National Program Guidance for the Office of Water U.S. Environmental Protection Agency FY2000-01

-- All Americans will have drinking water that is clean and safe to drink. Effective protection of America's rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, and coastal and ocean waters will sustain fish, plants, and wildlife, as well as recreational, subsistence, and economic activities. Watersheds and their aquatic ecosystems will be restored and protected to improve human health, enhance water quality, reduce flooding, and provide habitat for wildlife. --

-- Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water as stated in the EPA Strategic Plan (September 1997)

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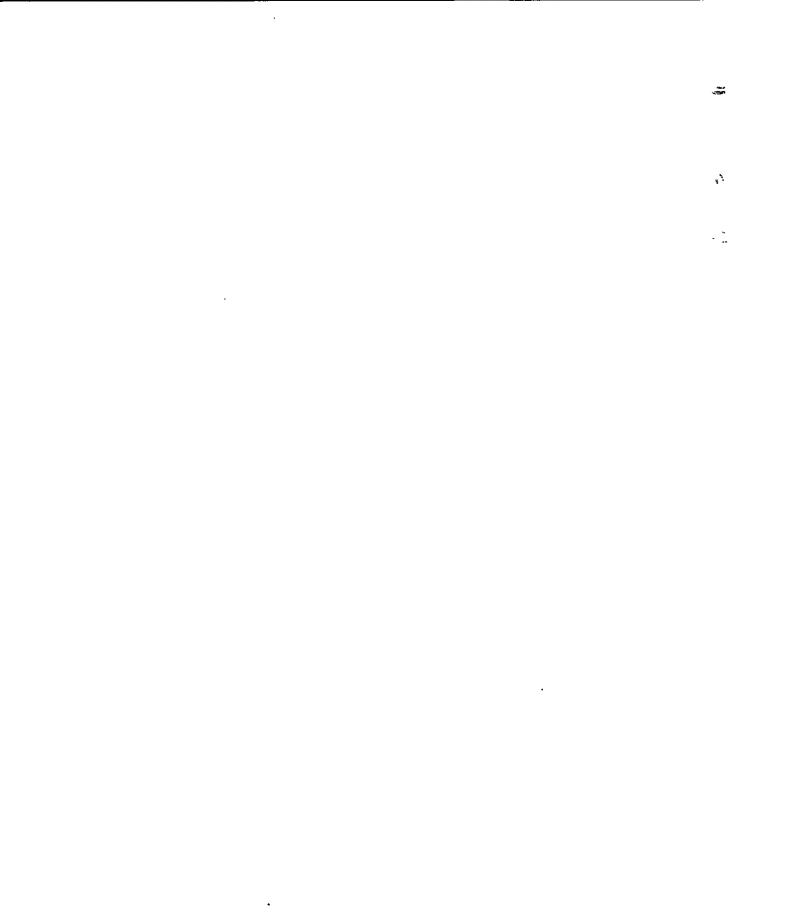


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Introduction

Overview

This National Program Guidance for the Office of Water U.S. Environmental Protection Agency FY2000-01 is intended to serve as guidance for the implementation of the National Water Program. This guidance should assist all of us in providing consistent and fair implementation of the important programs for which we are responsible. In addition, this guidance provides the framework for EPA negotiations with our State and Tribal partners who play a vital role in protecting and restoring the Nation's waters. This guidance should be shared with these partners and should serve as a primary resource for National Water Program staff and managers as they plan and implement their programs for FY2000-01. This guidance addresses key elements of the National Water Program's accountability system -- priorities, core program guidances, Management Agreements (MAs), and mid-year and end-of-year reporting.

Content

This guidance consists of nine sections which are listed and described in the Table of Contents on page i. Further key points on several of these sections follow. In Section 3, those strategies and guidances marked with an asterisk (*) are considered core, and the Regional Administrator must consult with the Assistant Administrator for Water before agreeing to a work plan with a State that differs significantly from these asterisked guidances and strategies. In Section 5, all of the Core Performance Measures (CPMs) for FY2000 are included as part of the annual performance measures (APMs) that are listed in the template. In Section 6, a list of just the CPMs is provided for ease in identifying them from the longer list of annual performance goals (APGs) and APMs contained in the template in Section 4.

Next Steps

Although this guidance is for FY2000-01, an update will be issued in draft by February 3, 2000, and in final by April 1, 2000, to reflect changes that have occurred since the Guidance's initial release. The update will include any anticipated revisions to strategic goals, objectives and subobjectives resulting from the revision of the Agency Strategic Plan, new program office guidances or strategies, the FY2001 MA template containing the FY2001 APGs and APMs, any changes to the CPMs, and updated timelines and key contacts.

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Vision and Priorities for the National Water Program

Section 1

WATER PROGRAM OVERVIEW

by Assistant Administrator for Water J. Charles Fox

Since being confirmed as Assistant Administrator for Water in October of last year, I have had the pleasure of visiting almost every EPA region to meet with EPA, State, and Tribal water program managers. I have had initial meetings with senior officials in other Federal agencies and with diverse interest groups. And I have worked with the water program staff here at Headquarters to move the National Water Program forward.

I am impressed by what the National Water Program has achieved and am looking forward to continued success. We have solid — in some cases outstanding — accomplishments in both the clean water and drinking water programs. We have strong, core statutory authorities in the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act. The steadfast advocacy by Administrator Carol Browner for protecting the health of the American public has been instrumental in the success of our efforts to strengthen protection of the Nation's water resources and drinking water. With Administrator Browner's support, we have laid out a clear direction for the future — described in the Clean Water Action Plan, the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, and in our goals and objectives established under the Government Performance and Results Act. I am confident that the course laid out in these documents is right.

Accomplishing the ambitious agenda before us will require concentration, commitment, and cooperation. Some have suggested to me that we have set our sights too high; I might agree if the National Water Program did not have a long history of success. But, for over 25 years, the water program managers and staff in EPA, States and Tribes have made steady progress toward clean and safe water. We are a winning team; we have the know-how and the determination to deliver steady, even *dramatic*, improvements in the Nation's water quality to the American people within the foreseeable future.

In this Overview, I have described some of the key themes laid out in the Clean Water Action Plan and the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments and the specific actions that we will all be working on in the coming year to attain our clean water and drinking water goals.

I also have outlined some of my thoughts in three subject areas where I plan to focus a good deal of my attention over the next year to support your efforts:

-- improving our ability to describe the condition of the Nation's waters to the people of this country;

- building a consensus for expanded funding for clean and safe waters at all levels of government; and
- strengthening protection of critical estuarine and coastal waters where the vast majority of Americans live and work.

I) CLEAN WATER

The Clean Water Act authorizes an essential set of core programs that are our foundation for protecting and restoring water quality. Effluent guidelines provide national, minimum discharge standards for over fifty major industries. Water quality standards provide goals for water quality restoration and protection. NPDES permits control discharges from over 100,000 pollution sources. State and local pretreatment programs assure that facilities discharging to sewers provide appropriate levels of waste treatment. Revolving loan fund programs in each State provide over \$2 billion in financing for water pollution control projects each year and have an overall value of over \$27 billion. The national wetlands program under section 404 of the Act is the primary defense of the nation's critical wetland resources.

In the Fall of 1997, EPA and other Federal agencies undertook to review clean water efforts and develop a coordinated plan to build on core clean water programs with a new commitment to action. In February of 1998, President Clinton announced the result of this cooperative effort — a "Clean Water Action Plan." The Action Plan sets out clear goals for the National clean water program. But, it also has generated other benefits. It resulted in expanded State program grants. It provided a basis for new, cooperative relationships among diverse Federal agencies. It provided a forum for Federal, State, and Tribal governments to work together on clean water issues. And, it has helped rally public support for clean water programs. The Action Plan has given the clean water program a big boost — we need to maintain the momentum in the coming years.

The four key themes articulated in the Clean Water Action Plan almost a year ago still provide sound guidance for the clean water program today.

- -- Watershed Approach -- We are well on our way to building the new, cooperative effort to restore and sustain the health of rivers, lakes, costal waters and wetlands on a watershed basis envisioned in the Clean Water Action Plan.
- Strong Federal, State and Tribal Standards The Action Plan called for improving State and Tribal standards as a key step toward protecting public health, preventing polluted runoff and ensuring accountability.

- Natural Resources Stewardship Clean water depends on the conservation and stewardship of the cropland, pasture, rangeland, and forests that are in private and public hands; Federal natural resource agencies are essential to this effort.
- -- Informed Citizens and Officials Accurate and timely information about the health of watersheds, beaches, fish, and drinking water is the foundation of a sound and accountable clean water program.

Over the past year, Federal, State, Tribal and local governments have made good progress implementing the ambitious agenda of over 100 action items described in the Clean Water Action Plan. Some key accomplishments include:

- Unified Watershed Assessments All States and Territories responded to the Action Plan call for a unified and integrated assessment of the condition of their watersheds.
- -- Draft Animal Feeding Operation Strategy -- EPA and USDA jointly developed a strategy for reducing water pollution from animal feeding operations (AFOs) and conducted over a dozen listening sessions around the country.
- -- Interim Approval of All Coastal States Non-point Source Programs. EPA and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration conditionally approved all 29 of the State Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Plans that were submitted.
- Nutrient Standards Strategy: EPA has developed a strategy for developing nutrient criteria and standards that are tailored to specific needs of different kinds of water bodies and different natural conditions found around the country.
- Drinking Water Source Protection: Federal agencies developed an agreement to coordinate efforts to provide assistance to States, Tribes and local governments in developing comprehensive assessments and protection plans for sources rivers, lakes, and groundwater - that communities use for drinking.
- Beach Water Quality: EPA has completed a Beach Action Plan to help guide local, State, tribal and federal efforts to improve beach monitoring programs.
- Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics Strategy and Mercury Action Plan: Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic substances, including mercury, PCBs, and dioxin, pose serious dangers to ecosystems and public health. EPA has completed a draft strategy with the goal of virtually eliminating 12 of the most dangerous persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic substances and has completed a draft plan to address the health and ecosystem threats posed by mercury.

Keeping the Nation's clean water program strong and effective over the next several years will require that we work together to maintain our momentum in implementing the Clean Water Action Plan and that we continue the effective implementation of the core programs that are the foundation of the Action Plan. The specific details of much of this work are provided in the guidance and policy documents described later in this report. Although all this work is important, I will be paying special attention over the coming year to work in the following areas.

Watershed Restoration Action Strategies and TMDLs – As States complete workplans for new clean water grant funds, they will use Unified Watershed Assessments to identify impaired watersheds where they will develop Watershed Restoration Action Strategies in FY 1999 and 2000. In many cases, Watershed Restoration Action Strategies will be coordinated with the development of TMDLs for impaired waters. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund will support implementation of the Action Strategies. These Action Strategies are also an opportunity to integrate efforts to protect water quality with our work to protect sources of drinking water and wetlands. Federal agencies will support State efforts to restore watershed health in the identified watersheds.

The development of site-specific strategies to restore the health of impaired waters and watersheds is a bold, new step for the National Water Program. It is essential that we support States in selecting watersheds for immediate attention and assist them in following-through with good, practical action strategies for integrating diverse program resources and authorities to restore watershed health. Having environmental projects underway in 350 impaired watersheds most in need of attention is one of our key annual performance goals for FY 2000.

- 2) AFO Strategy This spring, EPA and USDA released a final, joint strategy for reducing water pollution from animal feeding operations. About 5% of these facilities (i.e. the largest facilities and those causing water pollution problems) will be subject to Clean Water Act permits. EPA will provide States with guidance and model permits for these facilities. It is critical that EPA Regions work with States to develop State-specific strategies for permit issuance with the goal of issuing CAFO general permits and selected individual permits this year.
- 3) Stormwater Phase II In the Fall of this year, EPA will publish final regulations for control of stormwater runoff from municipalities and construction sites. Permits for these facilities will complement the stormwater permits now in effect for large cities and industrial facilities.

These new permits for stormwater and AFO sources, in combination with ongoing efforts to reduce pollution from combined sewers (i.e. CSOs) and sanitary sewers (i.e. SSOs), will result in significant reductions in the conventional pollutants (e.g. sediment and nutrients) reported by States as the most common cause of today's

water pollution problems. This work is critical to meeting our annual performance goal of reducing discharges of conventional pollutants by 388 million pounds per year from the 1992 baseline.

4) Smart Growth - The adoption of "smart growth" policies and implementation of measures to preserve green space and other environmentally critical areas (e.g. riparian areas, wetlands) can have major benefits for water quality. Several national water program projects (e.g. TMDL regulations and stormwater regulations) have the potential to encourage "smart growth" policies.

In addition, water programs need to play an active role in the supporting local efforts to develop plans for use of "Better America Bonds" recently proposed by President Clinton. This new bond initiative can provide a valuable new element of financial plans for watershed restoration and protection.

- 5) Sanitary Sewer Overflows -- About 40,000 times each year, sanitary sewers overflow and release raw sewage to streets and waterbodies. To address this problem, EPA plans to propose regulations to provide a clearer regulatory framework, including standard permit conditions. Headquarters will need strong support from Regions in developing and implementing this new effort.
- Permit Backlog The NPDES permit program is the backbone of our efforts to protect water quality and it is critical that we have appropriate and timely permits in place. However, permit reissuance backlogs are unacceptably high in many areas. We need to address this situation this year.
- 7) Water Quality Standards Program Modernization Strong water quality standards that are based on sound science and reflect community involvement are critical to the clean water program.

The Clean Water Action Plan also calls on EPA to publish guidance documents describing methods for the development of numeric criteria for nutrients, including target ranges applicable to different waterbodies and parts of the country. As numeric nutrient criteria are adopted into water quality standards, we will be better able to identify and address water pollution problems caused by nutrients and focus controls for sources of nutrients.

EPA will also assure compliance with the Endangered Species Act, develop guidance to better prevent degradation of waters that are now clean, support improvement of water quality standards for Tribal waters, promulgate revised methods for developing human health water quality criteria, and work with States to complete formal adoption of State water quality standards.

- 8) Upgrade State Nonpoint Pollution Control Programs -- The Clean Water Action Plan calls for State to upgrade statewide programs for controlling nonpoint pollution to include the nine key elements agreed to by EPA and States by the year 2000. In addition, the Action Plan also calls for final approval of State coastal nonpoint control programs by 2000. Strong programs for preventing nonpoint pollution are critical to the success of the clean water program.
- 9) Protecting Water Resources in Indian Country This past October, we developed a new "Strategy for Protecting Public Health and Water Resources in Indian Country." Near-term priorities identified in the Strategy include establishing a tribal water program environmental presence and using a watershed approach assessing water conditions and implement response programs.
- 10) Reinventing Clean and Safe Water Programs Water program offices will continue to support innovative approaches to reducing water pollution and assuring safe drinking water. For example, proposed regulations for the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program will encourage "effluent trading" as a way to meet clean water goals in a cost-effective manner.

II) SAFE DRINKING WATER

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 provide both the impetus for substantial changes to the national drinking water program for EPA, States, Tribes, and water utilities and greater protection and information to the 250 million Americans served by public water systems. These changes set the course for the drinking water community (EPA, states, Indian tribes, water utilities) to prepare for and address future drinking water safety challenges and assure the sustainable availability of safe drinking water.

Four themes characterize the areas of greatest change. Together, they comprise a balanced, integrated framework of reform and a major national commitment to protect public health.

- Public Right to Know The Amendments greatly increase the ability of the public to participate in drinking water protection decisions. We have worked hard to include all of the drinking water community in our rulemakings, and with our partners have produced major tools to keep the public well informed.
- Focusing on Contaminants of Greatest Risk The Amendments emphasize the need for sound science and accurate data to support our regulatory decisions.
 EPA has strengthened its ability to produce quality rulemakings by increasing research and data collection, and by developing a process to identify the most harmful contaminants.

- Funding and Tools To States and Water Systems Funding from loans and set-asides in the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRF) have allowed states and water systems to improve their ability to provide safe drinking water by upgrading, renovating, and modernizing their infrastructure. EPA has also developed many tools that increase states' flexibility in implementing health-based and program-related regulations.
- -- Pollution Prevention A major theme of the Amendments is the prevention of contamination of surface and ground water resources that serve as drinking water supplies. Through source water protection, we have made prevention the first step in the multiple barrier approach to drinking water protection.

