a summary of previously published concentrations of drinking water contaminants that are protective of public health, and that the agency periodically updates these tables to summarize health advisories and regulations published to date. Since the table was last updated in 2012, and work is underway to revise it and make the information more accessible, GAO will monitor EPA's progress before closing this recommendation.</p>	
<p>Environmental Protection Agency: EPA Needs to Complete a Strategy for Its Library Network to Meet Users' Needs</p>	<p>GAO-10-947</p>	<p>2010-09-30</p>	<p>To ensure that EPA's library network continues to meet its users' needs, the Administrator of EPA should, in future assistance agreements, make explicit that EPA can include in the agency's public online database, without obtaining prior permission from the copyright holder, any documents produced under the agreements.</p>	<p>EPA released its Plan to Increase Access to Results of EPA-Funded Scientific Research; dated November 29, 2016. According to the plan, its purpose is to describe steps that EPA will take to increase the availability of the results of EPA-funded research to the scientific community, environmental policy makers, other stakeholders, and the public in order to accelerate scientific breakthroughs that support the agency's mission and policy making efforts. The plan notes that EPA will create a Forum on Increasing Public Access to EPA Research to implement</p>	

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				<p>the plan, and the forum should be established within 4 months after approval of the plan. The plan includes language stating that regulatory licenses for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements allow the agency to provide the public with access. Upon full implementation, EPA plans to develop extramural award terms and provide guidance to future award recipients and contractors regarding public access to publications, including refraining from signing any agreements with publishers that purport to restrict EPA's license rights, according to EPA.</p>	
<p>Environmental Protection Agency: EPA Needs to Complete a Strategy for Its Library Network to Meet Users' Needs</p>	<p>GAO-10-947</p>	<p>2010-09-30</p>	<p>To ensure that EPA's library network continues to meet its users' needs, and for future assistance agreements where EPA cannot make such an arrangement, EPA should digitize documents produced under the agreements and make them available to federal employees and other authorized users for federal government purposes.</p>	<p>EPA released its Plan to Increase Access to Results of EPA-Funded Scientific Research; dated November 29, 2016. According to the plan, its purpose is to describe steps that EPA will take to increase the availability of the results of EPA-funded research to the scientific community, environmental policy makers, other stakeholders, and the public in order to accelerate scientific breakthroughs that support the agency's mission and policy making efforts. The plan notes that within 4 months of the approval of the plan, EPA will begin developing</p>	

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				<p>additional processes, infrastructure, language, and training needed to increase public access to EPA-funded extramural research publications and data. Once adopted, implementation will begin prospectively with 2018 funded extramural requests for applications for grants, contracts, and cooperative/assistance agreements, according to the plan.</p>	
<p>Chemical Assessments: Low Productivity and New Interagency Review Process Limit the Usefulness and Credibility of EPA's Integrated Risk Information System</p>	<p>GAO-08-440</p>	<p>2008-03-07</p>	<p>To develop timely chemical risk information that EPA needs to effectively conduct its mission, the Administrator, EPA, should require the Office of Research and Development to re-evaluate its draft proposed changes to the IRIS assessment process in light of the issues raised in this report and ensure that any revised process periodically assesses the level of resources that should be dedicated to this significant program to meet user needs and maintain a viable IRIS database.</p>	<p>As of September 2018, EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program officials told GAO that they have drafted and sent for Agency review a "Handbook for Developing IRIS Assessments," intended to guide staff through the sequential stages of the IRIS assessment process. Since January 2017, IRIS Program staff have used project management techniques and software intended to help Program leadership better understand and utilize resources and monitor assessment progress. However, until the IRIS Program provides documentation demonstrating a stable IRIS process that periodically assesses the level of resources that should be dedicated to the program to meet user needs and maintain a viable IRIS database, and finalizes the Handbook, GAO will</p>	

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				leave this recommendation open.	
Drinking Water: EPA Should Strengthen Ongoing Efforts to Ensure That Consumers Are Protected from Lead Contamination	GAO-06-148	2006-01-04	The Administrator, EPA, should take a number of steps to further protect the American public from elevated lead levels in drinking water. Specifically, to improve EPA's ability to oversee implementation of the lead rule and assess compliance and enforcement activities, EPA should ensure that data on water systems' test results, corrective action milestones, and violations are current, accurate, and complete.	<p>In June 2017, EPA reported to GAO that the agency had been working with states through face-to-face trainings and webinars on the reporting of milestone data. GAO will continue to monitor these efforts and reevaluate whether water systems' test results, corrective action milestones and violations are current, accurate and complete subsequent to the completion of the Compliance Monitoring Data Portal and the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) Prime, described briefly below. However, until these new tools are complete, the status of this recommendation remains open.</p> <p>According to EPA, SDWIS Prime will be available for testing in September 2017 and for state use at the end of March 2018. In an earlier update to GAO in June 2016, EPA highlighted several of its efforts to improve data quality, noting that it had given greater scrutiny to such improvements due to recent concerns about elevated lead in drinking water. For example, its SDWIS regional coordinators review all SDWIS data submissions for accuracy and timeliness</p>	

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				<p>before approving submittals to the agency. In addition, EPA provides the Regions and the States with a data quality matrix report that gives metrics on the accuracy and timeliness of the last submission, after each quarterly submission. The agency has also focused on promoting electronic reporting of drinking water data through development of the Compliance Monitoring Data Portal and is developing SDWIS Prime to improve state program efficiency, automate candidate violation notifications, increase data submission quality, and promote reporting of compliance monitoring data.</p>	



**EPA OIG Open Recommendations and Corrective Actions**

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15-P00290-007	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Chief Information Officer: 5. Implement the recommendation of the EPAs Information Security Task Force to manage the vulnerability management program.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: 2. Half of the Information Security Officer (ISO) Role-Based Training (RBT) program was implemented in FY 2017. The complete ISO RBT program will be implemented by 9/30/2018. Contractor oversight training will be implemented by 9/30/2018. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2015-09-21
17-P00344-007	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Environmental Information: 3. Work with the Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management to implement a process that requires appropriate Agency personnel to maintain a listing of contractor personnel who have significant information security responsibilities required to take role-based training. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OEI agrees with the revised recommendation, with a few clarifications. First, we would ask that the recommendation be changed from “Implement a process” to state that “OEI will work with the Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management to implement a process.” <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	2017-07-31
10-100029-130	<p>Recommendation 1: 27. We recommend that OCFO ensure that all new financial management systems (including the IFMS replacement system) and those undergoing upgrades include a system requirement that the fielded system include an automated control to enforce separation of duties. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2015-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 27.9(REVISED) OTS will modify Compass user profiles to create specific security roles to allow Compass Security Officers to better manage user access. Update 1/7/2016 Notified OIG 1/7/2016 that, Per OTS, the date for CA is extended to 12/31/2017, "Due to other high priority projects such as Compass Version Enhancement and the Accounting Code Structure, OCFO was not able to allocate resources for this task. OTS will seek resources and enhance the Access Request Form application to add additional controls and logic to comply with the separation of duties policy." <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-2: <i>Planned: 2015-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 27.10 (REVISED) OTS will enhance the Access Request Form application to add additional controls and automatic logic to check for approved waivers on File to prevent users to submit security options that violated the separation of duties policy. Update 1/7/2016 Notified OIG 1/7/2016 that, Per OTS, the date for CA is extended to 12/31/2017, "Due to other high priority projects</p>	2009-11-16

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	such as Compass Version Enhancement and the Accounting Code Structure, OCFO was not able to allocate resources for this task. OTS will seek resources and enhance the Access Request Form application to add additional controls and logic to comply with the separation of duties policy." <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
16-F00040-130	<p>Recommendation 1: 26. Implement an internal control process for transferring the management of an applications user access to the Application Management Staff.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2017-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  26.1 Upon availability of resources and completion of other high priority IT projects (i.e., CVE and Account Code Structure Project), OCFO will transfer the management of all application user access processes to the Office of Technology Solutions, Application Management Staff. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 27. Conduct an inventory of OCFO systems managed by the Application Management Staff and create or update supporting access management documentation for each application.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2017-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  27.1 Upon availability of resources and completion of other high priority IT projects (i.e., CVE and ACS), OCFO will conduct an inventory of OCFO systems managed by OTS/AMS and create or update supporting access management documentation for each application. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: 36. Complete the corrective actions previously identified in Table 4.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2016-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  36.1 See below for information for Recommendations 37 thru 39 for the agency's planned actions to complete these recommendations. (Note: This CA will complete once all the CAs 37 thru 39 are completed.) December 2017 Update: CR 3020 which will address CA 28 has been deferred until further notice. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 4: 38. Follow the terms in the legal source documents when recording interest by ensuring interest is recorded in the system when a receivable becomes past due, either through Compass automatic calculations or manual interest calculations prepared by CFC.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2016-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  38.1 CFC will work with OTS to explore the level-of- effort needed for Compass to automatically accrue interest when a Superfund debt becomes delinquent. Until this is changed in Compass, staff will continue to manually uncheck the waiver flag once a debt becomes delinquent. December 2017 Update: CR 3020 will address this CA and is currently deferred until further notice. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2015-11-16
16-P00333-130	Recommendation 1: Rec. 4 - 4. Modify the EPAs payroll and time and attendance system to include the enhanced internal controls,	2016-09-27