In the past year, EPA and its partners have developed many tools that will lead to comprehensive drinking water protection. Some of these accomplishments include:

- Release of the Microbial and Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rules In November 1998, the President announced two major health-based regulations the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment (IESWT) Rule and the Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts (D/DBP) rule. These rules are a direct response to the demonstrated public health effects of such incidents as the contamination of drinking water in the City of Milwaukee by Cryptosporidium in 1993 and the 1996 Amendments.
- -- Release of the Consumer Confidence Report Regulation -- In August 1998, the President announced the Agency's release of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) regulation, which will require water systems to provide their consumers with specific information about their drinking water supply. These CCRs are a centerpiece of the Administration's right-to-know activities and will be included on a new, geographic-based, Internet information site at www.epa.gov/safewater.
- -- Release of the Contaminant Candidate List -- The Contaminant Candidate List is the strategic blueprint for future drinking-water standard setting. It is a list of currently unregulated contaminants that are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water and will help focus efforts on contaminants of greatest risk.
- The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund All States have Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs in place and have received their initial (FY 97) capitalization grant and the majority of states have applied for their FY 98 grant. DWSRF funds support water systems' efforts to build, modernize or replace the infrastructure necessary to provide safe drinking water.
- -- Capacity Development Guidance Working with the Small Systems Working Group of the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, EPA developed a

capacity development guidance that will assist States as they develop programs to ensure that all water systems, especially small systems, have the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to provide safe water.

-- Operator Certification Guidance - EPA developed guidance to assist States as they develop operator certification programs to assure that all operators of public water systems, particularly small systems, have the competency to run and maintain safe, effective, and reliable water treatment plants.

While the 1996 SDWA Amendments authorize EPA, State, and water utilities requirements through 2005, over the next year we will be emphasizing those activities with a statutory deadline of FY 2000 and early FY 2001, as well as efforts that will augment and complement statutory requirements. These areas of emphasis include:

- 1) The Drinking Water Academy We will assist states, tribes and territories in understanding new rule requirements and implementing these rules as well as new required guidelines. We will use our new Drinking Water Academy as a way to bring training on these activities to EPA regional staff, the states, Indian tribes and other interested parties.
- State Capacity Development Programs States will be developing and implementing programs to ensure that water systems have the capacity to comply with existing drinking water rules. Headquarters and the Regions will work with States as they develop their programs. Financial assistance for State capacity development activity is available through the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. EPA has an annual performance goal that 91% of population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health based standards in place by 1994.
- Source Water Assessments High-quality source water assessments will provide needed data to states, water systems, and the public as they protect their water supply. EPA will work with Federal agencies and states to help States conduct these assessments, and to implement programs to protect their source water (including eliminating Class V high-risk shallow underground injection wells). Source water protection is the first step in a multiple barrier approach to drinking water protection.
- 4) Increased Research and Data Collection We will strengthen and expand the science on priority contaminants for <u>future</u> regulation, identified in the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL), for which there is currently inadequate science and data upon which to base sound risk management decisions. The research needed includes health effects, exposure, analytical methods, and treatment. We will also expand data collection and analysis. The Agency must

make decisions on whether or not to regulate at least five contaminants from the CCL by August 6, 2001. In addition, these science and data-oriented activities will help provide the basis for determining which contaminants to place on the next CCL (required to be published by February 2003).

- 5) Data Reliability We will implement our data reliability action plan to ensure that data entered into the Safe Drinking Water Information System by public water systems is consistent, accurate and of the highest quality so that we can ensure the nationwide safety of our drinking water supplies.
- 6) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule We need more data in order to make determinations on what if any new contaminants should be regulated. In the late summer EPA will release new requirements on unregulated contaminant monitoring that will provide us with much of this needed data, while reducing burden on water systems.
- 7) National Contaminant Occurrence Data Base (NCOD) EPA will complete and implement the new National Contaminant Occurrence Data Base to give us occurrence information that we need to determine what contaminants pose the greatest health risk. This database will also be made available to the public.
- 8) Class V Underground Injection Control Rule To reduce the risk of drinking water contamination from shallow injection wells, EPA will publish a rule on Class V wells in the summer. This rule will protect sources of drinking water from wells such as industrial disposal wells, service station wells, and large capacity cesspools.
- 9) Public Notification Rule We will promote public information beyond consumer confidence reports by publishing revisions to the Public Notification Rule. This rule will require water systems to more quickly notify their customers if there is a serious threat to their drinking water supply.

III) BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

The Clean Water Action Plan and the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments provide the National Water Program with a challenging agenda. I am impressed with the work done over the past year and I am confident that we have the capacity to maintain our progress.

One of my jobs as Assistant Administrator is to provide National Water Program managers and staff with the tools and the resources needed to get this important work done.

Specifically, I will work over the next year in several areas-

- -- improving information about the condition of waters;
- building a consensus for increased funding of water programs; and
- strengthening programs to protect coastal and estuarine waters.

Time and again, when the American people are asked what makes their community valuable, or "livable" they name water resources — their local beach, lake, or river. Progress in each of these three areas will take us a big step closer to the broader, long term goal of "livable communities" in the 21st century.

A) Improving Information About the Condition of Waters

Fulfilling the public's Right-to-Know about environmental conditions and risks is an integral part of the Agency's mission. The Agency is making a major commitment to redesign our internal management structure to better meet the information demands of the 21st century. I am convinced that effective information management is key to successfully carrying out the Agency's mission and is particularly important for the National Water Program. We need to be sure that information necessary to improve and protect the nation's water resources and their uses is readily accessed, formatted for ease of use, supportive of management decisions, and is useful in measuring progress towards environmental goals.

In 1998, the Office of Water established a steering committee for information management, whose membership includes members of the Office of Water's senior management team, to plan for and guide OW's major investments in information and information technology. Earlier this calendar year, I chartered an Information Reinvention Work Group to develop an overall vision and action plan for how the Office of Water's information management program can support indicators to measure progress towards environmental goals, and define monitoring and other data needs that will: (1) help inform the decision making process, (2) provide the public with value-added information, and (3) draw on and contribute to the integrated picture of the environment, including trends over time.

The Work Group developed a set of recommendations in key areas such as Water Information Systems, data investments, data standards, data element registration, stakeholder involvement, and appropriate Office of Water staff information resource competencies. Implementation of these recommendations will be a high priority for FY2000 and beyond.

I have asked senior management to recommend how we can proceed with States, Tribes and other Federal agencies, and the public to achieve these recommendations. I expect to ask for significant Regional involvement in meeting these implementation challenges.

B) Assuring Adequate Funding for Clean and Safe Water

In the over 25 years since the enactment of the Clean Water Act, Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments have had a partnership for the financing of water pollution control projects. The partnership has resulted in dramatic increases in water pollution control and dramatic improvements in water quality. State clean water revolving loan funds, with a total value of over \$27 billion, form the backbone of this financial partnership.

At the same time, the nature of the water pollution problems is changing and our tools and approaches to these problems (e.g. watershed protection/TMDLs) are evolving. Many of the programs were we have invested in comprehensive, site specific plans (e.g. the National Estuary Program) have generated an impressive list of projects that are ready to go today but lack funding. There is also a growing recognition that other Federal and State programs (e.g. buffers, land preservation) contribute to water pollution control and our new watershed approaches create opportunities to engage these other programs. In addition, new approaches to public financing (e.g. Better America Bonds) will expand our ability to implement diverse management tools.

We still need an intergovernmental partnership to finance water pollution control, but we need to review and, perhaps revise, how we as a Nation finance meeting our clean water and safe drinking water goals. An important related goal is assuring that Federal and State program managers have the resources they need to make the programs effective. EPA, States, and Tribes have begun the process of evaluating basic information about program and project costs. I want to expand this process to include a wider range of interested parties and to evaluate a wider range of possible options for the design of the clean water financial partnership over the next 25 years.

C) Strengthening Protection of Estuarine and Coastal Waters

Coastal waters are an important ecological, recreational, and economic resource – fifty percent of the population lives in coastal watersheds and coasts are the most common vacation destination. But our coasts are under severe pressure from development and related water pollution problems. Many coastal waters -- from the Gulf of Mexico "dead zone" to Long Island Sound, to Puget Sound -- are impaired by water pollution and need prompt attention. In addition, some of our most treasured and fragile marine resources, such as coral reefs, are at risk.

The Clean Water Action Plan outlines important steps to protect coasts, but I am convinced that we need to redouble our efforts to protect these fragile natural resources. Over the next several months, I will meet with marine scientists, Federal and State agency managers, and public interest organizations to identify actions that EPA and others can take to strengthen protection of estuarine and coastal waters.

I want to encourage everyone to think creatively about what we can do to both lay a strong foundation for long-term protection of critical coastal resources and to take specific

actions to protect this resource in the near-term. For example:

- -- could we make better use of existing statutory authorities (e.g. section 403 of the Clean Water Act)?
- -- could we set up a process to identify and better protect critical habitat in estuarine and coastal waters?
- -- could we do more coordinate the efforts of water quality, wetlands, and fisheries management professionals at the Federal, State and local levels? and
- how can we improve on and expand EPA and other inter agency protection of estuarine and coastal waters?

IV) Accounting to Congress and the American Public

As we continue to realize improvements in the Nation's waters, we must be accountable to the Congress and the American public for the environmental progress we are making. It is no longer enough to report how many rules we have developed, how many permits we have issued, how many loans we have granted, nor how much training and technical assistance we have provided. We must make the connection between the work we are doing and the environmental results that are being achieved. We must be able to report to the Congress and the American public the improvements in water quality and the protections in public health that result from the work that we and our partners undertake. Congress and the American public want to be assured that the dollars they are spending on the environment are producing environmental results in an efficient manner.

To enable the National Water Program to be accountable to Congress, the American public, and ourselves, we have worked to establish an efficient, value-added accountability system that facilitates planning, budgeting, managing, and decision-making based on strategic planning and environmental results. In designing this system, we have attempted to incorporate feedback from National Water Program staff and managers. Much of this system is reflected in the following sections of this guidance including strategic goals and objectives that focus on environmental results, a Management Agreement process for making commitments against annual performance goals and measures and against the Office of Water's Tribal Strategy, and mid-year and end-of-year reporting to evaluate the progress we are making and to help inform us about necessary adjustments we need to make.

We have made a lot of progress in establishing this system and moving ourselves toward managing and being accountable for environmental results. However, we still have important improvements to make in the coming months. We must improve our ability to measure outcomes on an annual basis, and, in our FY2001 Annual Plan and Budget, increase the number

of annual performance goals and measures that reflect program and environmental outcomes while reducing the number that reflect program outputs. We will remain open to feedback from staff and managers on how to better improve this system and will work to make this system integral to management and budget decisions in the National Water Program.

GPRA Goals, Objectives, and Subobjectives

Section 2

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Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Objective 1: By 2005, protect human health so that 95% of the population served by community water systems will receive water that meets drinking water standards, consumption of contaminated fish and shellfish will be reduced, and exposure to microbial and other forms of contamination in waters used for recreation will be reduced.

<u>Subobjective 1.1:</u> By 2005, the population served by community water systems providing drinking water that meets all 1994 health-based standards will increase to 95% from a baseline of 83% in 1994. 95% compliance will be achieved for any new standards within 5 years after the effective date of each rule.

<u>Subobjective 1.2:</u> By 2005, standards that establish protective levels for an additional 10 high-risk contaminants (e.g., disinfection byproducts, arsenic, radon) will be issued.

<u>Subobjective 1.3:</u> By 2005, 50 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive their water from systems with source water protection programs in place.

<u>Subobjective 1.4:</u> By 2005, increase protection of ground water resources by managing all Class I, Class II, and Class III injection wells and by managing identified high-risk Class V wells in 100% of high priority protection areas (e.g., wellhead, source water, sole source aquifer, etc.).

<u>Subobjective 1.5:</u> By 2005, consumption of contaminated fish and shellfish will be reduced and the percentage of waters attaining the designated uses protecting the consumption of fish and shellfish will increase.

<u>Subobjective 1.6:</u> By 2005, exposure to microbial and other forms of contamination in waters used for recreation will be reduced and the percentage of waters attaining the designated recreational uses will increase.

<u>Subobjective 1.7:</u> By 2003, provide a stronger scientific basis for future implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act. (Note: This subobjective belongs to ORD and is supported by ORD resources.)

<u>Subobjective 1.8:</u> By 2005, protect drinking water sources by increasing by 50% the waters that meet the drinking water use that States designate under the Clean Water Act.

<u>Objective 2:</u> By 2005, conserve and enhance the ecological health of the nation's (state, interstate, and tribal) waters and aquatic ecosystems -- rivers and streams, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, coastal areas, oceans, and ground waters -- so that 75% of waters support healthy aquatic communities.

<u>Subobjective 2.1:</u> By 2005, restore and protect watersheds so that 75% of waters support healthy watersheds as shown by comprehensive assessment of the nation's watersheds.

<u>Subobjective 2.2:</u> By 2005, and in each year thereafter, the work of federal, state, tribal, and local agencies; the private sector; hunting and fishing organizations; and citizen groups will result in a net increase of 100,000 acres of wetlands.

<u>Subobjective 2.3:</u> By 2003, provide means to identify, assess, and manage aquatic stressors, including contaminated sediments. (Note: This subobjective belongs to ORD and is supported by ORD resources.)

<u>Objective 3:</u> By 2005, pollutant discharges from key point sources and nonpoint source runoff will be reduced by at least 20% from 1992 levels. Air deposition of key pollutants impacting water bodies will be reduced.

<u>Subobjective 3.1:</u> By 2005, annual point source loadings from Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs), Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), and industrial sources will be reduced by 30% from 1992 levels.

<u>Subobjective 3.2:</u> By 2005, nonpoint source sediment and nutrient loads to rivers and streams will be reduced. Erosion from cropland, used as an indicator of success in controlling sediment delivery to surface waters, will be reduced by 20% from 1992 levels.

<u>Subobjective 3.4:</u> By 2006, improve water quality by reducing releases of targeted persistent toxic pollutants that contribute to air deposition by 50-75% as measured by the National Toxics Inventory, reducing deposition of nitrogen by 10-15% from 1980 levels as measured by wet and dry deposition monitoring networks, and improving our understanding of, and cross-media responses to, the sources, pathways, and effects of air pollutants deposited on water bodies and watersheds.

<u>Subobjective 3.3:</u> By 2003, deliver decision support tools and alternative, less costly wet weather flow control technologies for use by local decision makers involved in community-based watershed management. (Note: This subobjective belongs to ORD and is supported by ORD resources.)

Goal 4: Preventing Pollution and Reducing Risk in Communities, Homes, Workplaces, Ecosystems

Objective 7: By 2003, 60% of Indian Country will be assessed for its environmental condition and Tribes and EPA will be implementing plans to address priority issues.

Goal 6: Reduction of Global and Cross-border Environmental Risks

Objective 1: By 2005, reduce transboundary threats to human health and shared ecosystems in North America consistent with our bilateral and multilateral treaty obligations in these areas, as well as our trust responsibility to Tribes.

<u>Sub-Objective 1.2:</u> By 2005, the population in the U.S./Mexico Border Area (including Tribes) that is served by adequate drinking water, wastewater collection and treatment systems will increase by 1.5 million through the design and construction of water infrastructure.

<u>Sub-Objective 1.4:</u> Restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem, particularly by reducing the level of toxic substances, by protecting human health, restoring vital habitats, and restoring and maintaining stable, diverse, and self-sustaining populations.

Goal 7: Expansion of Americans' Right to Know About Their Environment

Objective 1: By 2005, EPA will improve the ability of the American public to participate in the protection of human health and the environment by increasing the quality and quantity of general environmental education, outreach and data availability programs, especially in disproportionally impacted and disadvantaged communities.

<u>Subobjective 1.2:</u> By 2005, via the Internet and improved technology, the Agency will provide the public with increased access to integrated, comprehensive environmental data; online access to enforcement and compliance data; information on the watershed in which they live, including the environmental condition, stressors, and the environmental health threats by 2003; and information in an easily accessible and user friendly manner.

<u>Objective 2:</u> By 2005, EPA will improve the ability of the public to reduce exposure to specific environmental and human health risks by making current, accurate substance-specific information widely and easily accessible.

<u>Subobjective 2.1:</u> By 2005, Pesticide, TSCA, Water and other environmental information and tools will be available to all communities and citizens, through the Internet, outreach efforts, and consumer confidence reports, to help make informed choices about their local environment, including where to live and work, and what potential exposures are acceptable, and to assess the general environmental health of themselves and their families.

Program Specific Visions, Strategies, and Guidances

Section 3

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CLEAN WATER ACTION PLAN

**Clean Water Action Plan: Restoring and Protecting America's Waters (1998)

The Clean Water Action Plan is a new initiative to achieve clean water by strengthening public health protections, targeting community-based watershed protection efforts at high priority areas, and providing communities with new resources to control polluted runoff. Ten federal agencies have been working together to carry out the 111 key actions in the Action Plan since February 1998.

Applicability: Federal agencies, regions, states, local governments, watershed groups, industries, farmers, tribes

Contact: Len Fleckenstein; 202-260-5332; fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using the publication number EPA-840-R-98-001 order from the National Center for Environmental Publications and Information by calling (513) 489-8190 or the Water

Resource Center at (202) 260-7786 or E-mail center.water-resource@epa.gov.

Web Address: www.cleanwater.gov

Clean Water Action Plan: The First Year. The Future (1999)

This report marks the first anniversary of the Clean Water Action Plan. It highlights the progress that has been made toward implementing the action plan and outlines the agenda for the coming year.

Applicability: Federal agencies, regions, states, local governments, watershed groups, industries, farmers, tribes

Contact: Len Fleckenstein; 202-260-5332; fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using the publication number EPA-800-R-99-001 order from the Water

Resource Center at (202) 260-7786 or E-mail center.water-resource@epa.gov.

Web Address: www.cleanwater.gov

¹Those strategies and guidances marked with an asterisk (*) are considered core, and the Regional Administrator must consult with the Assistant Administrator for Water before agreeing to a work plan with a State that differs significantly from these asterisked guidances and strategies.

Clean Water Action Plan: The First Year (1999)

This fact sheet highlights EPA's role in the first year of implementation in the Clean Water Action Plan. It also summarizes EPA's Clean Water Action Plan accomplishments during the first year and EPA's future projects and goals.

Applicability: Federal agencies, regions, states, local governments, watershed groups, industries, farmers, tribes

Contact: Len Fleckenstein; 202-260-5332; fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using the publication number EPA-800-F-99-001 order from the Water

Resource Center at (202) 260-7786 or E-mail center.water-resource@epa.gov.

Web Address: www.cleanwater.gov

Clean Water Action Plan 2000 Budget Request (1999)

This fact sheet gives a summary of the FY 2000 budget request for the Clean Water Action Plan. Highlights of FY2000 budget requests by each agency and first year accomplishments are also included.

Applicability: Federal agencies, regions, states, local governments, watershed groups, industries, farmers, tribes

Contact: Len Fleckenstein; 202-260-5332; fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov Copies Available: By calling Len Fleckenstein at 202-260-5332 or by E-mail at

fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov

Web Address: www.cleanwater.gov

Memorandum on Federal Coordination Teams from J. Charles Fox (March 1,1999)
The Clean Water Action Plan calls for a unified federal effort in support of watershed management. To further this effort, federal agencies are establishing federal coordination teams in 10 locations around the country. These teams, comprised of senior regional leaders from various federal agencies, will coordinate their efforts to implement the Clean Water Action Plan in priority watersheds. Each team is also expected to convene meetings to obtain broad public input into their coordination work.

Applicability: Federal agencies, regions (in coordination with stakeholders)

Contact: Len Fleckenstein; 202-260-5332; fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov

Copies Available: By calling Len Fleckenstein at 202-260-5332 or by E-mail at fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov

Unified Watershed Assessments and Watershed Restoration Priorities (1999)

This four-page fact sheet summarizes results from the first national assessment of watershed health under the Clean Water Action Plan.

Applicability: Federal agencies, regions, states, local governments, watershed groups, industries, farmers, tribes

Contact: Greg Gwaltney; 202-260-9532; gwaltney.gregory@epa.gov

Copies Available: By calling Greg Gwaltney at 202-260-9532 or by E-mail at

gwaltney.gregory@epa.gov

Clean Water Action Plan Intranet Site

This intranet site is password-protected to encourage information sharing among federal agencies on implementation of the Clean Water Action Plan. The site includes an action item tracking database, a contacts database, a discussion database, and a document database.

Applicability: Federal agencies, Regions

Contact: Len Fleckenstein; 202-260-5332; fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov Copies Available: on the Internet at www.cleanwater.gov/Implement

Web Address: www.cleanwater.gov/Implement

U.S. EPA Headquarters Library Mail code 3201 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington DC 20460

OFFICE OF GROUND WATER AND DRINKING WATER

I. Vision

The primary role of the drinking water and ground water protection program is to protect the public health of all Americans by ensuring safe drinking water and preventing contamination of the water resources (rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs and ground water) that serve as the nation's drinking water supplies.

The priorities of the drinking water and ground water program have been clearly spelled out in the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): 1) ensuring that EPA sets drinking water safety standards and develops regulations based on good science and data, prioritization of effort, sound risk assessment, and effective risk management; 2) establishing new pollution prevention approaches, including provisions for source water protection, operator certification, and capacity development; 3) providing better information to consumers, including consumer confidence/"right-to-know" reports and, 4) expanding funding for states and communities through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. In addition, the 1996 SDWA. Amendments increase the states' flexibility to focus on public health-based priorities and make better use of resources; recognize the problems facing small systems and establish appropriate cost-effective approaches for such systems; and emphasize the role of stakeholders and partnerships as a key aspect of an effective national drinking water program.

In FY 2000, EPA -- Headquarters and Regional staff -- will be working in close partnership with the states to implement both health-based standards and corresponding treatment/ treatment technologies and drinking water source protective measures to ensure that 91 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive water for which no violations of Federally-enforceable health-based standards have occurred.

II. Key Strategies

Data Reliability Action Plan (1998)

This plan presents both the process and the actual activities that EPA, the states, and utilities will carry out in partnership to improve, strengthen, and ensure that consistent and reliable data are reported by public water systems in the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)

Applicability: Headquarters, Regions, states, drinking water utilities

Contact: Jan Auerbach; 202-260-5274; auerbach.jan@epa.gov

Copies Available: Through contact only.

Web Address: Not applicable.

III. Key Grant Guidances

*2Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Program Guidelines (1997)

Section 1452 of the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act authorize the Agency to award DWSRF capitalization grants to states, which in turn can provide low-cost loans and other types of assistance to eligible systems.

Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: Veronica Blette; 202-260-3980; blette.veronica@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA 816R97005 from the Water Resource Center

by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: <u>center.water-resource@epa.gov</u>

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/docs/guidtoc.html

Utilization and Distribution of \$3,780,500 Tribal Grant (Memorandum from Robert Blanco, Director, Implementation and Assistance Division/OGWDW to Regional Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch Chiefs [Regions I,II, IV-X], dated April 27, 1998)

In FY 98, the President's Budget requested and the Congress appropriated additional funds -- \$3,780,500 -- to the PWSS grant program solely for the purpose of assisting Indian Tribes in the development of capacity to manage their drinking water systems.

Applicability: Regions, Tribes

Contact: Staci Gatica; 202-260-3967; gatica.staci@epa.gov

Copies Available: Through contact only.

Web Address:. Not applicable.

*Policy for Calculation of the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) States Grant Allotments – FY 2000 and Beyond (Memorandum from Robert Blanco, Director, Implementation and Assistance Division/OGWDW to the Regional Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch Chiefs [Regions I-X], dated November 18, 1998)

The purpose of the memorandum is to explain the changes to the process that EPA uses to calculate the annual PWSS state grant allotments and to recap the entire PWSS state grant allocation process.

Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: George (Ray) Enyeart; 202-260-5551; enyeart.george@epa.gov

Copies Available: Through contact only.

Web Address: Not applicable.

²Those strategies and guidances marked with an asterisk (*) are considered core, and the Regional Administrator must consult with the Assistant Administrator for Water before agreeing to a work plan with a State that differs significantly from these asterisked guidances and strategies.

IV. Grant Guidances Issued/to be Issued in 1999

Guidance on Clean Water Act Section 106 Funds for Ground Water Grants to the States (3rd Q)

Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: Kevin McCormack; 202-260-7772; mccormack.kevin@epa.gov

V. New Guidances Issued in the Last Year (By Major Activity)

State Primary Enforcement Authority (Primacy)

*Revisions to State Primacy Requirements to Implement Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments; Final Rule (1998 Federal Register Notice)

The 1996 Amendments to SDWA amended existing provisions on state primacy (section 1413) and gives states two years to adopt regulations plus two additional years if the extension is necessary and justified.

Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: Jennifer Melch; 202-260-7035; melch.jennifer@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA816Z98002 order from the Water Resource

Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: center.water-resource@epa.gov

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/sdwa/frprimac.html

Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) Program

1998 PWSS Water Supply Guidance Manual

This manual is a compilation of guidances that have been issued by EPA on the PWSS program.

Applicability: Regions, states, Tribes, drinking water systems

Contact: Wendy Warren; 202-260-3875; warren.wendy@epa.gov

Copies Available: Through contact only.

Web Address: Not applicable.

DRAFT Data Verification Protocol (1998)

This document is an update to the guide on how public water systems are to conduct data verifications.

Applicability: Regions, states, drinking water systems

Contact:; George (Ray) Enyeart 202-260-5551; enyeart.george@epa.gov

Copies Available: Through contact only.

Web Address: Not applicable.

Consumer Confidence Report

*National Primary Drinking Water Regulation: Consumer Confidence Reports; Final Rule (1998) Section 1414(c) authorizes EPA to issue regulations to require water systems to report at least once annually on the level of contaminants purveyed by that system.

Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: Kathleen Williams; 202-260-2589; williams.kathleen@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA816Z98005 order from the Water Resource

Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: center.water-resource@epa.gov

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/ccr/ccr-frne.html

Consumer Confidence Report Guidance Fact Sheet (1998)

The purpose of this fact sheet is to educate water systems on the requirements of the rule and to provide technical assistance, in the form of written materials, to help systems meet the new regulation.

Applicability: Regions, states, drinking water systems

Contact: Kathleen Williams; 202-260-2589; williams.kathleen@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA816F98007 from the Water Resource Center by

calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: center.water-resource@epa.gov

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/ccr/ccrfact.html

Operator Certification

*Final Guidelines for the Certification and Recertification for the Operators of Community and Nontransient and Noncommunity Public Water Systems (1999)

Under sections 1419 and 1420 of the 1996 SDWA Amendments, EPA is required to develop information on recommended operator certification requirements and issue guidelines specifying the minimum standards for operator certification. Operator competency is critical for ensuring the proper operation of increasingly complex water treatment facilities and public health protection. EPA is required to withhold 20% of a DWSRF funds if a state does not implement an operator certification program for community and nontransient noncommunity public water systems. *Applicability:* Regions, states. Only the section on withholding DWSRF funds is mandatory.

Contact: Jennifer Jacobs; 202-260-2939; jacobs.jennifer@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA816Z99001 from the Water Resource Center by

calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: center.water-resource@epa.gov

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/opguide.html

Public Water Systems, Especially Small Systems

*Guidance on Implementing the Capacity Development Provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (1998)

Section 1420 of the 1996 SDWA Amendments contains specific requirements for EPA and the states on developing or strengthening as well as implementing managerial, technical and financial capacity to meet drinking water standards. State programs for capacity development are the cornerstone of EPA's efforts to move toward a more holistic, preventive approach to protecting drinking water, particularly for small systems. Through the 1996 Amendments, EPA can withhold a percentage of a state's DWSRF allocation if the state does not meet the requirements set forth in the statute.

Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: Peter Shanaghan; 202-260-5813; shanaghan.peter@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA816R98006 from the Water Resource Center by

calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: <u>center.water-resource@epa.gov</u>

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/cdguid/capfact.html

Information for States on Implementing the Capacity Development Provisions of the Safe

Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (1998)

Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: Peter Shanaghan; 202-260-5813; shanaghan.peter@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA816R98008 from the Water Resource Center by

calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: center.water-resource@epa.gov

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/smallsys/cdguid/infostate.html

Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: Peter Shanaghan; 202-260-5813; shanaghan.peter@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA816R98002 from the Water Resource Center by

calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: center.water-resource@epa.gov

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/afforddh.html

^{*}Information for States on Developing Affordability Criteria for Drinking Water (1998)

Safe Drinking Water Information Systems (SDWIS)

*Revised Inventory Reporting Requirements for the Safe Drinking Water Act Information System Technical Guidance (1998)

This document presents the recommendations of the EPA/State Data Sharing Committee. These recommendations include: the inclusion of lat/long data and the linking of source water intakes to treatment plants in SDWIS.

Applicability: Regions, primacy states

Contact: Roger Anzollin; 202-260-7282; anzollin.roger@epa.gov

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA816R98007 from the Water Resource Center by

calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: center.water-resource@epa.gov Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/sdwisfed/sdwis.html

*Surface Water Treatment Rule (STWR) Data Needs - SDWIS Reporting Requirements (1998) This document presents the recommendations of the EPA/State Data Sharing Committee on necessary revisions to the reporting requirements for the (existing) SWTR.

Applicability: Regions, primacy states

Contact: Tom Poleck; 312-886-2407; poleck.thomas@epa.gov

Copies Available: Through contact only.

Web Address: www.epa.gov/ogwdw/datab/database.html

Source Water Protection

*State Source Water Assessment and Protection Programs Guidance (1997)

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance required by the 1996 SDWA Amendments for state Source Water Protection Assessment Programs (SWAP) [sections 1453 and 1428(b)] and for the Source Water Petition Programs [section 1454]. It describes the elements of an EPA-approvable state SWAP submittal as well as EPA's recommendations for what may be included in a state Source Water Protection Program.

Applicability: Regions, states. Only the guidance pertaining to the assessment program is core.

Contact: Roy Simon; 202-260-7777; simon.roy@epa.gov.

Copies Available: Using publication number EPA 816R97009 from the Water Resource Center

by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: <u>center.water-resource@epa.gov</u>

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/swp/swappg.html

Underground Injection Control - Class V

Class V Underground Injection Control Regulations Revisions: Proposed Rule (1998)

This draft regulation focuses on shallow industrial underground injection wells that present the greatest threat to ground water resources that serve as drinking water supplies.

Applicability: Regions, states, small businesses

Contact: Robyn Delehanty; 202-260-1993; delahanty.robyn@epa.gov

Copies Available: Order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail:

center.water-resource@epa.gov

Web Address: www.epa.gov/OGWDW/UIC/c5-fr.html

VI. Guidances to be Issued in FY99

Underground Injection Control - Large Capacity Septic System Interim Guidance (3rd Q) Underground Injection Control - Agricultural Drainage Well Interim Guidance (3rd Q)

Applicability: Regions, states, localities for septic systems

Regions, states, localities, farming community for agricultural drainage wells **Contact:** Howard Beard; 202-260-8796; beard, howard@epa.gov

*Consumer Confidence Report Rule Implementation Guidance for Adoption by States (3rd Q)

Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: Kathleen Williams; 202-260-2589; williams.kathleen@epa.gov

Consumer Confidence Report Rule - Guidance for Water Supplies (3rd Q)
Applicability: Regions, states, drinking water systems

Contact: Robert Allison; 260-9836; allison.rob@epa.gov

*Guidances (nine are to be issued) for the Implementation of the Stage 1 Disinfectant/ Disinfection Byproducts Rule and Interim Enhance Surface Water Treatment Rule (3rd Q) Applicability: Regions, states

Contact: Ephraim King; 260-9543; king.ephraim@epa.gov

*Lead and Copper Revised Reporting Requirements for SDWIS (4th Q)

Applicability: Regions, primacy states

Contact: Frances Haertel; 214-665-8090; haertel.frances@epa.gov

*Revised Reporting Requirements for Phases I-V Rule in SDWIS (4th Q)
Applicability: Regions, primacy states
Contact: Jan Auerbach; 202-260-5274; auerbach.jan@epa.gov

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

I. Vision

The role of Office of Science and Technology programs is to provide training, guidance and technical tools to help State, Tribal and local watershed managers protect human health and maintain and improve the chemical, physical and biological integrity of our waters. The tools and guidances help environmental managers implement Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act programs and meet commitments under the Clean Water Action Plan.

The Office's priorities focus on strengthening and modernizing the basic structure of the water quality standards program. We will work with states and tribes to put in place improved processes for developing, adopting, and improving water quality standards as well as strengthen their scientific basis. We will also work with states and tribes to reduce and eventually eliminate the backlog of water quality standards actions. By expanding the suite of criteria and working with states/Tribes to adopt the appropriate criteria, we will strengthen the program's scientific base for managing water resources on a watershed basis. Applying strong water quality standards and implementation procedures on a watershed basis should result in reduced exposure to microbial and other contaminants in recreational waters, reduced consumption of contaminated fish and shellfish, and reduced stress on aquatic communities. We will also be working in partnership with our stakeholders to select effluent guidelines regulations that will reduce the discharge of toxic pollutants into our waters and discharges from feedlots and urban storm water.

One of the highest priorities of the drinking water program is to protect the public health of all Americans by ensuring that the water is safe to drink. It is critical that the program sets drinking water regulations based on good science and data and sound risk assessment. We will continue to provide scientific support for these regulations, including risk assessments for contaminant selection and regulation.