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	<p>preventing employees from accumulating Religious Compensatory Time hours inconsistent with revised policies and procedures.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  The OCFO will coordinate with the Office of Administration and Resources Management and the Department of Interior’s Interior Business Center, a shared service payroll provider, to implement necessary changes to the payroll system based on the revised Office of Human Resources policy. Once the requirements are defined, the OCFO will align the time and attendance system to interface with the modified payroll system. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
17-F00046-130	<p>Recommendation 1: Prepare a comprehensive quarterly reconciliation of Superfund special accounts general ledger balances to the special accounts database detail.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2016-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  3.1 - The agency will conduct the quarterly reconciliation of Superfund Special Accounts general ledger to the Special Accounts database detail. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Work with the Compass Financials service provider to establish controls for creating and locking administrative accounts.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2021-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  9.1 - The agency will work with the service provider to analyze alternatives for controls and establish an action plan. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: Work with the Compass Financials service provider to develop and implement a methodology to monitor accounts with administrative capabilities.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2021-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  10.1 - The agency will work with the service provider to analyze alternative methodologies and establish an action plan. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	2016-11-15
19-F00003-130	<p>Recommendation 1: Recommendation #1: Ensure that the special account reclassification entry include a review to determine whether previously reported earned revenue for future costs incurred, expenses incurred, unbilled oversight costs and special account collection movements should or should not be included, and include supporting documents identifying the accounts and amounts reviewed.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-03-29 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  The EPA agreed to modify the accounting model in Compass Financials, the agency’s accounting system, and to prepare a comprehensive quarterly reconciliation of Superfund special accounts general ledger balances to the special accounts database. The accounting models are developed and will be implemented in the second quarter of FY 2019. The conversion of prior accounting data into the approved process will be made at that time. Pending the implemented solution, journal vouchers to reclassify special accounts and earned/unearned revenue activity were processed to ensure the accuracy of the accounts. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-11-14

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	<p>Recommendation 2: Recommendation #2: Require the Accounting and Cost Analysis Division, and the Las Vegas and Cincinnati Finance Centers, to research and resolve cash differences.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-03-29 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The agency will continue to review processes and research old cash balance differences. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: Recommendation #6: Update the policy for the proper accounting and recognition of gains or losses from marketable securities based on the sale of stock.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2019-03-29 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The agency will issue an administrative update to RMDS 2550D-14 "Superfund Accounts Receivable and Billings". <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
11-P00701-140	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation update the 2004 fees rule to increase the amount of MVECP costs it can recover.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 3/15/12 - OAR will begin planning for a new fees rule as part of the 2013 program prioritization and budget processes, and initiate formal work on rule making early in calendar year 2014 <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2011-09-23
13-P00161-140	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation:</p> <p>2. Prioritize and update existing oil and gas production emission factors that are in greatest need of improvement and develop emission factors for key oil and gas production processes that do not currently have emission factors.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 2.4 The EPA will set forth procedures for developing emissions factors based on data collected with non-traditional measurement techniques and incorporate those procedures into WebFIRE. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2013-02-20
16-P00275-140	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation:</p> <p>3. Determine whether additional action is needed to mitigate any adverse air quality impacts of the Renewable Fuel Standard as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2024-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation, and we acknowledge the statute's requirement to determine whether additional action is needed to mitigate any adverse air quality impacts in light of the anti-backsliding study. That study, discussed in Corrective Action 2, would need to be completed prior to any such determination taking place. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation:</p> <p>2. Complete the anti-backsliding study on the air quality impacts of</p>	2016-08-18

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	<p>the Renewable Fuel Standard as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2024-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  OAR agrees with this recommendation, and we acknowledge the statutory obligation for an anti-backsliding study under Clean Air Act section 211(v) (as amended by EISA section 209). EPA has already taken a number of time-consuming and resource-intensive steps that are important prerequisites for the anti-backsliding study. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
17-P00249-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Revise the benzene regulations to require that attest engagements verify annual average benzene concentrations and volumes with batch reports, to ensure that credits needed or generated are correct.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  OAR agrees that this recommendation could further enhance our oversight of the gasoline benzene program but addressing this recommendation requires a change to our compliance regulations, which necessitates the promulgation of a rule. OAR agrees to propose specifications to address this recommendation in the next appropriate proposed fuels rule. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Revise the annual benzene report so that facilities must report the number of benzene deficits or credits at the end of the current reporting year.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  OAR agrees that this recommendation could further enhance our oversight of the gasoline benzene program but addressing this recommendation requires a change to our compliance regulations, which necessitates the promulgation of a rule. OAR agrees to propose specifications to address this recommendation in the next appropriate proposed fuels rule. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2017-06-08
18-P00105-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop a process to provide assurances that data reported to the Air Quality System database have met the approved zero- and span-check validation criteria.</p>	2018-02-28
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  The Office of Air and Radiation believes that the most important of the three critical criteria quality control checks</p> <p>Update 9/27/18- In progress. Though the needed QA/QC checks have recently been completed, they've not yet been incorporated into AQS due to competing priorities. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
18-P00181-140	<p>Recommendation 1: (1) Define performance measures to assess the performance of the EPAs light-duty vehicle compliance program.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2021-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  OAR will implement this recommendation in four phases: 1) develop the performance measures; 2) implement, gather data, and evaluate; 3) revise measures as informed by evaluation, then fully implement measures; and 4) use those measures to inform program management moving forward. We project that this will be a three-</p>	2018-05-15

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	<p>year process. Step one will be completed by the end of Q2, FY2019. Step two will be completed at the end of Q2, FY2020, and step three will be completed at the end of Q2, FY2021. Step 4 is ongoing. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: (3) Develop internal procedures or guidance on how special testing should be incorporated into certification, production and in-use testing programs to formalize the role of special testing in the EPAs light-duty vehicle compliance program.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation and recognizes that it is important to have a formal process in place to memorialize the use of special testing in the light-duty vehicle compliance test programs.</p> <p>OTAQ anticipates preparing a document that describes how special testing is and will be integrated into our compliance oversight activities. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: (7) Develop protocols for sharing information with the California Air Resources Board to facilitate sharing of emissions testing and other information for compliance assurance and enforcement purposes.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OTAQ will engage CARB in developing two products to enhance the agencies' ability to take advantage of this information sharing provision. First, OTAQ and CARB will create and exchange documents to formalize the current understanding and application of 40 CFR 2.301(h)(3). Then the agencies will create and disseminate training materials and guidance for staff that clearly articulate the types of information that can be shared and the circumstances under which the information can be shared. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 4: (2) Conduct and document a formal risk assessment for the EPA's light-duty vehicle compliance program that prioritizes risk and links specific control activities to specific risks. Update the risk assessment on a scheduled and periodic basis.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR will expand and formalize this process and will develop protocols for its implementation and documentation. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
18-P00241-140	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop standard operating procedures for the review and approval process for revising preferred air quality dispersion models.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Update 9/27/18 - 3. In progress. OAQPS will not meet the expected AERMOD Development and Update Plan release date of September 30, 2018 given workload issues in meeting other Agency priorities. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-09-05

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	<p>Recommendation 2: Train the Air Quality Modeling Group staff concerning the standard operating procedures of preferred air quality dispersion model review and approval and EPA Quality System requirements.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>1. The AQMG Manager will work with staff in the DMT to define the annual review of SOPs by the team and coordinate with the OAQPS QA Manager to identify the appropriate training materials on the EPA Quality System requirements. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: Revise the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Quality Management Plan to state whether the agency is developing quality assurance project plans or equivalent documents to meet EPA Quality System requirements for developing or revising preferred air quality dispersion models.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>1. The AQMG Manager will coordinate with the OAQPS QA Manager to modify the OAQPS QMP so that it clearly states how the process for developing and revising preferred air quality models is conducted and adheres to EPA Quality System requirements. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 4: Develop a quality assurance project plan or equivalent documents describing the results of systematic planning before developing a new air quality dispersion model or undertaking any significant revisions in the future to existing preferred air quality dispersion models, which are codified in Appendix A to Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>In response to this recommendation, EPA proposes the following action:</p> <p>1. EPA will develop the AERMOD System Development and Update Plan. The plan serves several functions. In addition to generally describing the SOPs for model development, the plan will provide detailed descriptions of the model development and update process outlined in EPA’s Guideline which relies upon EPA’s ADP requirements for the federal rulemaking process. The ADP process provides a robust process and documentation that ensures quality of its regulatory actions such that the model development and update process meets EPA’s Quality System requirements.</p> <p>2. As noted in the OIG report, EPA provides extensive documentation on model performance, function, and application (e.g., the AERMOD User’s Guide, the AERMOD Formulation and Evaluation Document, and the AERMOD Implementation Guide). We believe these documents provide the documentation necessary to meet EPA’s Quality System requirements. The connections between these documents and these requirements will be spelled</p>	

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	out in updates to the OAQPS QMP (see response to recommendation 3). <i>Status:</i> TBD	
18-P00283-140	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Develop and distribute a supplement to the existing National Program Manager Guidance metrics to specifically identify state vehicle inspection and maintenance reports for regions to review. Include biennial program evaluation reports and verify that report quality complies with statutory requirements.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-06-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 OAR agrees with this recommendation. As part of the next National Program Guidance negotiation between Headquarters and the EPA Regional Offices (ROs), OAR will develop and advocate for the distribution of a measure for applicable ROs to review these required reports within a fixed period after receipt and verify that such reports comply with statutory requirements. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p> <p>Recommendation 2: 2. Confirm that biennial program evaluation reports are submitted by states with enhanced inspection and maintenance programs and that EPA regions review the reports, sharing best practices and providing additional clarification.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-09-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 OAR agrees with this recommendation. While OAR's response to Recommendation 1 will significantly address Recommendation 2, to ensure that the ROs remain on track to meet the revised or new National Program Guidance measure described above, OAR will direct OTAQ to solicit regular updates from the ROs as part of its monthly Regional I/M Contacts Calls. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p> <p>Recommendation 3: 3. Revise the vehicle inspection and maintenance rule to remove the cross reference to Title 40 51.353(b)(1) of the Code of Federal Regulations, and provide defined evaluation methodology guidance to enable states to quantify emission reductions.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-06-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 OAR agrees with this recommendation and – as noted by OIG in its draft report – intends to direct OTAQ to revise the I/M rule to remove the reference the next time the rule is revised for more substantial revisions. Additionally, and in the interim, OAR will direct OTAQ to issue guidance to clarify this provision as well as that enhanced I/M programs that are not already using some other approved program evaluation methodology should be using the OTAQ guidance document issued in July 2004, Guidance on Use of Remote Sensing for Evaluation of I/M Program Performance (EPA420-B-04-010). <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p> <p>Recommendation 4: 4. Verify whether states are performing mandatory on-road testing, or determine the reason why they are not and offer assistance to obtain compliance.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 OAR agrees with this recommendation and will respond by directing OTAQ to issue guidance that clarifies that on-road testing</p>	2018-09-25