II. Key Strategies

new -- The National Strategy for the Development of Regional Nutrient Criteria, published in the Federal Register on June 25, 1998

When waterbody-type guidance and nutrient criteria are established, the Agency will assist states and tribes in adopting numerical nutrient criteria into water quality standards by the end of 2003.

Applicability: Regions, States, and Tribes

Contact: Robert Cantilli, 202-260-5546, Cantilli.Robert@epamail.epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Robert Cantilli

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/1998/June/Day-25/w16941.htm

new- EPA Plan For Beaches and Recreational Waters. EPA/600/R-98/079.

The "Beach Plan" is a multi-year strategy for reducing the risks of infection to users of recreational water through improved recreational water quality programs, risk communication, and scientific advances. The plan promotes consistent management of recreational water quality programs and improves the science that supports water monitoring programs. To support these objectives, EPA will identify needs and deficiencies in recreational water programs, assist states/Tribes in strengthening their recreational water quality standards, and work with local managers in their transition to the recommended criteria. We will issue guidance on managing risk and using Agency-developed monitoring methods and indicators at recreational waters. Improving the science that supports recreational water monitoring programs includes research into rapid analytical methods and better indicators of enteric pathogens, evaluation of modeling and monitoring tools, and research on exposure and health effects.

Applicability: Headquarters, Regions, States, Tribes and local communities

Contact: William F. (Rick) Hoffmann, 202-260-0642, Hoffmann.Rick@epa.gov

Copies Available: With the title and document number from National Center for Environmental

Publications and Information (NCEPI) (1-800-490-9198) Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/BEACH Watch

new - Interim Final Water Quality Criteria and Standards Plan; published June 1998

Applicability: Regions, States and Tribes

Contact: Bill Swietlik, 202-260-9569, Swietlik. William@epamail.epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Bill Swietlik

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/standards/criplan615.pdf

III. Key Grant Guidance (N/A)

IV. Key Programmatic Guidances (those issued in the last year are noted new)

new -Proposed Methodology for Deriving Ambient Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Human Health was published and public comments solicited on August 14, 1998. Final revisions are anticipated for early 2000.

Applicability: States and Tribes

Contact: Denis Borum, 202-260-8996, Borum.Denis@epamail.epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Denis Borum

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/1998/August/Day-14/w21517.htm

*3new - Water Quality Criteria

A draft compilation of recommended water quality criteria for approximately 150 pollutants.

Applicability: States and Tribes

Contact: Alan Hais, 202-260-7579, hais.alan@epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Alan Hais

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/standards/wqcriteria.pdf

new - Drinking Water Advisory: Consumer Acceptability Advice and Health Effects Analysis on MtBE

Developed to support the immediate needs for information by state and local drinking water facilities and public health personnel on MtBE contamination of potable water.

Applicability: Regions, States and Tribes

Contact: Rita Schoeny, 202-260-7579, Schoeny.Rita@epamail.epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Rita Schoeny

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/Tools/MtBEaa.pdf

Biological Criteria Technical Guidance Document for Streams and Small Rivers, published 1996 Published to provide States and Tribes information that can be used to perform biological assessments and develop biological criteria that support water quality decisions for streams and small rivers.

Applicability: Regions, States and Tribes

Contact: Susan Jackson, 202-260-1800, jackson.susank@epamail.epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Susan Jackson

Biological Criteria Technical Guidance Document for Lakes and Reservoirs, published 1998 Published to provide States and Tribes information that can be used to perform biological assessments and develop biological criteria that support water quality decisions for lakes and reservoirs.

Applicability: Regions, States and Tribes

Contact: William Swietlik, 202-260-9569, swietlik.william@epamail.epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact William Swietlik

*Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisories. Volume I: Sampling and Analysis. Second Edition EPA 823-R-95-007

The Sampling and Analysis volume provides the latest information on sampling strategies for a contaminant monitoring program and on selecting target species; selecting chemicals as target

³Those strategies and guidances marked with an asterisk (*) are considered core, and the Regional Administrator must consult with the Assistant Administrator for Water before agreeing to a work plan with a State that differs significantly from these asterisked guidances and strategies.

analytes; and processing, preserving, and shipping samples. The volume also covers sample analysis and data reporting and analysis.

Applicability: States, Tribes, Regions and other Federal Agencies

Contact: Jeff Bigler, 202-260-1305, bigler.jeff@epa.gov

Copies Available: With title and document number from National Center for Environmental

Publications and Information (NCEPI) (1-800-490-9198)

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/fish

*Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisories. Volume II: Risk Assessments and Consumption Limits. Second Edition EPA 823-B-97-009

This volume provides guidance on the development of risk-based meal consumption limits for 25 high-priority chemical contaminants (target analytes) selected based on their documented occurrences in fish and shellfish, persistence in the environment, potential for bioaccumulation, and toxicity to humans.

Applicability: States, Tribes, Regions and Other Federal Agencies

Contact: Jeff Bigler, 202-260-1305, bigler.jeff@epa.gov

Copies Available: With title and document number from National Center for Environmental

Publications and Information (NCEPI) (1-800-490-9198)

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/fish

* new — Guidance for Conducting Fish and Wildlife Consumption Surveys, EPA-823-B-98-007 This document provides explicit instructions for selecting a survey approach and designing a survey to obtain consumption rate information. It emphasizes the importance of objectives in selecting a survey approach and designing the survey; provides selection criteria for choosing among survey approaches; and critically evaluates key components in survey design and methods, including question development, statistical analysis, quality assurance/quality control, and data interpretation. A statistician should also be consulted to provide advice on specific sampling and statistical analysis considerations. The survey information can then be used to evaluate risk to persons who consume organisms that may contain bioaccumulative chemicals at potentially dangerous levels and to develop consumption advisories and water quality standards that protect human health.

Applicability: States, Tribes, Regions and Other Federal Agencies

Contact: Jeff Bigler, 202-260-1305, bigler.jeff@epa.gov

Copies Available: With title and document number from National Center for Environmental

Publications and Information (NCEPI) (1-800-490-9198)

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/fish

* new — Guidance to States, Tribes and Regions on Priorities for the Water Quality Standards Program for FY 2000-2002, EPA-823-B-99-005

The FY 2000-2002 Water Quality Standards priorities are designed to strengthen and modernize the Water Quality Standards program and the management of water resources on a watershed basis. The priorities have four organizing themes:

- Strengthen and modernize the basic structure of the water quality standards program;
- Improve the process for developing, adopting and approving water quality standards;
- Strengthen the scientific basis of water quality standards; and
- Expand the water quality standards program's implementation in Indian Country.

Applicability: Headquarters, Regions, States, Tribes

Contact: Marjorie Pitts, 202-260-1304, pitts.marjorie@epa.gov

Copies Available: With title and document number from National Center for Environmental

Publications and Information (NCEPI) (1-800-490-9198)

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/standards

*Water Quality Standards Handbook - Second Edition 1994. EPA 823/B-94-005

This document supports the Water Quality Standards Regulation (40 CFR 131, as amended) and provides direction for states and Tribes as they develop, review, revise, and implement water quality standards. The Handbook also presents evolving program concepts designed to reduce human and ecological risks such as endangered species protection; criteria to protect wildlife, wetlands, and sediment quality; biological criteria to better define desired biological communities in aquatic ecosystems; and nutrient criteria.

Applicability: Headquarters, Regions, States, Tribes

Contact: Robert Shippen, 202-260-1329, shippen.robert@epa.gov

Copies Available: With title and document number from National Center for Environmental

Publications and Information (NCEPI) (1-800-490-9198)

* new -- Draft Memorandum of Agreement Between the Environmental Protection Agency, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service Regarding Enhanced Cooperation Under the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act, 63 FR 2742-2757, January 15, 1999 Describes procedures for enhancing coordination in the protection of endangered and threatened species under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act's Water Quality Standards and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System programs.

Applicability: Headquarters, Regions, States, Tribes

Contact: Fred Leutner, 202-260-1542, leutner.fred@epa.gov

Copies Available: Fred Leutner, 202-260-1542

Web Address: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html

new — Draft Permit Guidance Document for Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Manufacturing Point Source Category

This permit guidance document for bleached papergrade kraft and soda and papergrade sulfite facilities is intended to assist permit writers and pretreatment control authorities in issuing

NPDES permits and individual control mechanisms for facilities subject to the effluent limitations guidelines and standards established as part of the Cluster Rules promulgated April 15, 1998. The document discusses permitting issues such as in-process compliance points, compliance deadlines, production definitions, mandatory Best Management Practices (BMPs), and the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program (VATIP).

Applicability: Industry, Regions, States and Local Governments

Contact: Troy Swackhammer, 202-260-7128, swackhammer.j-troy@epa.gov

Copies Available: Not yet available; expected Spring 1999

Web Address: Not yet available, but will be posted on OST's website.

new -- Permit Guidance Document for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 439)

This document is intended to assist permit writers and pretreatment control authorities in issuing NPDES permits and individual control mechanisms for facilities subject to the revised pharmaceutical manufacturing effluent limitations guidelines and standards promulgated September 21, 1998.

Applicability: Industry, Regions, States and Local Governments Contact: Frank Hund, 202-260-7182, hund.frank@epa.gov Copies Available: Not yet available in final; expected Fall 1999

Web Address: Not yet available, but will be posted on OST's website.

new -- Test Procedures for the Analysis of Cryptosporidium and Giardia Under the Safe Drinking Water and Clean Water Acts (EPA Method 1622)

This analytical test procedure supports EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulation and is expected to increase recovery and provide better precision than the test procedure included in earlier EPA rulemaking. This method is expected to be proposed in 40 CFR Parts 136 and 141 in the summer of 1999, with final rulemaking in 2000.

Applicability: Public Water Systems, Regions, States and Local Governments

Contact: Marion Thompson, 202-260-7117, thompson.marion@epa.gov

Copies Available: Marion Thompson, 202-260-7117

Web Address: Hot link to draft method will soon be available though OST's website.

new--Contaminated Sediment Management Strategy

Describes actions that EPA intends to take to accomplish the following four strategic goals: 1) prevent the volume of contaminated sediment from increasing; 2) reduce the volume of existing contaminated sediment; 3) ensure that sediment dredging and dredged material disposal are managed in an environmentally sound manner; and 4) develop scientifically sound sediment management tools for use in pollution prevention, source control, remediation, and dredged material management. The Strategy is comprised of six component sections: assessment,

prevention, remediation, dredged material management, research, and outreach. Each section describes EPA actions to accomplish the four broad strategic goals.

Applicability: EPA Program Offices and Regional Offices

Contact: Jane Marshall Farris, 202-260-8897, farris.jane@epa.gov

Copies Available: Copies of EPA's Contaminated Sediment Management Strategy (document number EPA-823-R-98-001) are available from the EPA National Center for Environmental

Publications and Information 800-490-9198

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/ost/cs/

* new--Inland Testing Manual

Contains up-to-date procedures to implement requirements in the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines for evaluation of potential contaminant-related impacts associated with the discharge of dredged material in fresh, estuarine, and saline (near coastal) waters. Formally titled "Evaluation of Dredged material Proposed for Discharge in Waters of the U.S. - Testing Manual", it was prepared by a joint Environmental Protection Agency/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Workgroup. The Inland Testing Manual provides a national testing framework which comprises one element of an overall decision-making process for determining whether dredged material can be discharged into Clean Water Act Section 404 waters.

Applicability: EPA Headquarters and Regions, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, States, Dredged Material Dischargers

Contact: Michael Kravitz 202-260-8085, kravitz.michael@epa.gov

Copies Available: Printed Copies are not currently available but the document is available for viewing and printing on the Internet in both PDF and HTML format.

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/pubs/ITM.html

new – BASINS Version 2.0: Better Assessment Science Integrating Point and Nonpoint Sources, EPA-823-B-98-006 November 1998

BASINS is a multipurpose environmental analysis system for use by regional, state, and local agencies in performing watershed and water-quality-based studies. It was developed to facilitate examination of environmental information, to support analysis of environmental systems, to provide a framework for examining management alternatives, and to support the development of total maximum daily loads (TMDLs).

Applicability: Industry, Universities, Regions, States, Tribes, and Local Governments

Contact: Russell Kinerson, 202-260-1330, kinerson.russell@epa.gov

Copies Available: National Service Center for Environmental Publications, 800-490-9198; NTIS PB99-121295, 800-553-6847.

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/ost/basins

* National Coordination of EPA's Water Quality Standards Actions. Tudor Davies, Memorandum to Water Management Division Directors, April 20, 1998

This memorandum sets forth a process to achieve an increased level of coordination and communication to provide consistent, defensible, and appropriately protective EPA decisions on water quality standards. The memorandum includes attached Guidelines for National Coordination of EPA's Water Quality Standards Actions, which outline a process for Headquarters and Regions to follow in water quality standards reviews, approvals/disapprovals, and promulgations.

Applicability: Headquarters, Regions

Contact: Fred Leutner, 202-260-1542, leutner.fred@epa.gov Copies Available: From the Office of Science and Technology Web Address: None (since this is internal EPA guidance)

OFFICE OF WETLANDS, OCEANS & WATERSHEDS

I. Vision

The Office of Wetlands, Oceans & Watersheds, through its Regional and state partners, will continue to promote adoption and implementation of the watershed approach, particularly through continued emphasis on meeting commitments under the Clean Water Action Plan. We expect significantly new levels of protection to be afforded through upcoming revisions to the TMDL program and the 305(b) program. Regions should be working with states in support of monitoring consistency efforts, development of upgraded nonpoint source management and control programs, and to ensure the development and implementation of high-quality Watershed Restoration Action Strategies, including through funding of WRAS-related projects with newly-available §319 grant funds.

We will continue to develop and expand partnerships to enhance the protection of our Nation's coastal and ocean resources. The Coastal Watershed Protection Strategy will promote increased and improved coordination among EPA's programs to protect our coastal resources. The dredging program will also emphasize partnership opportunities through the coordinating functions of the national Dredging team, the Regional Dredging Teams, the formation of Local Planning Groups, and through efforts to identify and implement projects that will re-use dredged materials in an environmentally sound way. Additional emphasis will be placed on efforts to better coordinate actions to control and manage invasive species.

The Wetlands program will restore and maintain the nation's waters including wetlands by effectively implementing EPA's responsibilities under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and by encouraging and enabling the incorporation of wetlands protection and restoration into watershed planning efforts undertaken by States, Tribes or local entities. EPA will serve: 1) as a partner supporting non-regulatory and regulatory protection efforts to conserve wetlands, shallow waters and free-flowing streams through our programs and authorities; 2) as a regulator developing and implementing fair, flexible and effective wetlands standards and policies; 3) as a promoter and developer of tools for assessing wetlands health and extent; 4) as a developer and distributor of sound scientific information for wetland and watershed decision-making; 5) as a supporter and proponent of effective State, Tribal and local wetlands protection and restoration programs; and 6) as a catalyst for cultivating community interest in developing wetland and aquatic ecosystem protection strategies on a watershed basis.

II. Key Strategies

The Administration's Wetlands Plan

The Clinton Administration convened an interagency working group to address concerns with Federal wetland policy. After hearing from States, developers, farmers, environmental interests, members of Congress, and scientists, the working group developed a comprehensive, 40-point plan to enhance wetland protection while making wetland regulations more fair, flexible, and effective. The plan was issued on August 24, 1993. The Plan emphasizes improving Federal wetland policy by: streamlining wetlands permitting programs; increasing cooperation with private landowners to protect and restore wetlands; basing wetland protection on good science and sound judgement; and increasing participation by States, Tribes, local governments, and the public in wetlands protection.

Applicability: Regions, states, regulated community, general public Contact: John Goodin, (202) 260-9910, goodin.john@epa.gov Copies available: U.S. EPA Wetlands Hotline, (800) 832-7828

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/wetlands/WetPlan/index.html

Nonpoint Sources: Picking Up the Pace; A Strategy for Strengthening State Nonpoint Source Program (October, 1998)

Sets forth a strategy for more effectively linking existing authorities under the Clean Water Act, other air and water programs at EPA and related programs of other Federal agencies to accelerate the prevention and control of nonpoint source pollution. Many, but not all, elements of the strategy have been included in the Clean Water Action Plan.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes

Contact: Stu Tuller (202-260-7112); email: tuller.stu@epa.gov

Copies Available: Janet Shifflett (202-260-7100)

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/nsfsnsm/index.html

Coastal Watershed Protection Strategy

Describes the mission, goals, objectives and organization of EPA's coastal Management Branch, and provides the Branch with a framework for facilitating improved coordination between EPA offices on coastal management issues.

Applicability: Regions

Contact: Betsy Salter (202-260-6466); salter.betsy@epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact EPA's Oceans and Coastal Protection Division (202-260-1952)

Web Address: not available on Internet.

* ⁴TMDL Regulations/Guidance

Currently under review are proposed TMDL regulations based on recommendations issued by the TMDL FACA committee. When the new TMDL regulations are finalized, we will issue new general TMDL program guidance. This guidance will be prepared by FY 2000.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes

Contact: Don Brady (202-260-7074); brady.donald@epa.gov

* New Policies for Establishing and Implementing TMDLs (August 8, 1997).

Sets forth fundamental EPA policies in two key areas: schedules for establishing TMDLs for all 303(d)-listed waters and implementation of TMDLs for waters impaired solely or primarily by nonpoint sources.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes

Contact: Don Brady (202-260-7074); brady.donald@epa.gov Copies Available: Contact Jendayi Oakley-Gordon (202-260-7074) Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/tmdl/ratepace.html

III. Key Grant Guidances

* Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for Fiscal Year 1997 and Future Years (May 1996)

Sets forth the framework for a stronger and more effective partnership between EPA and state lead agencies to guide the upgrading and implementation of dynamic, effective state nonpoint source programs. Provides guidance on developing priorities and ensuring effective use and management of annual Clean Water Act Section 319 program grants to States, Territories and Tribes.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes

Contact: Stu Tuller (202-260-7112); email: tuller.stu@epa.gov

Copies Available: Janet Shifflett (202-260-7100)

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/guide.html

Guidance Specifying Management Measures For Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters (January, 1993)

Describes the management measures to be implemented within their coastal watersheds by all coastal states with Federally approved Coastal Zone Management Programs as required by Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA). A brief description of the effects of nonpoint source pollution upon surface and ground water and the most effective management measures and strategies for reducing or preventing such pollution is

⁴Those strategies and guidances marked with an asterisk (*) are considered core, and the Regional Administrator must consult with the Assistant Administrator for Water before agreeing to a work plan with a State that differs significantly from these asterisked guidances and strategies.

provided for five major categories of nonpoint source pollution: agriculture, forestry, urban, hydromodification and wetlands. Also contains extensive reference lists of additional technical material and limited cost data.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes Contact: Robert Goo (202-260-7025)

Copies Available: Janet Shifflett (202-260-7100)
Web Address: http://www.epa.gov.owow/nps/mmgi

Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (January 1993)

Sets forth the program elements and other requirements which coastal states with Federally approved Coastal Zone Management (CZM) programs must include in Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Programs (CNPCP) in order to achieve joint EPA and NOAA approval of their programs and continue to be fully eligible for annual program grants under Section 319 of the CWA and Section 6217 of CZARA.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes

Contact: Stacie Craddock (EPA) (202-260-3788)
Copies Available: Janet Shifflett (EPA) (202-260-710

National Estuary Program Grant Guidance

This guidance provides annual funding levels to the 28 estuary projects in the National Estuary Program. Updated and issued annually, the guidance may also clarify any program issues that arise from year to year.

Applicability: Regions and Estuary Programs

Contact: Betsy Salter (202-260-6466); salter.betsy@epa.gov Copies Available: Available: Contact OCPD (202-260-1952)

Web Address: Not available on the Internet

Wetland Program Development Grants

These grants assist state, tribal and local government (S/T/LG) agencies in wetlands protection, management and restoration efforts. Grant funds can be used to develop new wetland programs or refine existing wetland programs. EPA must ensure that the grant funds are directed toward activities that result in demonstrated progress in achieving the objective of improving S/T/LG wetland programs.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes, local governments

Contact: Shanna Draheim, (202) 260-6218, draheim.shanna@epa.gov Copies Available: U.S. EPA Wetlands Hotline, (800) 832-7828

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/wetlands/99grant/

Five-Star Restoration Challenge Grants

The Five-Star Restoration Program provides modest financial assistance to support community-based wetland and riparian restoration projects to build diverse partnerships, and to foster local

natural resource stewardship. The "stars" in "Five-Star" are the partners, funders, and/or participants necessary to complete the restoration project, including youth organizations, county governments, corporations, and others. The awards will be between \$5000 and \$20,000 and the projects will include a strong on-the-ground habitat restoration component, and may also include education, outreach, and community stewardship.

Applicability: Regions, states, local governments, non-profit organizations

Contact: John Pai, (202) 260-8076, pai.john@epa.gov

Copies Available: U.S. EPA Wetlands Hotline, (800) 832-7828 Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/restore/5star/

IV. Key Programmatic Guidances

new — Final Framework for Unified Watershed Assessments, Restoration Priorities, and Restoration Action Strategies (June 9, 1998)

Provides guidance for preparation of Unified Watershed Assessments (UWA) and Watershed Restoration Action Strategies (WRAS) by states and tribes. These are key elements of the Clean Water Action Plan that provides a cooperative approach to restoring and protecting water quality. State, federal, tribal, and local governments are working with stakeholders and interested citizens to (1) identify watersheds not meeting clean water and other natural resources goals and (2) work cooperatively to focus resources and implement effective strategies to solve these problems.

Applicability: Federal agencies, Regions, States, Tribes, local governments, watershed groups, industries, farmers

Contact: Greg Gwaltney; 202-260-9532

Copies Available: Gwaltney at 202-260-9532 or by E-mail at gwaltney.greg@epa.gov

Web Address: www.cleanwater.gov

new — Process and Criteria for Funding State and Territorial Nonpoint Source Management Programs in FY 1999 (August 18, 1998)

Provides additional guidance on the use of increased funds (from \$105 million in FY 1998 to \$200 million in FY 1999) for the implementation of state, territorial and tribal nonpoint source management programs in FY 1999. Discusses the use of incremental funds to support implementation of actions called for in Watershed Restoration Action Strategies developed in conjunction with Unified Watershed Assessments carried out by the States, Territories and Tribes pursuant to the Clean Water Action Plan.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes Contact: Stu Tuller (202-260-7112)

Copies Available: Janet Shifflett (202-260-7100)

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/section319/fy99guid.html

* new — Funding the Development and Implementation of Watershed Restoration Action Strategies under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (December 4, 1998)

Provides more detailed guidance on the award and use of the incremental amount of Section 319 grants to support implementation of actions called for in Watershed Restoration Action Strategies developed by the States, Territories and Tribes in response to the *Clean Water Action Plan*. Clarifies that incremental funds are to be used to fund activities in watersheds identified as not meeting clean water and other natural resource goals (Category I watersheds) and should be focused in those sub-watersheds where nonpoint source control activities are likely to have the greatest positive effect.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes Contact: Stu Tuller (202-260-7112)

Copies Available: Janet Shifflett (202-260-7100)

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/fy19992.html

* new — Process for Approval of Upgraded State and Territorial Nonpoint Source Management Programs and Formal Recognition of Enhanced Benefits Status (January 7, 1999)
Reviews the process EPA is using to approve upgraded State and Territorial Nonpoint Source Management Programs and to formally recognize Enhanced Benefits Status as originally outlined in Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for Fiscal Years 1997 and Future Years (May, 1996). This Guidance also emphasizes the provision in the Clean Water Action Plan which limits award of the incremental funds (new section 319 monies above the \$100 million base amount) to those states with EPA-approved nonpoint source management program upgrades beginning in FY 2000 and provides a checklist for states to use in ensuring that their program upgrades adequately address the Nine Key Elements which are the principal criteria for the program upgrades.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes Contact: Stu Tuller (202-260-7112)

Copies Available: Janet Shifflett (202-260-7100)

Web Address: will shortly be available at the "Clean Water Act 319" button on the NPS

Homepage at: http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps

*new -- Final Administrative Changes to the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program Guidance for Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) (October 16, 1998)

Sets forth final administrative changes to the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program Guidance resulting from a cooperative effort with the states to resolve outstanding issues for the coastal nonpoint program, including targeting, enforceable policies and mechanisms, time frames and resources. The changes provide substantial flexibility for coastal states, commonwealths and territories to complete development of their programs, remove conditions placed on program

approval and successfully implement their coastal nonpoint programs, while maintaining the core principles of the program.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes

Contacts: Stacie Craddock (EPA) (202-260-3788); Marcella Jansen (NOAA) (301-713-3098, ext.

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Copies Available: Joseph P. Flanagan (301-713-3121, x201)

Web Address: http://www.nos.noaa.gov/ocrm/czm/6217/admin_changes.html

* Guidelines for Preparation of the Comprehensive State Water Quality Assessments (305(b) Reports) and Electronic Updates: Report Contents and Supplement (September 1997; to be updated May 1999)

Provides detailed guidance on the contents of a State or Tribal 305(b) Report and the methods for assessing water quality. This document emphasizes approaches for achieving comprehensive assessments of States and Tribes' waters, enhancing the data quality for assessing aquatic life and other designated use support, improving the consistency of decision criteria used in assessments, reporting assessments electronically, and indexing data geographically. This document represents the consensus of the 305(b) Consistency Workgroup and will serve as the guidelines for States and Tribes to use in preparing their next 305(b) report due April 1, 2000. The May 1999 update will be in the form of a memorandum clarifying some elements and underscoring key priorities for the FY2000 reporting cycle, including comprehensive assessments, improved consistency, and linkage to core performance measure reporting.

Applicability: States and Tribes

Contact: Susan Holdsworth (202-260-4743)

Copies Available: Susan Holdsworth (202-260-4743)

Web Address: not yet available on the Internet

new - Lake and Reservoir Bioassessment and Biocriteria (August, 1998)

Provides managers and field biologists with functional methods and approaches that facilitate the implementation of viable lake bioassessment and biocriteria programs. This document is organized in a tiered framework to encourage users to design programs to meet their needs. The document includes procedures for program design, reference condition determination, field biosurveys, biocriteria development and data analysis. It also provides information on the application of bioassessments in existing programs including 305(b) assessments, NPDES permitting, risk assessment and watershed management.

Applicability: State, Tribal and other natural resource agencies

Contact: Chris Faulkner (202-260-6228)

Copies Available: Chris Faulkner (202-260-6228) Web Address: not yet available on the Internet

new - Local Planning Groups and Development of Dredged Material Management Plans (June 1998)

Provides a suggested framework through which local planning groups can develop implementable long-term dredged material management plans.

Applicability: Regions, states, local planning groups

Contact: Craig Vogt (202-260-1952)

Copies Available: contact OCPD (202-260-1952)
Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/oceans/ndt

new/upcoming -- Proposed Nationwide Permit

This set of activity-based CWA Section 404 Nationwide Permits, proposed in July 1998 by the Corps of Engineers in coordination with EPA and other federal resource agencies, will replace Nationwide Permit #26, which is being phased out in response to concerns about its adverse environmental effects. The provisions of the replacement permit package ensure compliance with the requirements of the Clean Water Act, National Environmental policy Act, and the Endangered Species Act, while continuing to provide expedited review for certain categories of activities with only minimal environmental effects. The Corps intends to publish replacement nationwide permits for purposes of State and tribal CWA §401 certification in March 1999, with a goal of final, effective permits in September 1999.

Applicability: Regions, states, regulated community

Contact: John Goodin, (202) 260-9910, goodin.john@epa.gov Copies Available: U.S. EPA Wetlands Hotline, (800) 832-7828

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/wetlands/regs/acenwp.html

upcoming - Agricultural Wetlands MOA

This MOA, scheduled to be issued in the second quarter of FY1999, will clarify how EPA, the Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Army and Interior will cooperate to provide farmers with clear and reliable determinations of the geographic scope of federal jurisdiction over wetlands on their properties for Clean Water Act and Farm Bill purposes. Amendments to the Farm Bill enacted in 1996 and corresponding USDA regulatory and administrative policy changes make it necessary to replace the original MOA issued by the agencies in 1994.

Applicability: Regions, states, regulated community

Contact: John Goodin, (202) 260-9910, goodin.john@epa.gov Copies Available: U.S. EPA Wetlands Hotline, (800) 832-7828

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/wetlands/regs.html#Policy

upcoming — Identifying, Planning and financing beneficial use Projects Using Dredged Material Presents a framework for identifying, planning and financing projects to beneficially use dredged material.

Applicability: Regions, states, local planning groups

Contact: Sharon Lin (202-260-1952); lin.sharon@epa.gov

Copies Available: copies not yet available -- expected by March 1999

Web Address: not yet available on the Internet.

OFFICE OF WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

I. Vision

The primary role of the wastewater management program will continue to be to control point source discharges to the Nation's waters through the NPDES permits program. In addition, we will continue our support for States and communities as they address the Nation's pressing wastewater treatment needs through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF). Effective management of these programs is essential if we are to maintain the gains we have made in water quality and address emerging sources of pollution that threaten the health of our waters.

The priorities of the Office of Wastewater Management, especially in the NPDES program will be tied closely to achieving the ambitious goals set forth in the President's Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP). In particular, we will work to address various wet weather sources such as Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs), sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), and stormwater Phase II. Effective management of the base NPDES program will also be a priority, including efforts to reduce unacceptably high permit backlogs in many areas. The CWSRF program will continue to provide funding for wastewater treatment needs in a timely and efficient manner.

All of our efforts are driven by the need to achieve improvements in water quality through a substantial reduction of loadings from point sources over the next 5 years. Meeting this goal will pose many challenges, many of them relating to our ability to obtain reliable and consistent data. We will work to improve to quality in national data systems and to assess the need for other sources of data, including modeling where appropriate.

II. Key Strategies

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Funding & the Clean Water Action Plan

This strategy helps link CWSRF as a financial resource for implementation of many of the key actions in the CWAP. Several activities are currently underway:

- ◆ "Financing Clean Water Action Plan Activities" is a funding matrix developed to demonstrate the CWSRF/CWAP connection. The matrix details 18 key actions that may benefit from CWSRF assistance. It also provides program and contact information for many other funding sources available for financing these key actions. (Includes programs from EPA, USDA, HUD, DOC, and DOI.)
- A series of fact sheets is being developed which will further detail how the CWSRF can be used to implement the key actions described in the aforementioned funding matrix. Fact sheets on using the CWSRF to fund polluted runoff, AFOs, wetlands, and estuary projects have already been issued.
- ♦ The Administration has proposed a discretionary 20% nonpoint source and estuary management grant from the CWSRF in FY 2000. The grant, along with

low interest loans, will help states implement Watershed Restoration Action Strategies. The proposed grant will cover up to 60% of a projects costs. States using the grant option will be required to use an Integrated Project Priority List (IPPL) that considers wastewater, nonpoint source, and estuary projects together to direct funds towards the highest priority water quality projects. In 1996, EPA recommended a framework for states to use when funding nonpoint source and estuary projects with the CWSRF. Two alternative approaches to IPPLs have already been negotiated with the states.

Applicability: Regions, States

Contact: Kristin Kenausis, 202-260-2036

Copies Available: by Internet (<u>srfinfo, group@epa.gov</u>), by mail from EPA Office of Wastewater Management, 401 M St. SW (4204), Washington, DC 20460, and by phone at (202) 260-7360.

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owm

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Funding Framework Strategy

This strategy supports the Office of Water's watershed approach to managing its environmental programs. The Framework is designed to help states set priorities and demonstrate the relative importance of both point and nonpoint source projects to meeting their water quality goals. Through a series of regional workshops, EPA is assisting states to develop integrated priority setting systems and linking their CWSRF programs to watershed planning efforts.

Applicability: States

Contact: Kristin Kenausis, 202-260-2036

Copies Available: by Internet (<u>srfinfo.group@epa.gov</u>), by mail from EPA Office of Wastewater Management, 401 M St. SW (4204), Washington, DC 20460, and by phone at (202) 260-7360.

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owm

*5 Construction Grants Close Out Strategy

This strategy, issued in June 1997, is the road map for closing out the remaining projects in the municipal wastewater treatment construction grants program under Title II of the Clean Water Act. Each Region has an input to the yearly updates to the strategy, and is responsible for meeting close out goals in a given fiscal year. MSD provides oversight and direction of the program, reporting progress on a regular basis to the EPA Administrator, IG, and OW, as well as outside agencies such as GAO.

The ultimate goal of the strategy is for all regions to have closed out their construction grants programs by the end of FY 2002. Success is defined by there being no more than 10 projects left to be closed out in a region, with no more than 5 projects left in any state within the region. An amendment to the strategy is currently being discussed with the Regions that will more clearly

⁵Those strategies and guidances marked with an asterisk (*) are considered core, and the Regional Administrator must consult with the Assistant Administrator for Water before agreeing to a work plan with a State that differs significantly from these asterisked guidances and strategies.

define the universe of projects under consideration in the strategy; and accommodate special issues, such as grants made to the U.S. territories, which are governed by somewhat different rules than the states.