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	<p>is required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) for all mandatory, enhanced I/M programs, that testing using Remote Sensing Devices (RSD) meets the definition of on-road testing, and that using RSD to perform program evaluation testing can be used to meet both the Act's on-road testing requirement for enhanced I/M areas as well as the biennial program evaluation requirement for enhanced I/M programs. OTAQ will also ask the EPA ROs to provide the status of applicable states performing mandatory on-road testing, to determine the reason(s) for any problems, and to identify technical assistance as needed to obtain compliance. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 5: 5. Develop and implement guidance on the calculation of individual test statistics in state reports to provide consistency in state reports across regions.</p> <p>Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned: 2019-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation and will respond by directing OTAQ to issue guidance clarifying how program statistics such as the rates of vehicle failures, waivers, and disappearing vehicles should be calculated. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 6: 6. Conduct outreach to states with deficiencies in program implementation to determine whether there are any methods whereby inspection and failure rates, waiver rates and no known final outcome vehicles can comply with the rates claimed for the program in the approved State Implementation Plan, as required by the inspection and maintenance rule and/or above national averages.</p> <p>Corrective Action 6-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with this recommendation. In addition to existing and ongoing outreach efforts that are already occurring in the field, OTAQ and the ROs will meet on an annual basis to identify and discuss such deficiencies, including a discussion of the reasons why certain areas greatly exceed the national average and what corrective actions might be taken. The results of these internal EPA meetings will help identify recommendations for additional outreach to specific areas, including how to address identified program deficiencies. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 7: 7. Issue guidance to address any trends or common problems identified by the outreach conducted to states with deficiencies in program implementation.</p> <p>Corrective Action 7-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAR agrees with the recommendation and views the appropriate response to it as an extension of our response to Recommendation 6, with appropriate OTAQ guidance to be issued to address identified deficiencies. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
17-P00407-150	Recommendation 1: 2. Issue new policy on retention incentives, including requirements for quarterly monitoring and performance ratings.	2017-09-26

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	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OARM will issue a new policy that includes requirements for quarterly monitoring and performance ratings. The new policy will be a part of the agency's recruitment, relocation and retention (3Rs) policy. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
18-P00176-150	<p>Recommendation 1: 9. Update the EPA Personal Property Manual with timeframes for sanitizing and excessing information technology property and verify that EPA regions and program offices are following the new disposal procedures.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-11-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Once timeframes have been established with OEI, OARM will provide a Bulletin to update the EPA 4832 manual. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 10. Verify that approved language on the responsibilities for managing government property has been included in employee performance standards for all staff responsible for managing government property at the supervisory level or below.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-01-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Provide language and direct managers to include property roles in employee performance standards for staff responsible for managing government personal property at the supervisory level or below. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-05-09
18-P00207-150	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Develop a plan that establishes a baseline to measure the future program operational efficiency of human resources operations.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-02-28 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OARM will also engage the Human Resources Shared Service Centers Customer Advisory Group (CAG) and the PMO/RHRO community to review the posted Customer Service Standards to determine if they are effective measurements for customer service. The SSCs will evaluate the feasibility of measurement for these standards and as necessary establish standards that are both impactful and measurable. Based on this review the 18-P-0207 24 existing standards may be restructured, replaced or eliminated. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 2. Establish a workgroup comprising regional and program representatives to develop a baseline level of human resources support necessary for each program and regional office.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OARM will engage the PMO/RHRO community and others to understand the type of work/support being provided by those individuals, analyze best practices; ensure there are defined roles and responsibilities of all SSCs/programs/regions; and develop guidelines on core functions and necessary support staffing levels that program and regional offices can use in evaluating their current organizations. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	2018-05-31

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	<p>Recommendation 3: 3. Review human resources policies, prioritize the policies requiring updates, and update the policies with stakeholder input.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  OARM will have a subject matter expert reviewed draft ready for Directive Clearance Review and/or union negotiation for the following policies:  Classification (target FY2018)  Recruitment, Relocation and Retention (target FY2018)  Merit Promotion (target CY2019)  Premium Pay (target CY2019)  Leave (target CY2019)  Pay Setting (target CY2019) <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
18-P00231-150	<p>Recommendation 1: 2. Develop and implement measurable controls in coordination with the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for each office's role in processing contract invoices and contract modifications to address the various administrative and processing errors.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-10-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  A closer examination and analysis of the number and nature of errors for a time period, to identify the type, prevalence, and potential commonality of their systemic root causes (i.e., other than random human error) could pinpoint where specific actions should be taken for process improvement given the respective roles of our two offices. Within the next 60 days from this response, the OARM will coordinate with the OCFO representatives to explore a joint approach to developing and implementing measurable controls towards error reduction. Based on the results of analysis, each office will then establish new or reinforce existing control mechanisms. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 5. Verify contracting officers are performing oversight responsibilities as agreed in prior report corrective actions and implement agencywide measurable controls to address nonperformance of similar contractor officer duties. for the invoice process in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 1.6; EPA Acquisition Guide Subsection 32.9.1; and the EPAs Performance Appraisal and Recognition System, as applicable.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  In addition, the OAM will enhance EP AAG Subsection 1.1.1, Performance Measurement and Management Program, to require that all acquisition offices ensure the inclusion in their internal assessment plan a specific requirement to verify compliance with EPAAG Subsection 32.9.1-Invoice Review. The OAM's Cincinnati Procurement Operations Division is already working on a training session and will provide training materials to the OAM University when completed. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-08-16
18-P00232-150	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Conduct an assessment and determine how to enhance controls, reduce confusion and achieve compliance.</p>	2018-08-20

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	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-10-05 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  OARM will establish a work group consisting of representatives from the OAM/Purchase Card Team, Card Holders, and Approving Officials to conduct an assessment on the information from this audit and brainstorm how to enhance controls, reduce confusion, and achieve compliance with existing federal and agency purchase card regulations and guidance documents. Within the same time period, and using the results from the work group, OARM will issue a formal memorandum to the Senior Resource Officials (SROs) and Junior Resource Officials (JROs) requiring them to enhance more control, reduce confusion, and achieve compliance. As the controls are in place, it is the responsibility of the Cardholder (CH) to carry them out along with the Approving Official (AO). <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
	<p>Recommendation 2: 8. Provide detailed training on EPA purchase card guidance, policy and expectations to cardholders and approving officials.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  As a result of this draft audit, the OARM has proactively started revising the Purchase Card Supplemental Training Course to address training issues raised in the report. OAM expects to finalize this training by August 2018. The training course will be available on the EPA Skillport site. OAM will also require all Cardholders and Approving Officials to complete the updated Purchase Card Supplemental Course in FY2019, 1st quarter. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	
	<p>Recommendation 3: 9. Take steps to rectify purchases made without prior funding approval.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  For the thirteen (13) incidents of purchase card and three (3) incidents of convenience check internal control lapses, OAM would need to identify the exact transactions, and further investigate the facts and circumstances of the purchases (e.g., whether or not funds were in fact available or whether vendors were paid) in order to take appropriate action. EPAAG 13.3.1.15 Financial Issues Related to Purchase Card, item (a) states that the before placing orders, cardholders must coordinate with their Funds Control Officer (FCO) to ensure funds are available. EPAAG 13.3.1.6 (d) states that FCOs are to certify to the availability of funds, ensure that the financial transaction complies with agency financial policy and procedures, and that all of the accounting data is accurate and complete. However, it also states that the method for funding purchase card orders will vary according to established office procedures, and that any method is acceptable as long as the cardholder ensures funds are available before making a purchase. OAM agrees to conduct factfinding and investigation on the transactions cited with funds availability verification issues and take the appropriate action(s) deemed necessary. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	

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	<p>Recommendation 4: 10. Implement a policy regarding the appropriate number and categories of purchase cardholders.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OAM will analyze the number of cardholders per program office to determine if it is appropriate and in proportion to the recorded number of purchase card transactions for that office, and will implement a policy or guidance. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	
18-P00288-150	<p>Recommendation 1: 2. Develop a policy for fellowships funded through EPA cooperative agreements. The policy should include citizenship requirements for such fellowships.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-10-01 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OARM, in consultation with OGC and ORD, will revise EPA's December 2014 policy on EPA's involvement in selecting fellows for cooperative agreement funded fellowship programs. The revised policy will specify that the terms and conditions of fellowship cooperative agreements require that program participants be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 1. Stipulate in future grants and cooperative agreements that result in fellowship awards that the fellowships can only be awarded to U.S. citizens or those holding a visa permitting permanent residency in the United States, consistent with citizenship requirements for fellowships awarded directly by the EPA.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> In future cooperative agreements, ORD will include programmatic terms and conditions requiring that fellowship program participants be citizens or permanent residents. It would be inappropriate for EPA to unilaterally revise the terms and conditions of current agreements. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: 3. Perform advanced administrative monitoring reviews for the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health, to ensure that recipients complied with cooperative agreement terms and conditions. The results of each review must be transmitted to the recipient and recorded in the Integrated Grants Management System database.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OARM will perform advanced monitoring reviews to include transaction testing of a sample of drawdowns documentation to ensure that payments to the cooperative agreement recipients are accurate and adequately supported by source documentation. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	2018-09-26
10-P00066-164	<p>Recommendation 1: 2-4 Establish criteria and procedures outlining what chemicals or classes of chemicals will undergo risk assessments for low-level and cumulative exposure. Periodically update and revise risk assessment tools and models with latest research and technology developments.</p>	2010-02-17