Applicability: Regions, States

Contact: Bill Hasselkus, 202-260-3707, hasselkus.william@epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Bill Hasselkus.

Web Address: Not available.

Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Strategy

EPA will promote the use, where appropriate, of centralized management of decentralized wastewater systems. This initiative will include financial and technical support of state, tribal, and decentralized wastewater programs so that they are consistently managed and administered. In 1999, EPA will, together with regions, states and other stakeholders, develop voluntary national standards for onsite management programs that address siting, performance, design, and maintenance of these systems. EPA will also fund projects that demonstrate how to overcome barriers to decentralized sewage management. In addition, guidance will be published on the appropriate use of state loan funds to support these systems. This work is a part of the Clean Water Action Plan and was identified in the Response to Congress on Decentralized Wastewater Treatment.

Applicability: Regions, States, Tribes

Contact: Joyce Hudson, 202-260-1290, hudson.joyce@epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Joyce Hudson

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OWM/scpub.htm #response

Reinvestment in Biosolids

The goal of the Biosolids Management Strategy is to have an effective national biosolids management program. This goal is being accomplished through several objectives: creation of an Environmental Management System for Biosolids; establishment of the National Biosolids Partnership; implementation of the Biosolids Database Management System; coordinated, viable regional and state programs; effective training; continued support for beneficial use; finalization of the Round 1 and Round 2 regulations; a survey of biosolids quality; a biosolids animal manure interface; and technical assistance. A significant part of this strategy is to create a better understanding between those processing biosolids and all those who could become involved with biosolids either directly or indirectly. This strategy is a result of the Biosolids Reinvestment Initiative established by the assistant administrator for Water in 1998.

Applicability: Regions, States

Contact: John Walker, 202-260-7283, walker.john@epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact John Walker.

Web Address: Not available yet.

* Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Policy, April 1994

The CSO Policy establishes a consistent national approach for controlling CSOs through the NPDES permit program. The Policy calls for communities with combined sewer systems to take immediate and long-term actions to address CSO problems. The immediate actions, called the "nine minimum controls," include proper operation and maintenance of the sewer system, public notification of CSO risks, and control of solid and floatable materials in CSOs. Longer-term actions may require extensive study, design, and capital investment and will provide for attainment of water quality standards and other Clean Water Act requirements.

Applicability: States, municipalities
Contact: Ross Brennan, (202) 260-6928
Web Address: www.epa.gov/owm/csopol.htm

* Unified National Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs), March 1999
The Unified National Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations, developed jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency, will employ a range of flexible, common-sense tools to reduce potentially harmful runoff from 450,000 animal feeding operations nationwide. The Strategy discusses: (1) the relationships between AFOs and environmental and public health; (2) is based on a national performance expectation for all AFO owners and operators; and presents a series of actions to minimize public health impacts and improve water quality while complementing the long-term sustainability of livestock production.

Applicability: States, animal feeding facilities

Contact: Will Hall 2601458

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owm/finafost.htm

* Endangered Species Act MOA, published in the Federal Register January 15, 1999 EPA, the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service (the Services) have developed a draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) explaining how the three agencies will work together to achieve the complementary goals of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA). The MOA's objectives include improving federal coordination to protect at-risk species while ensuring that States and Tribes remain primarily responsible for implementing the requirements of the CWA. The Agency believes this national guidance will assist EPA and Service regional and field offices in working together more efficiently and effectively. EPA and the Services expect to finalize the MOA later this year.

Applicability: States, other Federal agencies Contact: Tom Charlton (202) 260-6960

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-SPECIES/1999/January/Day-15/e1029.htm

Reduce the Backlog in NPDES Permits

An initial strategy has been developed for reducing the permit backlog and improving permit quality. It will focus permitting activities towards those facilities that pose the greatest risk to the environment; providing additional resources to EPA regions (in the FY 2000 budget request) to increase EPA permit issuance and support state permit issuance; and investigating more expansive

use of tools such as general permits to permit low risk facilities. Overlaid upon these activities are efforts to improve permit quality, so that the reissued permits actually accomplish the desired environmental goals. By the end of FY 2001, EPA should achieve a permit backlog at or below 10% for high risk facilities. By the end of FY 2004, states and EPA should achieve a permit backlog at or below 10% for high risk facilities.

Applicability: States, municipalities, industry

Contact: Ruby Ford (202) 260-6051

III. Key Grant Guidances

* Fiscal year 1999 National Managing and Reporting Guidance for CWA 104(g)(1) Operator Technical Assistance Grants; from the allocation memorandum of fiscal year 1999 Operator Training Grant Funds:

The guidance provides, to every Region, instructions for disbursing their allotments of 104(g)(1) grant funds to States and State Training Centers. The primary use of Section 104 (g)(1) funds is to provide on-site technical assistance for operators and municipal employees involved in the operation, maintenance, and management of publicly-owned treatment works. States may also propose using these funds to promote energy/water use efficiency and technical assistance on sewer system maintenance to control infiltration and inflow and sanitary sewer overflows.

Applicability: Regions

Contact: Curt Baranowski, 202-260-5806, baranowski.curt@epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Curt Baranowski.

Web Address: Not applicable for obtaining the guidance document; 104(g)(1) Program web-page

address is http://www.epa.gov/owm/tomm.htm

* Framework Document for Section 106 State Surface Water Grants

Framework of the procedures and principles for administering and managing the Section 106 surface water grants to States and interstate agencies for FY 1997 and future years. NOTE: We plan to revise this guidance as soon as we complete the 106 formula revision process.

Applicability: Regions, States, interstate agencies

Contact: Carol Crow, 202-260-6742

Copies Available: Regional State 106 Coordinators

* Final Guidance on the Award of Grants to Indian Tribes Under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act for FY 1996 and Future Years, June 20, 1995

Describes the program framework including the Treatment as a State simplification rule to guide regional staff in working with tribes in seeking TAS in order to be eligible for Section 106 tribal funding. NOTE: a draft of a revised guidance document is currently in regional review.

Contact: Clarence Braddock, 202-260-5828

Copies Available: Regional State 106 Coordinators

IV. New Guidances Issued in the Last Year

* Fiscal year 1998 National Managing and Reporting Guidance for CWA 104(g)(1) Operator Technical Assistance Grants; from the allocation memorandum of fiscal year 1998 Operator Training Grant Funds

The guidance provides, to every Region, instructions for disbursing their allotments of 104(g)(1) grant funds to States and State Training Centers. Mandatory Regional and State specific semi-annual progress reports are required. The primary use of Section 104 (g)(1) funds is to provide on-site technical assistance for operators and municipal employees involved in the operation, maintenance, and management of publicly-owned treatment works. States may also propose using these funds to promote energy/water use efficiency and technical assistance on sewer system maintenance to control infiltration and inflow and sanitary sewer overflows.

Applicability: Regions

Contact: Curt Baranowski, 202-260-5806, baranowski.curt@epa.gov

Copies Available: Contact Curt Baranowski

Web Address: Not applicable for obtaining the guidance document; 104(g)(1) Program web-page

address is http://www.epa.gov/owm/tomm.htm

Water Conservation Plan Guidelines

On August 6, 1998, EPA issued guidelines for water conservation plans for public water systems. States may require water systems to submit a water conservation plan consistent with the EPA or any other guidelines as a condition of receiving a loan under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF); however, there are no federal requirements. The guidelines contain step-by-step approaches and conservation measures that can be used by water system planners to develop and implement plans for water conservation.

Applicability: States, Regions, Tribes, Municipalities

Contact: John E. Flowers, 202-260-7288, flowers.john@epa.gov

Copies Available: By Internet and from NCEPI (800-490-9198.) Ask for Document

832-D-98-001.

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OWM/genwave.htm.

* Review Standards for Construction Grants Audits, Management Decisions, and Dispute Resolution

The purpose of this memorandum is to call attention to Congressional Committee report language regarding the standards of review in the construction grant program audit and dispute resolution processes, and to provide guidance on the review standards to be used.

Applicability: Regions

Contact: Lucille Liem, 202-260-5844, liem.lucille@epa.gov

Copies Available: By Internet and by mail from Lucille Liem, EPA Office of Wastewater

Management, 401 M St. SW (4204), Washington, DC 20460 Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owmitnet/eligfin.htm

* Guidelines and Requirements for Applying for Grants From the Indian Set-Aside Program Intended to help Indian Tribes apply for and manage grants for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities that are available from EPA under Section 518(c) of the Clean Water Act.

Applicability: Regions, Tribes

Contact: Sylvia Bell, 202-260-7255, bell.sylvia@epa.gov

Copies Available: from Sylvia Bell, EPA Office of Wastewater Management, 401 M St. SW

(4204), Washington, DC 20460 *Web Address:* Not available.

* FY 1999 STAG Guidance Memorandum

Provides information and guidance on how the agency will award and administer grants for the 106 projects included in the in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Account in the Agency's FY 1999 Appropriations Act.

Applicability: Regions, States

Contact: Larry McGee, 202-260-5825, mcgee.larry@epa.gov

Copies Available: EPA distributes copies to all who can use the document, including all EPA

Regional Offices, all state agencies and all potentially eligible grant applicants.

Web Address: Not available.

* Guide to Using EPA's Automated Clearing House for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program

Provides information and guidance on how states draw federal cash into their State Revolving Funds (SRFs) based upon incurred project costs. The Guide provides the cash draw rules, methodology and numerical examples for each type of allowable SRF assistance.

Applicability: Regions, States

Contact: Stephanie von Feck, 202-260-9762, von feck. stephanie@epa.gov

Copies Available: EPA distributes copies to all who can use the document, including all EPA Regional Offices and all state agencies responsible for the financial management of the SRF programs.

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owm

Environmental Indicators for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund: Feasibility Analysis, Methodology and Resource Document

Provides information and guidance on how environmental indicators are used in water programs throughout the country, how environmental indicators should be developed to document environmental benefits of the CWSRF and what some proposed indicators for the CWSRF could be.

Applicability: Regions, States

Contact: Kong Chiu, 202-260-1722, chiu.kong@epa.gov

Copies Available: EPA distributes copies to all who can use the document, including all EPA Regional Offices and all state agencies responsible for the management of the CWSRF program.

Web Address: Not Available

Choosing a Contract Laboratory, October 1998.

EPA developed this guidance to assist POTWs that want to use contract laboratories to analyze discharge samples collected from industrial users.

Applicability: POTWs, laboratories Contact: Robin Danesi (202) 260-2991

Guidance and Standards for Calculating Point Source Pollutant Loads Using the Permit Compliance System (PCS), August 1997

PCS is the primary repository of data used to determine reductions in pollutant loads to the waters of the United States, which is needed to measure NPDES and effluent guideline program performance under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). Since PCS data are being used for purposes other than compliance monitoring, this guidance explains to permit writers and PCS coders how data will be used to calculate loads. It also presents instances to be avoided, such as inconsistencies in permit writing and PCS data coding, which lead to improper load calculations. Permit writers are advised to use this guidance when developing monitoring requirements in NPDES permits.

Applicability: Regions, States

Contact: Steve Rubin, OECA, (202)-564-7052

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owm/pcsguide.htm

* Guidance Manual for the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit, January 1999

This publication describes the storm water discharge monitoring requirements (visual, analytic and compliance) and analytic monitoring reports required of certain industrial sectors covered by the Multi-Sector General Permit.

Applicability: States, industry

Contact: Bryan Rittenhouse (202) 260-0592

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/owm/dmr-fin.pdf

Combined Sewer Overflows — Guidance for Monitoring and Modeling, February 1999 This guidance document explains the role of monitoring and modeling in the development and implementation of a CSO control program. It expands discussions of monitoring and modeling introduced in the CSO Control Policy and presents examples of data collection and sewer system simulation activities.

Contact: Tim Dwyer, (202) 260-6064 Copies available: Water Resource Center

Introduction to the National Pretreatment Program, February 1999 The intent of this guidance manual is to: (1) provide a reference for anyone interested in understanding the basics of pretreatment program requirements, and (2) provide a road map to additional and more detailed guidance materials for those trying to implement specific elements of the Pretreatment Program.

Contact: Pat Bradley (202) 260-6963

Copies Available: Office of Water Resource Center

V. Guidance Under Development and Planned Through 2001

Sanitary Sewer Capacity Evaluations, 2000

This document will provide guidance to municipalities on how to conduct capacity evaluations for their sanitary sewer systems.

Contact: Kevin Weiss, (202) 260-9524 Copies Available: Water Resource Center

Management, Operation and Maintenance Requirements for Sanitary Sewers, 2000 This document will provide guidance to municipalities on how to develop and implement management programs for sanitary sewer collection systems to comply with NPDES requirements.

Contact: Kevin Weiss, (202) 260-9524
Copies Available: Water Resource Center

Redefinition of NPDES Backlog Options paper/guidance, June 1999

Procedures that will define the NPDES permit backlog based on environmental permitting priorities.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Ruby Ford (202) 260-6051

Template on Conducting Quality Peer Reviews, will most likely be in guidance form and available June 1999

Develop draft revised State Peer Review tool/guidance which will be used to assess NPDES permit quality. The guidance is intended for use by both states and EPA regions.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Kelly Volak (202) 260-0307

Development of EPA and State Strategies to Reissue High Priority Permits, should be available June 2000

EPA will be asking states and EPA regions to develop strategies for reducing permit backlog. The strategies will be based on prioritizing permit issuance to facilities with the greatest impact on water quality.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Ruby Ford (202) 260-6051

Development of National Strategy for Permitting Low Environmental Risk Facilities, should be available September 2000

After characterizing the permit backlog, EPA will develop general permits for industrial sectors having the greatest permit backlog, and will suggest states and EPA regions issue these general permits.

Applicability: States, Regions, industry Contact: Jan Pickrel (202) 260-7904

CAFO Permitting Guidance and Model Permits, will be issued in 1999

EPA will develop comprehensive guidance on NPDES permitting of CAFOs including development of Statewide, individual, and watershed general permits. EPA will also develop model Statewide, individual, and watershed general permits. This guidance will answer a number of policy questions regarding CAFO permits.

Applicability: States, Regions, animal feeding facilities

Contacts: William Hall (202) 260-1458 and Greg Beatty (202) 260-6929

EPA's NPDES Storm Water Program and TEA-21, should be available in March 1999 Guidance for States, municipalities, environmental and transportation agencies, and transportation planners to assist them in understanding the link between EPA's NPDES Storm Water Program and TEA-21.

Applicability: States, Regions, local governments

Contact: Laura Palmer (202) 260-6961

Draft Whole Effluent Toxicity Variability Guidance, final draft is scheduled to be available in the Office of Water Docket in July 1999

This draft document will address stakeholder issues on variability with respect to whole effluent toxicity testing of industrial and municipal effluents.

Applicability: States, municipalities, industry

Contact: Laura Phillips (202) 260-9522

Draft Toxicity Identification Evaluation/Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TIE/TRE) Guidance, the final document is anticipated to be available in 1999

This draft EPA guidance will address stakeholder requests for EPA clarification on TIEs/TREs as to "when, why, and how" TIE/TREs should be required and under what conditions a TIE and/or a TRE is appropriate to conduct. It is currently undergoing EPA management and the Office of General Counsel review.

Applicability: States, Regions, industry Contact: Laura Phillips (202) 260 9522

Draft Policy on the Determination of Reasonable Potential for Whole Effluent Toxicity. anticipated to be publicly released for public comment as a final draft in 1999

This draft document will look at stakeholder issues concerning determining reasonable potential for effluents with respect to whole effluent toxicity when there is a small or limited data set of valid whole effluent data. It goes through the step by step discussion of the decision making and technical issues when making a whole effluent toxicity reasonable potential determination for the purposes of NPDES permitting. The document's primary audience will be permitting writers (i.e., States, American Indian Tribes, and EPA Regions).

Applicability: States, Regions, Tribes, municipalities, industry

Contact: Laura Phillips (202) 260 9522

Question and Answer Document for the Storm Water Construction General Permit and Industrial Multi-Sector General Permit, expected later in 1999

Updates and replaces the original 1992 and 1993 Q and A documents for storm water.

Applicability: States, Regions, industry

Contacts: Dan Weese (202) 260-6809 or Bryan Rittenhouse. (202) 260-0592

Guidance Manual for the Control of Waste Hauled to Publicly Owned Treatment Works, expect publication 3rd quarter FY 1999

This guidance is designed to provide information for smaller POTWs, generally those without pretreatment programs, on how to develop and implement hauled waste controls.