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	Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2017-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OCSPP will initiate work on assessing phthalates under the TSCA Work Plan by December 31, 2017. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
16-P00316-164	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop a risk-based antimicrobial testing strategy to assure the effectiveness of public health pesticides used in hospital settings once products are in the marketplace. At a minimum, the strategy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Include a framework for periodic testing to assure products continue to be effective after registration.</li> <li>b. Define a program scope that is flexible and responsive to current and relevant public health risks.</li> <li>c. Identify risk factors for selecting products to test.</li> <li>d. Identify the method to be used for obtaining samples for testing.</li> <li>e. Designate a date to commence risk-based post-registration testing.</li> </ul> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-11-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Timeframe: By November 2018, OCSPP will develop a risk-based strategy to assure the effectiveness of public health pesticides used in hospital settings once products are in the marketplace. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2016-09-19
17-P00053-164	<p>Recommendation 1: Rec 2: Provide label language that clearly defines the criteria for meeting the applicator stewardship training requirement, including the frequency of training.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2017-11-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Within one year of the final OIG report, by November 30, 2017, OCSPP will create additional (interim) guidance language which clarifies the criteria for meeting the applicator stewardship training requirement, including the frequency of training. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Rec 3: Conduct an assessment of clearance devices to validate their effectiveness in detecting required clearance levels, as part of the Office of Pesticide Programs' ongoing re-evaluation of structural fumigants.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2018-11-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Within two years of the final report, by November 30, 2018, OCSPP will validate and implement new device clearance guidance. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2016-12-12
17-P00278-164	<p>Recommendation 1: Consider requiring mechanisms of action be included on relevant herbicide labels.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Corr Act 1 -- By June 2019, OCSPP will consider whether initiating a rulemaking to place MOA information on labels might be appropriate or needed to advance this effort. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Determine whether synergistic effects data should be required for the pesticide registration process, and document the results of that determination.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Rec 2 -- [OCSPP initially disagreed with this recommendation but] after further discussions, OCSPP amended its response. OCSPP</p>	2017-06-21

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	<p>stated that synergy is not related to herbicide resistance management, but it is a factor that should be considered in evaluating risk. OCSPP will consider how best to use this type of information in future evaluations and decisions by June 2019.</p> <p><i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
17-P00294-164	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop and implement management controls that formalize the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Preventions processes for collaborating with the Office of Research and Development to maintain current products and develop future products.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-05-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  By May 31, 2018, OCSPP will develop a document that describes and formalizes OCSPP's processes for consistently collaborating with ORD to most effectively utilize its revised CSS product development process for current and future products. This effort will be led by OCSPP's Office of Science Coordination and Policy in cooperation with ORD, OPPT and OPP. This document will specify that the processes described therein will be implemented by all three OCSPP offices within 6 months, or by November 30, 2018. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Conduct a needs assessment that identifies and addresses the challenges, timeframes, training and resources necessary to effectively incorporate Office of Research and Development products into Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention programs.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2018-05-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  By May 31, 2018, OCSPP will conduct a needs assessment which, at a minimum, identifies and addresses the challenges, timeframes, training, and resources necessary to effectively incorporate Office of Research and Development products into OCSPP's programs. This effort will be led by OCSPP's Office of Science Coordination and Policy (OSCP) in cooperation with ORD, OPPT and OPP.  <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2017-06-23
17-P00395-164	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop and implement a plan to reduce excess Pesticides Reregistration and Expedited Processing Fund and Pesticide Registration Fund balances within the established target range.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  Assess progress in achieving 2019 spend down projections, as described in 11/13/17 memo from OCSPP to OIG entitled "Response to Final Report: EPA Needs to Manage Pesticide Funds More Efficiently," Report No. 17-P-0395. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-2: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  Assess progress in achieving 2020 spend down projections, as described in 11/13/17 memo from OCSPP to OIG entitled "Response to Final Report: EPA Needs to Manage Pesticide Funds More Efficiently," Report No. 17-P-0395. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2017-09-18

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	Corrective Action 1-3: <i>Planned: 2021-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Assess progress in achieving 2021 spend down projections, as described in 11/13/17 memo from OCSPP to OIG entitled "Response to Final Report: EPA Needs to Manage Pesticide Funds More Efficiently," Report No. 17-P-0395. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
18-P00281-164	<p>Recommendation 1: 2. Determine which application review performance target for emergency exemption applications the Office of Pesticide Programs plans to meet, and make that target consistent between its Annual Performance Goal and its internal controls governing the emergency exemption process.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-07-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> By July 2019, OCSPP will consistently reference the 45-day decision period, as is reflected in EPA's Annual Performance Assessment <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 3. Update and finalize the draft standard operating procedure that the Office of Pesticide Programs uses to guide the emergency exemption process.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-07-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OCSPP will update and finalize the standard operating procedures and/or guidance for emergency exemptions by July 2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: 4. Develop formal emergency exemption application review procedures that detail specific data collection, management and reporting control steps, as well as procedures that require specific management controls for accurately and consistently updating the Office of Pesticide Programs Section 18 database.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2019-07-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OCSPP will update and finalize the standard operating procedures and/or guidance for emergency exemptions by July 2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-09-25
17-P00378-166	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the Community-Focused Exposure and Risk Screening Tool and develop an action plan with timeframes to address issues identified, including considerations on whether to retain the tool. If retained: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop metrics for measuring the tools performance and establish a regular schedule for performance evaluations.</li> <li>b. Survey users to obtain feedback on tool utilization and any needed improvements.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 11/27/18 Update: ORD re-visited the originally proposed corrective action for Recommendation I and will no longer retain C-FERST. ORD initiated activities to identify unique aspects of C-FERST to be incorporated into other EPA tools. Once these actions are complete, the remaining pages of the C-FERST website and the tool itself will be archived. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2017-09-07



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	<p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development:</p> <p>3. Review new and existing Office of Research and Development research tools to determine the applicability of the agency's information technology requirements.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00 11/27/18</i> Update: ORD agrees, and as stated in the response to recommendation #2, The CIO signed the Agency wide policy and implementation is forthcoming. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development:</p> <p>4. Work with agency offices responsible for other geospatial mapping tools to develop a decision support matrix for when to use certain tools and for what purposes.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> ORD agrees that such a decision matrix is valuable and will work other offices, predominantly OEI on this effort. ORD has started to develop ORD controlled tools and will coordinate with OEI for a wider review in 2017 and 2018, with a final assessment by 3/31/2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
18-P00240-166	<p>Recommendation 1: Build capacity for managing the use of citizen science, and expand awareness of citizen science resources, by:</p> <p>a. Finalizing the checklist on administrative and legal factors for agency staff to consider when developing citizen science projects, as well as identifying and developing any procedures needed to ensure compliance with steps in the checklist;</p> <p>b. Conducting training and/or marketing on the EPA's citizen science intranet site for program and regional staff in developing projects; and</p> <p>c. Finalizing and distributing materials highlighting project successes and how the EPA has used results of its investment in citizen science.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> ORD will consult with OGC and other relevant EPA programs and regions to finalize the checklist on administrative and legal factors for agency staff to consider when developing citizen science projects. ORD will conduct training and marketing for program and regional staff. Finally, ORD will have an active communication and outreach strategy that will include communications materials highlighting project successes and how EPA has used results of its investment in citizen science. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Finalize, in coordination with the Office of Environmental Information and Region 1, the Draft Quality Assurance Handbook for Citizen Science, and communicate to agency staff and citizen science groups the availability and content of this handbook.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> ORD and OEI will jointly finalize the Draft Quality Assurance</p>	2018-09-05

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	Handbook for Citizen Science because the EPA's Office of Environmental Information has the responsibility for the Agency's Quality System – including issuance of national Quality Assurance guidance – and EPA's Office of Research and Development has the responsibility for building the Agency's capacity for managing the use of citizen science. After issuing the report, EPA will implement an external and internal outreach and communications plan to help EPA, states and tribes, and citizen science groups to strengthen quality assurance practices. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
12-P00253-167	<p>Recommendation 1: 1d. Improve oversight of facilities regulated by EPAs oil pollution prevention program by: Producing a biennial public assessment of the quality and consistency of SPCC Plans and FRPs based on inspected facilities.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1,1-2,1-3: <i>Planned: 2013-10-0</i> <i>Completed: 0000-00-00</i></p> <p>OEM is initiating work on the SPCC corrective action and will complete it by the end of December 2018. OEM will then, based on the process developed for the SPCC corrective action, initiate and complete the FRP corrective action by the end of June 2020. However, reduced extramural resources, available personnel, program implementation priorities (including program/inspection support and training) and new program priorities delay completion of this milestone. In addition, while the regulatory work associated with and the SPCC rule amendments due to the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) have been put on hold, any regulatory changes to the SPCC rule due to the pending FUELS ACT may also shift priorities on the SPCC program. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	2012-02-06
12-P00289-167	<p>Recommendation 1: Require EPA and states to enter into MOAs that reflect program changes from the 2005 Energy Policy Act and address oversight of municipalities conducting inspections.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2013-08-01</i> <i>Completed: 0000-00-00</i> By August 1, 2013, by which time the regulations are expected to be finalized, we will share the specific date on which the MOAs will be in place. The new proposed completion date is April 12, 2019 <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	2012-02-15
13-P00178-167	<p>Recommendation 1: Revise inspection guidance to recommend minimum inspection scope for the various types of facilities covered under the program and provide more detailed examples of minimum reporting.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2014-07-31</i> <i>Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Publish final guidance which specifies minimum inspection scope and examples for various types of inspections to assist Regions in focusing their limited resources on the most significant issues at facilities.</p> <p>The OLEM Acting AA approved the revision of this milestone date from February 28, 2019 to June 30, 2022. The new date is based on</p>	2013-03-21

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	<p>the completion date of RMP Reconsideration rule. OLEM will need at least 2 years after its completion to start the development of guidance which will specify the minimum inspection scope for each of the facility types regulated by the RMP program and revise reporting guidance to provide detailed examples of compliance. Following completion of the final regulation, EPA will be required to revise the RMP on-line reporting system and over a dozen guidance documents to incorporate the regulatory changes. This effort will take 2-3 years and must be completed in that timeframe to give facilities time to review the guidance and comply with the new requirements under the RMP program. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Develop and implement an inspection monitoring and oversight program to better manage and assess the quality of program inspections, reports, supervisory oversight, and compliance with inspection guidance.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2014-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> September 30, 2019. This action requires the development on an on-line system for the Regions to file/submit each of their inspection reports.</p>	
17-P00397-167	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Land and Emergency Management:</p> <p>1. In coordination with the Chief Financial Officer, develop and implement actions to address past obstacles that have affected the EPAs ability to make progress on the allocation of human resources. Obstacles include managements unwillingness to change its human resource allocation process and perceived short-term disruptions that would result from such a change. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  1.2 OLEM will partner with OCDO to develop a multi-year regional FTE distribution plan for the Superfund program to facilitate EPA"s ability to make progress on the allocation of human resources.</p> <p>For recommendations 1.2 and 3; OLEM will need additional time to coordinate with partners to develop a multi-year national FTE distribution plan for the Superfund program. The revised completion date is March 29, 2019. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Land and Emergency Management:</p> <p>3. Implement a national prioritization of all sites including risk and other factors in the prioritization and regularly distribute regional full-time equivalents according to the national prioritization. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  3.1 OLEM will work with OECA, OCFO and the regions to develop a multi-year national FTE distribution plan for the</p>	2017-09-19

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	<p>Superfund program. Distribution of FTE will occur regularly according to the national prioritization.</p> <p>For recommendations 1.2 and 3; OLEM will need additional time to coordinate with partners to develop a multi-year national FTE distribution plan for the Superfund program. The revised completion date is March 29, 2019. <i>Status:</i> TBD</p>	
18-P00059-167	<p>Recommendation 1: Conduct a study to qualitatively and quantitatively analyze and evaluate the program effectiveness and resource requirements to EPA of the corporate self-insurance instruments, including the financial test and corporate guarantee, in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations and the Superfund Program for current settlements and orders. Assess adequacy of self-insurance instruments for companies with multiple environmental liabilities and the nature and extent of any problems identified.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  1.a. OLEM, with support from OECA, will conduct a study to qualitatively and quantitatively analyze and evaluate the program effectiveness and resource requirements to EPA of the corporate self-insurance instruments, including the financial test and corporate guarantee, in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C regulations. Assess adequacy of self-insurance for companies with multiple environmental liabilities and the nature and extent of any problems identified. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-2: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  1.b. OECA, with support from OLEM/OSRTI, will conduct an analysis of the Superfund Program's use of corporate self-insurance instruments for current settlements and orders at sites where the Superfund program follows the general framework of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Action regulations for financial assurance. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Once the study in Recommendation 1 is complete, use the information to develop appropriate risk management actions to mitigate any identified problems in line with Agency practices for enterprise risk management under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-123, and determine whether additional controls, such as the requirement for full disclosure of all self-insured environmental liabilities over corporate self-insurance, should be implemented and if corporate self-insurance should continue as an option</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2020-09-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  2. Once Recommendation 1 is complete, OLEM, with support from OECA, will use the information to develop appropriate risk management actions to mitigate any identified problems in line with Agency practices for enterprise risk management under OMB Circular A-123, and determine whether additional controls, such as a requirement for full disclosure of all self-insured environmental</p>	2017-12-22

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	liabilities in corporate self-insurance demonstrations and/or disallowance of corporate self-insurance, should be pursued at that time. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
	Recommendation 3: Update standard operating procedures and data systems to accommodate the implemented risk management actions.	
	Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2021-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 3. OLEM, with support from OECA, will update standard operating procedures and data systems to accommodate the implemented risk management actions. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
	Recommendation 4: Train staff on the implemented risk management actions.	
	Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2021-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 4. OLEM, with support from OECA, will train staff on the implemented risk management actions. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
	Recommendation 5: Develop and include procedures for checking with other regions for facilities/sites with multiple self-insured liabilities in the standard operating procedures created for Recommendation 5.	
	Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 6. In the RCRA program, EPA will inventory and assess existing guidance and/or SOPs, outline OLEM and OECA roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of RCRA financial assurance instruments, communicate existing guidance and/or SOPs to financial assurance community, and develop or update SOPs and provide to financial assurance community.  The RCRA program will develop and include procedures for checking with other regions or states when facilities/sites with multiple self-insured liabilities exist. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
	Recommendation 6: Develop standard operating procedures that outline the Office of Land and Emergency Management and Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Superfund financial assurance instruments.	
	Corrective Action 6-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 5. EPA will, for the RCRA program, inventory and assess existing guidance and/or SOPs, outline OLEM and OECA roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of RCRA financial assurance instruments, communicate existing guidance and/or SOPs to financial assurance community, and develop or update SOPs and provide to financial assurance community. <i>Status: Delayed</i>	
	Recommendation 7: Develop and include instructions on the steps to take when an invalid financial assurance instrument (expired, insufficient in dollar amount, or not provided) is identified in the standard operating procedures created for Recommendation 5 and collect information on the causes of invalid financial assurance.	

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	<p>Corrective Action 7-1: <i>Planned: 2020-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  7. In the RCRA program, EPA will inventory and assess existing guidance and/or SOPs, outline OLEM and OECA roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of RCRA financial assurance instruments, communicate existing guidance and/or SOPs to financial assurance community, and develop or update SOPs and provide to financial assurance community.</p> <p>The RCRA program will develop and include in the guidance and/or SOPs: (1) instructions on the steps to take when an invalid financial assurance instrument (expired, insufficient in dollar amount, or not provided) is identified and (2) where and when to collect and document causes of invalid financial assurance.  <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
	<p>Recommendation 8: Train staff on the procedures and instructions developed for Recommendations 5 through 7.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 8-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  8. In the RCRA program, EPA will hold webinar for EPA regions and states, add SOPs to existing training materials, and evaluate financial assurance training needs and develop training plan for recommendations 5 through 7. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
	<p>Recommendation 9: Develop and distribute to EPA regions and states annual reports that include progress on the reduction of financial assurance that is expired, insufficient and/or not provided.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 9-1: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  10. For RCRA, annually track progress to improve financial assurance data in RCRAInfo to reduce the number of facilities that, based on available data, have financial assurance that is expired, insufficient in amount and/or not provided; and distribute to EPA regions and states, as applicable. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
	<p>Recommendation 10: Work with EPA regions and states to identify and implement appropriate metrics, including metrics to help identify, track, and correct, on a facility level, where there are monetary gaps in the amount of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act financial assurance required and provided. Develop and distribute in EPA regions and states annual reports in these metrics.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 10-1: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  9.a. Develop and distribute to EPA regions and states annual reports that include the total dollar amount of Superfund financial assurance required and provided. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 10-2: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  9.b. ORCR, with support from OECA, will work with EPA regions and states to identify and implement appropriate metrics, including metrics to help identify, track, and correct, on a facility level, where there are monetary gaps in the amount of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act financial assurance required and provided. Develop and distribute to EPA regions and states annual reports on these metrics. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	

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18-P00217-167	<p>Recommendation 1: In coordination with the EPA Office of Environmental Information and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, determine whether the Electronic Manifest systems hazardous material information should be handled as Pollution Prevention and Control Information or Inventory Control Information with special considerations for hazardous materials, and re-evaluate the security categorization accordingly.</p>	2018-06-21
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 OLEM will coordinate with the EPA Office of Environmental Information and, as necessary, the National Institute of Standards and Technology to determine whether the Electronic Manifest system's hazardous waste information should be handled as Pollution Prevention and Control Information or Inventory Control Information with special considerations for hazardous wastes, and determine whether re-evaluation of the security categorization, independent of the annual re-evaluation, is necessary. <i>Status:</i> TBD</p>	
18-P00227-167	<p>Recommendation 1: Work with EPA regions to identify and track rules for which states have not sought authorization under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C hazardous waste program and identify the reason authorization has not been pursued by the state, and then prioritize rules for authorization by the states</p>	2018-07-31
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 OLEM will interview regional staff from all ten EPA regions and document the reasons why states have not pursued authorization for specific rules. OLEM will also prioritize rules for authorization by the states as appropriate and track them. <i>Status:</i> TBD</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 2: Develop and implement a plan to collect the necessary data on state authorizations to identify the cause of delays and make informed decisions on how to improve the process.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 OLEM will interview staff from all ten EPA regions and document the cause of delays in authorization. These data will be factored into the Agency's Lean process reform efforts, which will include national recommendations to improve the authorization process. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 3: Improve data quality for state authorizations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C hazardous waste program by implementing internal controls to verify the accuracy and completeness of the data.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 OLEM will develop data reporting standards and deadlines for the regional offices to ensure that new data events are fully reported and entered into the State Authorization Tracking Systems (StATS). <i>Status:</i> TBD</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 4: Develop and implement state authorization performance measures for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C hazardous waste program to track annual progress.</p>	