Applicability: States, Regions, industry Contact: Jeff Smith (202) 260-5586

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Guidance, expect publication in FY2001 Updates old guidance on generating effective SWPPPs for complying with the Construction General Permit and industrial Multi-Sector General Permit.

Applicability: States, Regions, industry

Contacts: Dan Weese (202) 260-6809 or Bryan Rittenhouse. (202) 260-0592

Local Limits Guidance Manual, expect publication in FY2000 This will update the existing pretreatment guidance which is over 10 years old. Applicability: States, Regions, municipalities, industry

Contact: Jeff Smith (202) 260-5586

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Annual Review Guide Provides EPA Regional Offices with guidance and direction on performing comprehensive annual reviews of State DWSRF programs to assess fund performance and financial status.

The guide includes specific guidance on conducting reviews and a set of checklists that can be used to assist the review process.

Applicability: Regions

Contacts: Kong Chiu, 202-260-1722, chiu.kong@epa.gov or Veronica Blette, 202-260-3980

.blette.veronical@epa.gov

Copies Available: EPA distributes copies to all who can use the document, including all EPA Regional Offices and all state agencies responsible for the management of the SRF programs.

Web Address: Not Available

Fiscal Fund Management of the State Revolving Fund: A Manual

Provides information and guidance on managing the fiscal aspects of Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. Topics include adjusting loan terms, assessing investment returns, efficient fund utilization, long term planning, sustainable funding levels, leveraging decisions and the impact of set-asides and capitalization transfers on the fund. Analytical tools and techniques, including key financial measures, for assessing the fiscal health of a fund are included as an appendix.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Kong Chiu, 202-260-1722, chiu.kong@epa.gov

Copies Available: EPA distributes copies to all who can use the document, including all EPA Regional Offices and all state agencies responsible for the management of the SRF programs.

Web Address: Not Available

Clean Water SRF Integrated Priority List Protocol and Regional Review and Approval Criteria Provides a step by step description of the process states may use to develop Integrated Project Priority Lists that consider wastewater, nonpoint source and estuary management projects together to direct funds to the highest priority water quality projects.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contacts: Stephanie vonFeck (202) 260-9762 and Cleora Scott (202) 260-5817

Drinking Water SRF Sample Biennial Report

Provides a model for states to consider when developing their biennial reports. These reports document the activities of the DWSRF loan fund and set-asides.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Stephanie vonFeck (202) 260-9762

SRF Transfer and Cross-Collateralization Guidance

Provides a description of the requirements for states that transfer funds between the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF programs. It also describes requirements for states that wish to Cross-Collateralize, or enhance bond security, with the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF program.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Sheila Hoover (202) 260-7376

Guidance on Conducting the 2000 Clean Water Needs Survey, January 2000

EPA will develop a comprehensive package on the type of information that is allowable to be included in the 2000 survey and how that information must be documented, and procedures for data entry and verification.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Sandra Perrin (202) 260-7382

Guidance on Technologies Available for Wastewater, Stormwater and Biosolids Treatment, June 1999 - June 2001

EPA is developing a series of fact sheets on all technologies available. About 30 will be available in 1999 which focus on innovative technologies developed in conjunction with the Construction Grants Program plus some wet weather technologies. Additional fact sheets will continue to be produced each year.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Joyce Hudson (202) 260-1290

Guidance on the Beneficial Use of Biosolids Awards Program, January 2000, January 2001 EPA annually recognizes municipalities and institutions which operate biosolids facilities, develop technologies, conduct research, and promote public acceptance of biosolids. This guidance defines how to prepare and submit applications for the awards.

Applicability: States, Regions, municipalities

Contact: John Walker (202) 260-7283

Development of Field Storage Guidance for Biosolids and Other related By-Products, will be issued September 1999

EPA in conjunction with USDA is developing guidance that can be used by municipalities and farmers to store biosolids in an environmentally safe manner.

Applicability: States, Regions, municipalities

Contact: John Walker (202) 260-7283

Development of Guidance for POTW's on Radioactivity in Biosolids, interim guidance in June 1999 and final guidance in June 2001

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is working with EPA to develop guidance on this issue.

Applicability: States, Regions, municipalities Contact: Robert Bastian (202) 260-7378

Guidance for Using the Biosolids Database Management System, September 1999 EPA has developed a biosolids database as a result of the reinvestment effort. Most Regions and many states have had training on the use of the database already. As a result, data elements and modifications have been added to make the database work better for the state and local users. It is

anticipated that the database will become part of the modernized Permit Compliance System. This guidance will document the database and its use.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Robert Brobst (303) 313-6129

Decentralized Wastewater Management Guidance Manual, final draft December 1999 EPA is developing a manual for management of individual wastewater treatment (Onsite systems) and small wastewater treatment systems. The goal of this guidance is to convey effective management of these systems in such a manner that it will become a natural and normal state of the art. Information relating to this guidance will be discussed at national stakeholders meetings in the Spring and Summer of 1999 and is a part of the Clean Water Action Plan.

Applicability: States, Regions

Contact: Joyce Hudson (202) 260-1290

Guidance on the Management, Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Collection Systems (Sewers), September 2000

EPA will develop guidance on the management practices and operation and maintenance techniques that have served municipalities best in the reduction and elimination of wet weather flows from their systems. This guidance will help municipalities make decisions on the rehabilitation and repair of their collection systems and ways to better operate those systems. *Applicability:* States, Regions, municipalities

Contact: Barron Benroth (202) 260-2205

Storm Water Phase II Guidances Proposed for the Next 2 Years:

Model Municipal Permit for Phase II, available by October 27, 2000 EPA will prepare and distribute to States authorized to administer the NPDES permit program, as well as to EPA Regions, model general permits for the regulation of the categories of point

sources designated for regulation under CWA section 402(p)(6).

Applicability: Regions, States Contact: Wendy Bell (260-9534)

Menu of BMPs, available by October 27, 2000, with a peer review complete six months later EPA will prepare and issue a menu of best management practices (BMPs) applicable to municipal separate storm sewer systems to assist such systems in development and implementation of each of the minimum measures proposed for municipal storm water management programs in the January 9, 1998, proposed rule.

Applicability: Municipalities Contact: John Kosco (260-6385)

Guidance on Measurable Goals, available by October, 2001

EPA will prepare and issue a guidance document to assist municipal separate storm sewer systems in the development of measurable goals to assist in the design, as well as the assessment of implementation of the minimum measures for Phase II.

Contact: John Kosco (260-6385)

No Exposure Guidance, available first quarter of FY2000

EPA will develop a guidance document on the industrial no exposure exemption of the Phase II rule, which will be effective when the final rule is published in the Federal Register.

Contact: Dan Weese (260-6809)

Phase II Permitting Authority Guidance, available by the end of FY2000

EPA will develop a guidance document on the provisions of the rule applicable to permitting authorities, including developing designation criteria for evaluating municipalities outside of urbanized areas and construction waivers.

Contact: John Kosco (260-6385)

Phase II Municipal Storm Water Program Guidance, available by the end of FY2000 EPA will develop a guidance document on the six minimum measures municipalities must implement as part of their storm water phase II program.

Applicability: Municipalities Contact: John Kosco (260-6385)

Commitment to Agency-Wide Priorities

Section 4

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- Introduction -

There are three Agency-wide priorities that the Office of Water is highlighting in this Program Guidance -- Children's Health, Reinvention, and the Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxics Initiative (PBTI). We recognize and support other Agency-wide priorities and guiding principles, such as placing emphasis on Indian Country and maximizing public participation and right to know. As we continue to create and refine the idea of an integrated, cross Agency guidance, we will work to include more specific references to these other efforts in future Office of Water Program Guidance documents.

Our purpose in highlighting Children's Health, Reinvention, and the Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxics Initiative is to encourage greater collaboration between staff of the water program and Regional staff who work on these priorities. The hope for these Agencywide priorities is to eventually have them woven into program implementation, so that their existence as separate initiatives will no longer be needed. By including these priorities in our Guidance and in our End of Year Reporting, we are attempting to forge a closer link between the Agency-wide priorities and the day-to-day operation of the water program.

- Protecting Children's Health -

I. Vision

EPA's National Agenda to Protect Children's Health from Environmental Threats, announced in September, 1996, recognizes that children may be at higher risk from pollution than adults because: 1) they have proportionally greater exposure than adults, 2) they may be more susceptible and less able to fight off diseases because their immune systems are not fully developed, 3) they are not fully grown and exposure to contaminants may retard their physical and mental development.

Children's exposure to waterborne contaminants can occur when eating contaminated fish, consuming contaminated drinking water, or swimming in contaminated oceans, lakes, or streams. Our vision is that drinking water will be safe to consume in unlimited quantity, that beaches will be safe for play at all times, and that children can safely consume all the fish they can catch. The Office of Water is working to protect children from risks associated with water pollution in drinking water, surface water, and fish by issuing national standards and health advisories; overseeing the monitoring of drinking water supplies; and supporting state programs that help ensure safe beaches, clean water, and uncontaminated fish.

-Fish and Wildlife Contamination Program

EPA's Fish Contamination Program (FCP) provides technical assistance to states, Tribes, and others on matters related to persistent bioaccumulative toxics in fish and wildlife and associated potential health risks to those who eat contaminated fish. The FCP works with state and Tribal agencies to establish national consistency in the approaches, methods, and protocols for assessing contaminants in fish and wildlife for the purpose of developing and managing fish consumption advisories. Through this program, EPA publishes guidance documents, develops and manages national databases, holds national forums, conferences and training workshops, provides grants for advisory development, conducts special studies, develops outreach materials, and assists in the issuance of advisories.

The goal of national consistency is an Action Item included in the Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP). A major premise of the Plan is that informed citizens and officials can make better decisions with clear, accurate, and timely information. The use of the EPA guidance for establishing fish consumption advisories will result in good scientific, protective advice for all citizens.

The FCP is also involved with the development and dissemination of outreach materials, including a new brochure, Should I Eat the Fish I Catch?. The brochure was developed as part of the CWAP and is available in three languages (English, Spanish, and Hmong).

Lastly, upon request, the FCP assists States and Tribes in the issuance of advisories to ensure adequate protection of public health which has been successful. There has only been one case, in 1997, where FCP, in collaboration with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, coordinated the development and issuance of the first federal fish consumption advisory. This federal issuance was done after determining that the State of Michigan intended to issue an advisory which EPA determined did not provide adequate protection of public health, particularly for women and children. A total of 1.2 million copies of the advisory were printed and distributed by EPA to fishing license holders and health care facilities throughout the State of Michigan. In 1998, Michigan issued a new advisory providing adequate protection of women and children. The FCP continues to work with other states to ensure adequate protection of public health.

Development and Issuance of Fish Advisories: Regions should encourage the remaining states that have not yet adopted a risk-based approach to fish consumption advisories to do so, in order to achieve the goal of national consistency in the approach to establishing fish consumption advisories. Regions should encourage States and Tribes to attend national conferences on chemicals in the environment, training workshops, and the Annual State/Tribal/Federal Forum on Contaminants in Fish. The next Forum will be held in October, 1999.

Regions should encourage States and Tribes to monitor fish flesh, with particular emphasis on waters where there is heavy recreational or subsistence fishing. Regions should be alert for situations where there is scientifically valid monitoring data about a waterbody that indicates an advisory is appropriate, and in such cases should work with the state or Tribe to develop and issue protective advisories. Regions should notify the FCP of any such instance so that any technical assistance can be offered.

Regions should encourage states and Tribes to seek creative means to reach out to their residents regarding how to consume fish safely. Encourage the use of the brochure now available in three languages (English, Spanish, and Hmong).

-Beach Action Plan for Recreational Waters

Studies in the United States and abroad have consistently found an association between gastrointestinal illness and exposure to recreation waters. Other illnesses such as eye, ear, and throat infections in children have been linked to pathogen exposure in recreational waters. EPA's Beach Plan for Recreational Waters (the "Beach Plan") is intended to reduce the risks of infection to children and other recreational water users.

The Beach Plan describes activities to enable consistent management of recreational water quality programs and improve the science that supports recreational water monitoring programs. Consistent with the plan, EPA will strengthen water quality standards and provide guidance and training on recreational water quality monitoring and risk management. The Agency will also conduct a National Beach Health Safety Survey and maintain a website to communicate recreational water quality information to beach managers and the public.

As EPA works with states and Tribes to implement point and nonpoint source control programs, we should pay particular attention to beaches where children may have direct exposure to contaminants. Specifically, when cleaning up sewage overflows (CSOs and SSOs in particular), we should give special consideration to minimizing risks to children.

-Drinking Water

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments of 1996 include a new focus on risk-based priority setting, meaning that EPA will decide which contaminants to regulate based on data about the adverse health effects of the contaminant, its occurrence in public water systems, and the projected risk reduction. Under the amendments, EPA identifies subpopulations at greater risk than the general public of experiencing adverse health effects from exposure to drinking water contaminants. These sensitive subpopulations include infants, children, pregnant women, the elderly, and immunocompromised persons. First, through its ongoing health risk assessment, EPA sets Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for drinking

water with the goal of protecting those most sensitive to contaminant exposure. This assures that children's health will be protected by the regulation. Second, the 1996 SDWA amendments call for better regulatory science, including an analysis of the health effects to sensitive subpopulations.

EPA is engaged in a number of activities to better characterize occurrence, exposure and health impacts of drinking water contaminants on a number of particularly vulnerable segments of the population, or "sensitive subpopulations," including infants and young children. These activities will result in improved health assessments and regulatory and non-regulatory decisions with respect to drinking water.

II. Key Strategy

Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisories
Provides an approach for developing risk-based, scientifically sound, cost effective fish consumption advisories.

Contact: Jeffrey Bigler, 202-260-1305, bigler.jeff@epamail.epa.gov

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/OST/fishadvice

- Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Initiative -

I. Vision

In 1998, EPA made binding commitments to reduce 12 priority PBTs as part of the Canada/US Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy (Binational Strategy), with a long-range goal of "virtual elimination." These interim goals are national for some of the 12 -- mercury (50% reduction in deliberate use and release from human activity sources by 2006), dioxin (75% reduction in releases from human activity sources by 2006), and PCBs (90% reduction in PCBs used in electrical equipments by 2006). The PBT strategy sets forth the approach EPA will take to meet these commitments, and, indeed, goes further than the Binational Strategy by establishing a process to identify additional priority PBTs for targeted action. We will begin by developing and implementing national action plans for the 12 Level 1 pollutants. In the future, EPA will select additional PBTs of concern for cross-Agency action and future action plan development.

The Binational and the PBT Strategies have led in part, to the development and implementation of three innovative and cutting-edge partnership agreements with industry. In 1998, EPA and the American Hospital Association (AHA) signed an historical Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the purpose of minimizing and reducing the amount of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic pollutants manufactured and disposed of by hospitals. The AHA Agreement also contains a provision for a Mercury Virtual Elimination plan to be achieved by

2005. In September 1998, three Northwest Indiana steel mills signed a voluntary agreement with EPA to reduce the use of mercury at their facilities. Over the past two years, the EPA has been working with the Chlorine Institute to help them achieve a 50% reduction in mercury use and release in their chlor-alkali sector. Since the project's inception, usage has been significantly reduced each year.

These partnerships are excellent examples of the Agency's new approach to pollution prevention and toxics reduction, and in FY 2000 we will actively support similar partnership opportunities, ideas, and activities. Headquarters Program Offices, EPA Regional Offices, Great Waterbody Offices, States and Tribes should seek to reduce or eliminate priority persistent bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) substances in the environment through use of the full range of regulatory and nonregulatory actions, including pollution prevention strategies and assistance; permitting and other controls; compliance assistance and enforcement activities; remediation activities, and voluntary incentives.

Each Regional Office and Great Waterbody Office should identify those PBTs of concern to the Region and its States and Tribes from among those priority PBTs identified for the Agency's PBT strategic targeting efforts and should provide support for Regional, Great Waterbody Office, State, and Tribal activities that will reduce or eliminate these PBTs in the environment. Whenever possible, Regional and Great Waterbody Office initiatives should be developed in partnership with States and Tribes. Note: Additional up-dated guidance on an expanded Agency-wide list of high-priority PBT pollutants of national concern will be provided to the Regions by the end of FY99. This expanded list will go beyond the initial twelve chemicals identified as national priorities under the Agency's PBT Initiative.

Sector and Geographic Priorities: National priority PBTs can provide a focus for specific projects or activities within existing HQ Office, Regional Office or Great Water Body Office priority sectors and geographic areas, as well as provide a rationale for selecting new priority sectors. The Agency PBT Initiative, through individual chemical plans, will identify those sectors primarily responsible for the generation or discharge to the environment of priority PBT pollutants. Regions and Great Water Body Offices should ensure that all opportunities for PBT reductions are being addressed as their sector and geographic activities are implemented. For example, if a Regional Office or a Great Water Body Office identifies iron and steel facilities as a priority sector for action, it should ensure that reduction of mercury use, emissions and discharges by iron and steel facilities are addressed.