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	Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OLEM will develop and implement RCRA state authorization performance measures to track annual progress. <i>Status: TBD</i>	
15-P00295-168	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop and implement an approved system authorization package (i.e., a risk assessment, System Security Plan, and Authorization to Operate), and perform annual security assessments for the PMOS application.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2016-05-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Based on OMB Circular A-130 and NIST 800-1, the application system (PMOS) has an agency approved Application Security Certification form which sets forth any and all requirements applicable for OWs PMOS system to operate. (See Attachment 1). The current OW PISO and the OEI PISO concur that this minor application system (PMOS) is categorized as low and does not require nor have in effect any omitted application specific controls that would require any additional system security authorizations (i.e., a risk assessment, System Security Plan, and Authorization to Operate) . The security controls for this minor application are captured in the GSS security plan, based on OMB Circular A-130 and NIST 800-18. It is requested that if there are deficient controls found by the OIG that they be explicitly supplied to OEI/OW in order to review and comply. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2015-09-24
17-P00174-168	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Provide updated guidance to states and tribes on clear and effective risk communication methods for fish advisories, especially for high-risk groups. This guidance could recommend posting fish advisory information at locations where fish are caught; and using up-to-date communication methods that include social media, webinars, emails, newsletters, etc.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Develop a draft updated version of Volume 4: Risk Communication of the Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisories. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 2. Working with states and tribes, develop and disseminate best practices they can use to measure evaluate the effectiveness of fish advisories in providing risk information to subpopulations, such as subsistence fishers, tribes and other high fish-consuming groups.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2020-03-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> EPA concurs with the end goal of the recommendation – making sure high-risk subpopulations receive information on risks of eating certain fish. EPA understands the benefits of evaluating the effectiveness of fish advisory programs and agrees that working with the states and tribes in that area would benefit the fish advisory programs as well as the fishing population. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: 3. Develop and implement methods to ensure that tribal members receive current fish advisory information.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2017-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> EPA agrees with the goal of tribes receiving fish advisory</p>	2017-04-12



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	<p>information and thinks EPA can facilitate that communication. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 4: 4. Conduct an assessment for methylmercury to determine whether the reference dose requires updating, as indicated by the Integrated Risk Information System, and as proposed in the systems 2012 and 2015 agendas.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Following discussion with OIG, we have come to an understanding of OIG’s use of the term “assessment” as presented in the existing recommendation. ORD generally concurs with the recommendation pending clarifications to the report language, including OIG conclusions as noted below and in the Technical Comments Attachment. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
17-P00352-168	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Share WaterSense program practices in program design, implementation and reporting with the agency’s Program Management Improvement Officer.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> The EPA concurs with the goal of the recommendation. Over the past several years, program staff have met with staff in other parts of the agency to share how a third party certification program works. Staff will continue to share best practices with other interested parts of the agency and the new Program Management Improvement Officer when that person is appointed to the position. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	2017-08-01
18-P00221-168	<p>Recommendation 1: 2. Include in the revised Lead and Copper Rule the most protective protocols for monitoring and corrosion control.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-02-28 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OW concurs with this recommendation regarding the importance of proper implementation of the protocol for monitoring and corrosion control, and we continue to work on the long-term revisions to the existing LCR. Most recently, OW engaged stakeholders as part of a federalism consultation. The Agency is evaluating input we received from our state, local and tribal partners as well as the best available peer-reviewed science to ensure the Rule reflects the best ways to improve public health protection. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 7. Implement a system to identify management risks in state drinking water programs, including elements such as atypical events, emerging public health concerns, environmental justice concerns and public health analyses.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> EPA has initiated a workgroup with participation from OECA, OW and the Regions. The workgroup will explore how best to use drinking water data and measures to identify public water systems that present or are likely to present a significant risk to public health. The workgroup will develop procedures and strategies to ensure timely and effective intervention where risks to public health are identified. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-07-19

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	<p>Recommendation 3: 8. Create a system that tracks citizen complaints and gathers information on emerging issues. The system should assess the risk associated with the complaints, including efficient and effective resolution.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Identify potential enhancements to existing systems and/or identify new system requirements that can support tracking of citizen complaints. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 4: 8. Create a system that tracks citizen complaints and gathers information on emerging issues. The system should assess the risk associated with the complaints, including efficient and effective resolution.</p> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Identify potential enhancements to existing systems and/or identify new system requirements that can support tracking of citizen complaints. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 5: 6. Provide regular training for EPA drinking water staff, managers and senior leaders on Safe Drinking Water Act tools and authorities; state and agency roles and responsibilities; and any Safe Drinking Water Act amendments or Lead and Copper Rule revisions.</p> <p>Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> As noted during our May 7, 2018 teleconference with OIG, OECA and OW share responsibility for such trainings and plan to work together to implement this recommendation. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 6: 9. Improve oversight by establishing a clear and credible escalation policy for EPA intervention in states. The policy should provide steps the EPA will take when states do not act.</p> <p>Corrective Action 6-1: <i>Planned: 2019-07-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OECA expects to make a decision after this engagement process by July 2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 7: 1. Establish controls to annually verify that states are monitoring compliance with all Lead and Copper Rule requirements, including accurately identifying tier 1 sampling sites and maintaining continuous corrosion control.</p> <p>Corrective Action 7-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> In December 2018, EPA will hold a meeting with the regional branch chiefs to review and update the protocol used for the FY2018 annual Public Water System program reviews. The changes made will be implemented in the FY2019 and future annual program reviews. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	
10-P00224-180	<p>Recommendation 1: 2-2 Develop a systematic approach to identify which States have outdated or inconsistent MOAs, renegotiate and update those MOAs using the MOA template, and secure the active involvement and final, documented concurrence of Headquarters to ensure national consistency.</p>	2010-09-14

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	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2017-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  Revised due date: 9/28/18  (The OW received an extension approval from the OIG to complete this correct action). The revised due date is 9/30/2020. Per OC.  Completion date: pending <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
15-P00156-180	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance:</p> <p>2. Ensure that required FIFRA project officer training is conducted periodically and the above guidance is included in the training.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  November 2018 - Together OPP and OC are working on the eLearning course and require more time for completion.  Convert 3 day training content to E-learning module to post online and make available to FIFRA POs. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2015-05-15
17-P00412-180	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance:</p> <p>1. Establish national compliance monitoring goals based on assessment and consideration of available regional resources.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  Assessment and consideration of available regional resources for inspections are already conducted and is represented by Annual Commitment System. (For non-inspection import related compliance assurance activities, identify opportunities for strengthening internal controls, establishing goals, communicating progress of regional accomplishments). <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance:</p> <p>2. Implement internal controls to monitor and communicate progress on regional goals.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  Assessment and consideration of available regional resources for inspections are already conducted and is represented by Annual Commitment System. (For non-inspection import related compliance assurance activities, identify opportunities for strengthening internal controls, establishing goals, communicating progress of regional accomplishments). <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance:</p> <p>4. Direct each EPA region to develop guidance or protocols that define how the region will coordinate with local U.S. Customs and Border Protection offices on illegal pesticides that are imported without Notices of Arrival.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  September 2018 - OCE requested additional time to complete regional coordination to develop the required protocols.  <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	2017-09-28

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18-P00001-180	<p>Recommendation 1: 2. After the implementation of mandatory electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports, review the usefulness of the Discharge Monitoring Report Comparison Dashboard for identifying possible unpermitted surface water dischargers using Toxics Release Inventory data, and modify as appropriate</p>	2017-10-05
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2018-06-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  October 2018: OC requires additional time to complete the corrective action, an extension until 12/28/18, has been updated in MATS. <i>Status:</i> TBD</p>	
18-P00059-180	<p>Recommendation 1: Conduct a study to determine the costs associated with modifying the existing regulations to include (a) a requirement for full disclosure of all self-insured environmental liabilities; and (b) eliminating the use of corporate self-insurance instruments, including the financial test and corporate guarantee, for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Superfund financial assurance.</p>	2017-12-22
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  1B - OECA w/support from OLEM, will conduct an analysis of the SF program's use of corporate self-insurance instruments for current settlements and orders at sites where the SF program follows the general framework of the RCRA regulations for FA. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 2: Once the study in Recommendation 1 is complete, implement the selected measure (1a or 1b).</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2020-09-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  2) Once recommendation 1 is complete, OLEM with support from OECA, will use the information to develop appropriate risk management actions to mitigate any identified problems in line with Agency practices for enterprise risk management under OMB Circular A-123, and determine whether additional controls, such as a requirement for full disclosure of all self-insured environmental liabilities in corporate self-insurance demonstrations and/or disallowance of corporate self-insurance, should be pursued at that time. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 3: Update standard operating procedures and data systems to accommodate the changes implemented for Recommendation 2</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2021-09-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  3) OLEM, w/support from OECA, will update SOPs and data systems to accommodate the implemented risk management actions. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 4: Train staff on the changes implemented for Recommendation 2.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2021-12-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  4) OLEM, w/support from OECA will train staff on the implemented risk management actions <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 5: Develop or update existing standard operating procedures to outline the Office of Land and Emergency Management and Office of Enforcement and Compliance</p>	

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	Assurance roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Superfund financial assurance instruments, where needed.	
	Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 5 - 7) Develop CERCLA SOPs that include: 1) Roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of SF FA instruments; 2) procedures for checking w/other regions for facilities/sites w/multiple self-insured liabilities; 3) instructions on the steps to take when an invalid FA instrument (expired, insufficient, in dollar amount, or not provided) is identified; and 4) where and when to collect and document causes of invalid FA. <i>Status:</i> Delayed	
	Recommendation 6: Develop and include procedures for checking with other regions for facilities/sites with multiple self-insured liabilities in the standard operating procedures created for Recommendation 5.	
	Corrective Action 6-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 5 - 7) Develop CERCLA SOPs that include: 1) Roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of SF FA instruments; 2) procedures for checking w/other regions for facilities/sites w/multiple self-insured liabilities; 3) instructions on the steps to take when an invalid FA instrument (expired, insufficient, in dollar amount, or not provided) is identified; and 4) where and when to collect and document causes of invalid FA. <i>Status:</i> Delayed	
	Recommendation 7: In the standard operating procedures created for Recommendation 5, develop and include instructions on (1) the steps to take when an invalid financial assurance instrument (expired, insufficient in dollar amount, or not provided) is identified and (2) how to collect information on the causes of invalid financial assurance.	
	Corrective Action 7-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-03-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 5 - 7) Develop CERCLA SOPs that include: 1) Roles and responsibilities for overseeing the validity of SF FA instruments; 2) procedures for checking w/other regions for facilities/sites w/multiple self-insured liabilities; 3) instructions on the steps to take when an invalid FA instrument (expired, insufficient, in dollar amount, or not provided) is identified; and 4) where and when to collect and document causes of invalid FA. <i>Status:</i> Delayed	
	Recommendation 8: Train staff on the procedures and instructions developed for Recommendations 5 through 7.	
	Corrective Action 8-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-09-30 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00 8) Train staff on procedures and instructions developed for recommendations 5 through 7. <i>Status:</i> Delayed	
	Recommendation 9: Train staff on how to use the new data field created for Recommendation 11.	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
	<p>Corrective Action 9-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  December 2018: Extension requested...The financial assurance training will be incorporated into a SEMS enforcement data entry webinar planned for Spring 2019, and will address other SEMS data entry topics. There are plans to record the webinar so that it can be used as an ongoing training resource.  12) Train staff on how to use the system modifications implemented for recommendation 11. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 10: Develop and distribute to EPA regions and states annual reports that include progress on the reduction of financial assurance that is expired, insufficient and/or not provided.</p> <p>Corrective Action 10-1: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  10) Annually track progress on the reduction of SF FA that, based on available data, is expired, insufficient in amount and/or not provided; and distribute to EPA regions, as applicable.  <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 11: Develop and distribute to EPA regions and states annual reports that include the total dollar amount of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Superfund financial assurance required and provided.</p> <p>Corrective Action 11-1: <i>Planned: 2019-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  9A2) Develop and distribute to EPA regions annual reports that include the total dollar amount of SF FA required and provided.  <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
18-P00079-180	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Develop and implement additional Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act guidance to assist Project Officers in evaluating whether funding is reasonable given projected work plan tasks.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-11-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  Develop additional FIFRA guidance to assist POs in evaluating whether funding is reasonable given projected work plan tasks.  <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 2. Conduct a national review of state work plans and performance for Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act cooperative agreements to verify the consistent application of agency guidance and achievement of agency goals and requirements.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-05-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  OECA is prepared to expand its existing national review of state cooperative agreements to include an analysis of grantee performance as it relates to agency guidance/goals. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-02-13
18-P00221-180	<p>Recommendation 1: 6. Provide regular training for EPA drinking water staff, managers and senior leaders on Safe Drinking Water Act tools and authorities; state and agency roles and responsibilities; and any Safe Drinking Water Act amendments or Lead and Copper Rule revisions.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  OCE will re-evaluated training needs:</p>	2018-07-19

FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
	<p>OCE has provided and will continue to provide regular training nationally to staff and managers about SDWA tools and authorities, like Sections 1414 and 1431, and various NPDWRs, including LCR. EPA will also make these trainings available to senior leaders.</p> <p>As part of ongoing Agency efforts to enhance national implementation of the LCR, EPA has been providing training on the Rule's optimal corrosion control treatment and optimal water quality parameter requirements. The workshops provide a review of LCR requirements and emphasize the tools and authorities drinking water programs can leverage to implement the requirements more effectively. The training has been delivered through in-person workshops at each of the EPA Regions, as well as through special conference sessions. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: 9. Improve oversight by establishing a clear and credible escalation policy for EPA intervention in states. The policy should provide steps the EPA will take when states do not act.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  OCE has initiated a workgroup with participation from OECA, OW and the Regions. The workgroup will develop procedures and strategies to ensure timely and effective EPA intervention where a state's response to the risk is insufficient to protect the public's health.</p> <p>Interim due dates for seeking  State input 6/30/18  Public Comment 11/30/18  Decision 7/31/19 <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: 1. Establish controls to annually verify that states are monitoring compliance with all Lead and Copper Rule requirements, including accurately identifying tier 1 sampling sites and maintaining continuous corrosion control.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  February 2019 - OW confirmed OW meet with regional branch chiefs. Corrective action expected to be completed by 9/30/19, as provided by OW email (S. Moore on 2/11/19).</p> <p>In December 2018, EPA will hold a meeting with the regional branch chiefs to review and update the protocol used for the FY 2018 annual Public Water System Supervision program reviews. As part of this review, EPA will amend the Public Water System program review protocol as needed to verify that states are implementing Lead and Copper Rule requirements. The changes will be implemented in FY 2019 and the future annual program reviews. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	

FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
18-P00270-180	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance:</p> <p>2. Inform local educational agencies, in coordination with the EPA regions, that they must comply with the requirements of the Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools Rule, 40 CFR 763.93, to develop and maintain an asbestos management plan, regardless of the presence of an exclusion statement, and monitor compliance.</p>	2018-09-17
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-09-29 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OECA will issue a reminder and clarification to the regions that 1) ACS Measure "TSCA 01 OC" requires a program breakdown of projected inspections; 2) ACS Measure "TSCA 02 OC" requires a program breakdown for other compliance. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
	<p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance:</p> <p>1. Require the EPA regions, through the National Program Manager Guidance, to incorporate asbestos strategies in their Toxic Substances Control Act compliance monitoring efforts.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-06-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> OECA will develop compliance assistance material specifically focused on compliance with schools maintaining an asbestos management plan (40 CFR 763.93). <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
12-300444-320	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Action Official confirm that the recipient took the corrective action identified in the single audit report. If the recipient has not implemented/completed its corrective action, EPA needs to obtain a corrective action plan, with milestone dates, for addressing the findings in the report.</p>	2012-05-03
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2014-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Region 2 has received and accepted the recipient's Corrective Action Plan. Update 9/20/2018: The above referenced review continues. Completion of corrective action is now estimated for September 30, 2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
15-P00137-320	<p>Recommendation 1: To improve oversight of the UST/LUST program, establish an updated UST/LUST Memorandum of Agreement with the USVI that reflects changes and new provisions resulting from the EPCRA 2005. The Memorandum of Agreement should also outline roles, responsibilities and expectations</p>	2015-04-17
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Update 9/27/18: October 13, 2018 is the effective date of EPA's 2015 UST regulation revision, and the date that states which have State Program Approval (SPA) must re-apply for SPA. Region 2's MOU with VIDPNR is targeted for execution on October 13, 2018. Update 12/7/18: Region 2 is awaiting final comments from DPNR on the draft MOU. During the programmatic call scheduled for next week, Region 2 will ask DPNR for an update on the status. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	



FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
	<p>Recommendation 2: Develop a plan to address currently uncompleted tasks and activities and develop a schedule for reprogramming grant funds to accomplish these tasks if USVI does not or cannot complete them. Upon completion of the financial management corrective actions, follow the Office of the Chief Financial Officer's Resource Management Directive System 2520-03 to determine whether any of the current unspent funds of approximately \$37 million under the USVI assistance agreements could be put to better use.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2018-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  Region 2 anticipates performing an onsite review sometime in the Fall of FY 2019 to verify and confirm that VIDPNR has fully implemented the required corrective actions, with issuance of a report sometime in the Winter of FY 2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
17-P00402-320	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Regional Administrator, Region 2:</p> <p>4. Determine whether the cooperative agreements under Grant Numbers 99206921 and 99206922 have the proper support for the fringe benefit costs requested for car allowances.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-03-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  Region 2 will make the appropriate determination of support for the costs and take necessary action.  Update 12/7/18: CCSJBE will resolve the issue of questioned costs by reimbursing EPA in full for the funds drawn down and not supported with proper documentation. Region 2 is working with CCSJBE to return the funds to EPA. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2017-09-25
13-R00297-360	<p>Recommendation 1: Recover federal funds of \$2,904,578 unless the foundation provides a verifiable and enforceable remedy to reduce diesel emissions in the Baton Rouge ozone nonattainment area, as required by the cooperative agreement.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  Two of the five rebuilt locomotives will continue to operate in the Baton Rouge nonattainment area.  Per William Rhea on February 5, 2018: Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2017 reports show two locomotives continuing to operate in the Baton Rouge non-attainment area <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-2: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  The remaining three rebuilt locomotives will continue to operate between Baton Rouge and New Orleans until economic conditions in Baton Rouge necessitate moving as many locomotives as possible back to the Baton Rouge non-attainment area. Status of RRF October 1 through December 31, 2017 report. Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2017 reports show three locomotives operating in the exception area <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-3: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  RRF will provide locomotive location data to EPA on a quarterly basis showing where the five locomotives were operated.</p>	2013-06-20

FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
	<p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period October 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 as of 1/15/18: Table and pie charts in 4th qtr. 2017 reports show location of the 5 locomotives, 2 in Baton Rouge and 3 in excepted area. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-4: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> As a penalty for noncompliance, RRF will remit to the U.S. EPA \$4,841 for each locomotives for each month any of the five locomotives are operated outside of the restricted area for more than 10 plus consecutive days, outside the Baton Rouge non-attainment area and the Exception area (for other than maintenance).</p> <p>Status of RRF Quarterly Reporting for the Period October 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 as of 1/15/18: Table and pie charts 4th quarter 2017 report show location of all of the locomotives. None have been stationed more than 10 plus days outside of the Exception area unless they were in maintenance. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-5: <i>Planned: 2020-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Each of the five locomotives will operate in Baton Rouge area or the Exception area for 10 years after the date each engine was placed back into service.</p> <p>Table and pie charts in 4th quarter 2017 reports show that all five of the locomotives are operating in the Baton Rouge area or the exception area. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
14-P00109-360	<p>Recommendation 1: Direct COs to require that the contractor adjust all its billings to reflect the application of the correct rate to team subcontract ODCs.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2024-09-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Region 6 concurs with Recommendation No. 3 and agrees to require the contractor to adjust all of its past billings to reflect the application of the composite rate to team-subcontractor ODCs that were arranged for and paid for by the team-subcontractor. We intend to implement the corrective action when final indirect cost rates (OCR) are established. Therefore, the CO will be directed to defer past billing adjustments until the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) audits the indirect cost rates and the EPA Financial Administrative Contracting Officer (FACO) approves and issues a Final Indirect Cost (ICR) Agreement for the past billing periods (i.e. Years 2007 to 2013). <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2014-02-04
18-P00233-360	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the EPA Regional Administrators, Regions 6 and 9:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete the necessary removal site evaluations and engineering evaluations/cost analyses.</li> </ol> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 1.1 Complete removal site evaluations (RSEs).</p>	2018-08-22

FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
	<p>As of January 30, 2019 post-Government Shutdown:</p> <p>Yes, Regions 6/9 would be allowed an extension for the length of the shutdown, which was 5 weeks, or 35 days. In MATS, you can revise your completion dates as such, and please also include a note indicating the reason for the added extension (government shutdown) - - thank you - - Pat</p> <p>No written approval necessary. You are requesting a 6 month extension and therefore no written request or approval needed – the additional 35-day extension is granted based on the exceptional circumstance of a government shutdown.</p> <p>Patrick J. Milligan  US EPA - Office of Inspector General  Project Manager  Phone: (215) 814-2326  Fax: (215) 814-2351 <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 1-2: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  1.2 Complete engineering evaluations/cost analyses. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the EPA Regional Administrators, Regions 6 and 9:  2. Fully develop and implement prioritization and resource allocation methodologies for the Tronox abandoned uranium mine sites on or near Navajo Nation lands.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  1.1 Complete development of prioritization methodology.</p> <p>As of January 30, 2019 post-Government Shutdown: see 1-1, above</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-2: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  1.2 Refine prioritization methodology <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 2-3: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  1.3 Conduct mine cleanup prioritization. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 2-4: <i>Planned: 2021-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  1.4 Complete development and implementation of resource allocation methodology following the cost analysis of the preferred remedies. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
12-100560-380	<p>Recommendation 1: Ensure the grantee addresses the recommendations and recover questioned and unsupported costs</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 0000-00-00 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  3/20/15: OGD and the Region are discussing contents of proposed Final Determination Letter and need for a waiver request. Projected completion date is June 30, 2015. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	2007-09-24

FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
16-P00218-390	<p>Recommendation 1: 1. Reevaluate the status of the fundable projects and Hawaii DOH’s progress on implementing the corrective action plan items prior to awarding the FY 2016 allotment of \$8,312,000 and any future award. The reevaluation should continue until Hawaii DOH meets the agency’s funding utilization target.</p>	2016-06-28
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2017-07-31 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  On 2/14/19, Region 9 notified HDOH by letter that EPA will be conducting its annual review and will focus on the HDOH progress in implementing the LGTS system. The target date for corrective action and review will be revised to 8/30/2019. <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p>	
16-P00320-390	<p>Recommendation 1: Disallow ineligible costs of \$178,030 claimed by the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians and recover the ineligible federal share of \$174,970.</p>	2016-09-21
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 0000-00-00 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00   As of 2/6/19, comments from both the LVFC and the EPA Claims Officer in HQ advised the re-payment schedule be set up on a monthly, quarterly, or annual payment basis. On 2/4/19 Grants office notified the tribal contact and tribal Attorney to consult with the Manchester Tribal Council as to which of these methods would work best for the tribe. Once the Tribal Council meets, later this month re-payment schedule will be off for review and concurrence. <i>Status:</i> TBD</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 2: Disallow unsupported costs of \$172,691 and recover the unsupported federal share of \$169,970, unless the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians provides supporting documentation that meets federal requirements.</p>	
	<p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned:</i> 0000-00-00 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  As of 2/6/19, comments from both the LVFC and the EPA Claims Officer in HQ advised the re-payment schedule be set up on a monthly, quarterly, or annual payment basis. On 2/4/19 Grants office notified the tribal contact and tribal Attorney to consult with the Manchester Tribal Council as to which of these methods would work best for the tribe. Once the Tribal Council meets, later this re-payment schedule will be off for review and concurrence. <i>Status:</i> TBD</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 3: Disallow all remaining costs claimed, currently determined to be \$27,959, for grant tasks that remain incomplete under the two EPA grants for the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians, and recover the federal share of \$27,778, unless Manchester provides adequate documents to substantiate completion of grant tasks.</p>	
<p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned:</i> 0000-00-00 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  As of 2/6/19, comments from both the LVFC and the EPA Claims Officer in HQ advised the re-payment schedule be set up on a monthly, quarterly, or annual payment basis. On 2/4/19 Grants office notified the tribal contact and tribal Attorney to consult with the Manchester Tribal Council as to which of these methods would</p>		

FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
	<p>work best for the tribe. Once the Tribal Council meets, later this monthly re-payment schedule will be off for review and concurrence. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 4: Designate the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians as a high-risk grantee, in accordance with 40 CFR 31.12, and place appropriate special conditions upon any future awards until Manchester implements policies and procedures to make sure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Timekeeping support for labor charges meets federal requirements.</li> <li>b. Travel is properly reviewed and approved, and sufficient documentation is maintained to support allowable travel expenses.</li> <li>c. Direct versus indirect costs are properly identified and charged.</li> <li>d. Tribal management and staff responsible for federal grant activities have adequate knowledge and skills to implement and monitor grant program activities, including application of federal laws, regulations and cost principles.</li> </ul> <p>Corrective Action 4-1: <i>Planned: 0000-00-00 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  The Uniform Grant Guidance (UGG), 2 CFR Part 200, replaced 40 CFR Part 31 on December 26, 2014. The UGG no longer refers to recipients as “high-risk”; however, the UGG allows Federal agencies to impose specific terms and conditions as needed (e.g. for recipients who have a history of failure to comply with the general or specific terms and conditions of a Federal award). 2 CFR §200.207. Region 9 will ensure that future grant and cooperative agreements awarded to Manchester will include specific terms and conditions as shown in EPA’s Response to Recommendation 5. The corrective action is not applicable since there has not been any new awards issued to Manchester. <i>Status: TBD</i></p> <p>Recommendation 5: Implement special grant conditions for future awards to the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians requiring completion of grant tasks before grant payments are made.</p> <p>Corrective Action 5-1: <i>Planned: 0000-00-00 Completed: 0000-00-00</i>  EPA Region 9 concurs with the recommendation to implement a special grant conditions for future awards. For example, the following condition will be added to future awards issued to Manchester:  The corrective action is not applicable since there has not been any new awards issued to Manchester. <i>Status: TBD</i></p>	
18-P00233-390	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the EPA Regional Administrators, Regions 6 and 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete the necessary removal site evaluations and engineering evaluations/cost analyses.</li> </ul>	2018-08-22

FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 1.2 Complete engineering evaluations/cost analyses-12/31/2020 <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: We recommend that the EPA Regional Administrators, Regions 6 and 9:</p> <p>1. Complete the necessary removal site evaluations and engineering evaluations/cost analyses.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 2.1.1 Complete removal site evaluations -12/31/18 Due to the government shutdown, the completion date is delayed to 8/4/19. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 3: We recommend that the EPA Regional Administrators, Regions 6 and 9:</p> <p>2. Fully develop and implement prioritization and resource allocation methodologies for the Tronox abandoned uranium mine sites on or near Navajo Nation lands.</p> <p>Corrective Action 3-1: <i>Planned: 2018-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 2.1.1 Complete development of prioritization methodology-12/31/18 Due to the government shutdown, the completion date is delayed to 6/4/19. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 3-2: <i>Planned: 2021-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 1.4 Complete development and implementation of resource allocation methodology following the cost analysis of the preferred remedies-12/31/2021 <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 3-3: <i>Planned: 2020-12-31 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 1.2 Refine prioritization methodology-12/31/2020 <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Corrective Action 3-4: <i>Planned: 2020-12-20 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 1.3 Conduct mine cleanup prioritization-12/31/2020 <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	
19-S00034-410	<p>Recommendation 1: Recover the \$28,705 in questioned ineligible costs.</p> <p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned: 2019-05-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> 12/17/2018: Initial follow-up letter mailed to tribe requesting corrective action/response by 01/30/2019. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p> <p>Recommendation 2: Confirm the corrective action the recipient identified in the single audit report was implemented. If the corrective action has not been implemented, EPA needs to obtain a corrective action plan, with milestone dates, for addressing the finding in the report.</p> <p>Corrective Action 2-1: <i>Planned: 2019-05-30 Completed: 0000-00-00</i> Finding: Ensure timely filing of financial statements. 12/17/2018: Initial follow-up letter mailed to tribe requesting corrective action/response by 01/30/2019. The Uniform Guidance states that the reporting package must be submitted no later than 30 days after the reports are received from the auditors but no later than 9 months after the end of the audit period. <i>Status: Delayed</i></p>	2018-11-30

FY Audit Number	Recommendations, Corrective Actions and Status	Report Date
19-S00051-410	<p>Recommendation 1: We recommend that the Action Official confirm the corrective action the recipient identified in the single audit report was implemented. If the corrective action has not been implemented, EPA needs to obtain a corrective action plan, with milestone dates, for addressing the finding in the report.</p>	2018-12-18
	<p>Corrective Action 1-1: <i>Planned:</i> 2019-06-18 <i>Completed:</i> 0000-00-00  12/18/2018: Initial follow-up corrective action letter mailed to grantee requesting: 1) assurance of internal controls to ensure compliance with federal Davis-Bacon Act (prevailing wage) and suspension &amp; debarment requirements; 2)FY2016, District did not obtain written certification, insert a clause into the contract or review EPLS to verify contractor not suspended/disbarred.  <i>Status:</i> Delayed</p>	