Specific PBTs: Regions and Great Water Body Offices may also choose to initiate projects focused on specific PBT substances based on past regional pollution problems or fish consumption advisories, such as mercury spills, dioxin contamination, or wide-spread pesticide contamination. Whenever possible, the focus should be on innovative ways to prevent such contamination in the future.

International: HQ Offices, Regional Offices and Great Water Body Offices are encouraged to look for opportunities to reduce PBTs in the environment as part of any international or binational work. Because many PBT substances can travel long distances and cause transboundary problems, we encourage HQ Offices, Regional Offices, Great Water Body Offices, States and Tribes to identify and pursue opportunities for PBT reductions through existing or proposed activities conducted jointly with counterparts in other countries.

Measurement: If possible, projects and activities should be designed to document quantifiable results or progress, such as amount of canceled pesticides collected through "clean sweeps" programs, amount of PBT-containing hazardous wastes discharge from a certain industry, or increased use by a business or industry of environmentally preferable products/equipment such as non-mercury-containing equipment.

II. Key Strategies

Canada-US Strategy for the Virtual Elimination of Persistent Toxic Substances in the Great Lakes

A summary of current voluntary PBT reduction efforts undertaken by the Great Lakes National Program Office and its private and public partners. Excellent source of information and ideas that can be shared.

Contact: Elizabeth LaPlante, 312-353-2694, laplante.elizabeth@epa.gov

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/bns

Region 5 Toxic Reduction Team Statement of Purpose and Principles

An organization that brings together key professional staff from throughout the organization "to weave the best efforts of the Region and other stakeholders on Toxics Reduction into the most coherent and effective enterprise possible."

Contact: Jon Barney, 312-886-6102, barney.jonathon@epa.gov

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/toxteam

PBT Frequently Asked Questions

Some basic information about what PBTs are and what EPA is doing about reducing releases and exposures to PBTs.

Contact: Barbara McLeod, 202-260-5681, mcleod.barbara@epa.gov

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pbt

Executive Summary (Draft)

A one-page summary of EPA's draft strategy to overcome the remaining challenges in addressing priority PBT pollutants.

Contact: Barbara McLeod, 202-260-5681, mcleod.barbara@epa.gov

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pbt

Full PBT Strategy Document (Draft)

The entire PBT draft Strategy document which includes the purpose, goal, guiding principles, approaches to reduce risk, linkages and stakeholder involvement.

Copies Available: National Service Center for Environmental Publications, 800-489-8695

Order Number EPA 742D98001

Contact: Barbara McLeod, 202-260-5681, mcleod.barbara@epa.gov

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pbt

Mercury Action Plan (Draft)

This action plan focuses on regulatory and voluntary actions, enforcement and compliance, research, and outreach to characterize and reduce risks associated with mercury.

Contact: Barbara McLeod, 202-260-5681, mcleod.barbara@epa.gov

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pbt

Mercury Action Plan Fact Sheet

A one-page summary of EPA's review of regulations, initiatives, and programs which manage and control mercury, and the action plan which identifies a set of cost-effective options to move toward achieving further reductions.

Contact: Barbara McLeod, 202-260-5681, mcleod.barbara@epa.gov

Web Address: http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pbt

- Reinvention -

I. Vision

In our day-to-day activities, we should search for opportunities to improve our core programs through innovation and streamlining. We should also strive for more integrative and holistic environmental protection -- through sector-based approaches, community-based environmental protection, working in partnerships with states, and improving management of environmental information. There are several specific Reinvention Goals, Objectives and Subobjectives listed at the end of this Section.

- Industry and Sector-Based Environmental Protection

Sectors/Industry

The goal of EPA's Sector Based Action Plan is to incorporate sector strategies into EPA core functions, where appropriate, to solve environmental problems. Identifying source sectors for PBT chemicals, animal feeding operations, and dischargers into impaired waters should present more efficient and cost-effective mechanisms for addressing complex environmental problems. For example, if a Regional Office identified petroleum refineries as a priority sector, then

multiple PBT pollutants and Great Waters pollutants of concern (e.g., mercury, dioxin/furans, and benzo(a)pyrene) could be addressed. Similarly, regional/state efforts in implementing the National AFO Strategy lend themselves to focus on specific sector activities such as poultry, hog, beef, and dairy operations that affect water quality and impact other multimedia (e.g, air and land) issues. The new TMDLs for impaired waters that will be proposed later this year also should offer effluent trading possibilities for regions interested in pursuing watershed restoration action strategies as well as efforts to protect sources of drinking water and wetlands.

Project XL

Project XL is one of the primary tools we can use to conduct experiments and promote change in the Agency's approach to environmental protection. Project XL provides OW the opportunity to test innovations that help us meet our goals. For example, the pretreatment program developed a framework for a series of POTW pilot projects under Project XL. Programs and Regions should continue to work to ensure the successful development and implementation of XL projects.

- Community-Based Environmental Protection

The February 1, 1999 CBEP Framework which was released under the Deputy Administrator's signature identified four CBEP goals for the Agency:

- Achieve environmental results consistent with EPA's mission and base program goals, as stated in EPA's authorizing statutes and Strategic Plan;
- Address environmental concerns and issues that are not addressed under traditional federal regulatory approaches, such as urban sprawl, urban and agricultural runoff, and loss of biological diversity;
- Help communities develop the tools and capacity necessary to be stewards of their human and natural resources;
- Coordinate and integrate EPA's programs and activities to increase the Agency's effectiveness in supporting community environmental decision making.

The Agency's Strategic Plan calls upon all of the programs to work across their traditional statutory boundaries to achieve integrated, holistic results. In cooperation with the Regions, and other National Programs, the National Water Program will work to implement the CBEP Framework and to support targeting of priority places within each state for EPA and other federal support. This work should cut across traditional programmatic lines and lend support to communities holistic environmental protection activities. OW will also continue to build capacity within communities for better environmental management decision making through more integrated information; the development of tools that can be used by communities; and, in some places, direct support.

- Innovative Approaches

Permitting

EPA's Permit Action Plan calls for cross-Agency efforts to harmonize administrative procedures, strengthen public participation, move toward more performance-based permitting, and evaluate the potential value in multimedia permitting. Regional permitting staff should participate in these efforts to provide perspective from their front-line experience.

Partnership Programs

EPA sponsors national and regional voluntary partnership programs for businesses, industries, trade associations, communities, universities, and state and local governments. They have demonstrated success in addressing environmental problems such as conserving and protecting water resources, reducing greenhouse gases, and encouraging energy efficient product design. Regional and Program Offices should continue to work collaboratively to efficiently develop and expand voluntary programs that meet the needs of our partners and result in environmental improvements.

Innovations with States

The EPA-State partnership provides a natural laboratory for testing new ideas, and developing successful innovations into system-wide improvements. Regional and Program offices should pursue opportunities to work collaboratively on innovative projects, and should respond promptly to State proposals.

Evaluating Reinvention Activities

EPA is committed to learning from experience, so that successful innovations can be expanded and new approaches can be used more broadly. Regional and Program offices should evaluate their innovative programs, and document and communicate results.

II. Key Strategies

Reinventing Environmental Protection -- EPA's Approach

Statement from EPA's senior management that explains what reinvention means, why EPA needs to reinvent, how reinvention affects the way EPA does business, and a framework that describes EPA's reinvention activities.

Contact: Gail Robarge, 202-260-9101, robarge.gail@epa.gov

Web address: www.epa.gov/reinvent/strategy

Sector Based Environmental Protection Action Plan

This Plan identifies principles to guide the use of the sector-based approach and outlines what the Agency will do differently in the future to integrate this approach into our toolbox for

solving environmental problems.

Contact: Greg Ondich, 202-260-4822, ondich.greg@epa.gov

Web address: www.epa.gov/sectors

Project XL: Best Practices Guide for Proposal Development

Designed to help project sponsors submit proposals that will go through the review process as quickly and smoothly as possible. See also: Stakeholder Involvement Guide, and Manual for EPA XL Project Teams.

Contact: Chris Knopes, 202-260-9298, knopes.christopher@epa.gov

Framework for Community-Based Environmental Protection

EPA's policy and planning framework for supporting and implementing community-based environmental protection (CBEP) over the next three years. The Framework identifies specific goals, strategies, activities, and measures of success for EPA in implementing community-based environmental protection

Contact: Jerry Filbin, 202-260-8099, filbin.gerald@epa.gov

Web address: yosemite.epa.gov/osec/osechome.nsf

Action Plan for Achieving the Next Generation in Environmental Permitting

Describes strategic, cross-Agency approach to achieve the best possible environmental results while balancing needs to streamline the permitting process, reduce unnecessary burden, provide greater flexibility, and enhance public participation.

Contact: Michele Aston, 202-260-8767, aston.michele@epa.gov

Web address: www.epa.gov/permits

Joint EPA/State Agreement to Pursue Regulatory Innovation and Guidance EPA and senior state environmental officials signed an agreement designed to improve environmental protection, improve EPA/State environmental management practices, and provide timely decision-making on state innovation proposals.

Contact: John Glenn, 202-260-5029, glenn.john@epa.gov

Web address: www.epa.gov/reinvent/ecos

Charter for Coordination of EPA's Partnership Programs

Establishes an operating structure for internal coordination and communication related to EPA's partnership programs.

Contact: Rebecca Nachtrieb, 202-260-7423, nachtrieb.rebecca@epa.gov

Web address: intranet.epa.gov/reinvent/partners.htm

Management Agreement Instructions and Template

Section 5

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Instructions to Regions, HQ Program Offices, and Great Water Body Offices for Completing the 2000 Management Agreement Matrix

By September 1, 1999, all Regions, HQ Program Offices, and Great Water Body Offices are responsible for completing the portions for which they are responsible in the 2000 MA Matrix (Lotus 1,2,3 file)¹. This will serve as the draft MA. The final, signed MA is due November 30, 1999.

STEP ONE: Secure and open Lotus 1,2,3 file.

STEP TWO: Complete Rows 1 and 2, indicating your affiliation and name.

STEP THREE: Analyze Column "O", REPORTER, to assess which measures you are responsible for making commitments against. Measures are listed in column "K", MEASURE. For the Tribal Strategy, you will need to look at column "J", GOAL.

STEP FOUR: For each relevant measure, provide your commitment for FY 2000 in column "P", REGIONAL, GWB, OR HQ COMMITMENT. Please use Columns "M", TARGET, and "N", UNIT, to inform you. Also, please consult any special instructions (e.g., definitions) that the owner, listed in column "B", OWNER, may have provided. [NOTE: THIS COLUMN OR PAGE IS STILL BEING DEVELOPED. FOR SOME TRIBAL GOALS, SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS WERE PROVIDED IN COLUMN "K", MEASURE.] If you have questions regarding any measure, please contact the measure's owner listed in Column, "B". The phone numbers are:

Tribal	Dianne Baucom, 202-260-8822					
Sylvia Bell	202-260-7255					
Ed Drabkowski	202-260-7009					
Shanna Draheim	202-260-6218					
Ben Ficks	202-260-8652					
Staci Gatica	202-260-3967					
Karen Gourdine	202-260-1328					
Hazel Groman	202-260-0878					

¹Lotus is an agency standard, is supported by EPA Contractors, and allows for easy analysis and aggregation of information.

GWDW	Clare Donaher, 202-260-5542
Judy Hecht	202-260-5682
Susan Holdsworth	202-260-4743
Bob King	202-260-7028
OST	Ted Johnson, 202-260-8142
OWM	Jim Horne, 202-260-5802
owow	Bob Brown, 202-260-9173
Betty West	202-260-8486

STEP FIVE: Please complete column, "S", NARRATIVE with any additional information that you believe is important to understanding your numeric commitment for a given measure.

STEP SIX: Repeat above step 4 and 5 for remaining measures.

STEP SEVEN: Save Lotus 1,2,3 submission with a new name and a ".wk4" extension. Obtain your Senior Management's approval for this submission, indicate that approval in a cover email to Ben Ficks, ficks.ben@epamail.epa.gov and send your completed chart as an electronic attachment by September 1st.

STEP EIGHT: HQ Water Immediate aggregates information into a national summary sheet and HQ Program Offices and Regions use that as a basis for negotiation to reach final consensus. The Deputy AA will be involved in resolving any outstanding issues. Final decisions will be forwarded to HQ Water Immediate and entered into individual regional sheets.

STEP NINE: HQ Water Immediate sends out final national summary table to Regions, HQ, and Great Water Body Offices.

STEP TEN: Regions, HQ Program Offices, and Great Water Body Offices Senior Managers will review and sign off on national summary table by November 30th, 1999.

STEP ELEVEN: HQ Immediate will send out a mid-year template for Regions, HQ Program Offices, and Great Water Body Offices to complete by April 1st, 2000.

STEP TWELVE: HQ Immediate will send out an end of year template for Regions, HQ Program Offices, and Great Water Body Offices to complete by November 2, 2000.

NOTE: In order to facilitate aggregation of information, OW Immediate requests that the Lotus 1,2,3 file be kept in tact. For this reason, certain columns will be write-protected.

Clean and Safe Water

EPA Strategic Goal #2

People
Public Health Objective

Community Drinking Water Systems

High Risk Contaminant Standards

Source Water Protection Programs

Ground water resource protection

12 Subobjectives

Drinking water standards

Contaminated Fish and Shellfish

Recreational use of waters

Pollution
Loadings Objective

Watershed Objective

Place

A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.

| Point | Source | Reduction

Watersheds

Healthy

Wetlands

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Increase

Nutrient and sediment reduction

| Air | Deposition

Pollution and Preventing Reducing Risk

EPA Strategic Goal #4



Cross-Border Reduction of Global and Risks

Right to Know

EPA Strategic Goal #7

Expansion of

Americans'

EPA Strategic Goal #6

Increase Quantity/Quality of Education, Oureach, Data Objectiive Education

nformation (IWI) Increase Public

Information

Improve Ability to Reduce Exposure Objective

Community (Consumer Provide Information to

Confidence Reports)

ransboundary Reduce Threats to North American Ecosystems Objective



Great Lakes

Restore

Mexico Border

Subobjectives

Office of Water FY 2000 Management Agreement

Between Date: J. Charles Fox, Assistant Administrator for Water and Tudor T. Davies, Director James D. Giattina, Director Office of Science and Technology Gulf of Mexico Program Office, Region 4 Sally Swanson, Acting Director Cynthia C. Dougherty, Director Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water Water Division, Region 5 Robert H. Wayland, Director Gary V. Gulezian, Director Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds Great Lakes National Program Office, Region 5 William B. Hathaway, Director Michael B. Cook, Director Water Quality Protection Division, Region 6 Office of Wastewater Management Kathy Gorospe, Director U. Gale Hutton, Director American Indian Office Water, Wetlands, and Pesticides Division, Region 7 Linda M. Murphy, Director Max H. Dodson, Assistant Regional Administrator Office of Ecosystem Protection, Region 1 Office of Ecosystems Protection and Remediation, Region 8 Kathleen C. Callahan, Director Kerrigan Clough, Assistant Regional Administrator Division of Environmental Planning and Protection, Region 2 Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance, Region 8 Thomas J. Maslany, Director Alexis Strauss, Acting Director Water Protection Division, Region 3 Water Division, Region 9 William Matuszeski, Director Elbert Moore, Director Chesapeake Bay Program Office, Region 3 Office of Ecosystems and Communities, Region 10 Robert F. McGhee, Director Randy Smith, Director Office of Water, Region 10 Water Management Division, Region 4

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	Slates submitting primacy revisions.	States with signed extension agreements for primacy.	Regulations promuigated/proposed.	States, including DC and PR, that have received training and technical assistance on 4 of the rules that are being implemented.
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	Establish Additional Contaminant Protectiva Lavets	Establish Additional Contaminant Protective Lavels	Establish Additional Confaminant Protective Lavets	Establish Additional Contentional Protective Levels
	Safe Drinking Water, Fish 2 and Recreational Waters	Safe Drinking Water, Flah and Recreetonal Waters	Safe Drinking Water, Fish 2 and Recreational Waters	Safe Orthing Water, Fish and Recreational Waters
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	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe
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o		Regions	ξ		Regions	Regions	Regions
Ż		CWSs	People	Compact Acoustics	CWS	CWSs	States
2		7000	28 Millon	Thicking.	none	none	9
-		_		11.	Core	Core	
¥		CWSs Implementing efforts to protect their source water resources, such as welfhead protection, sole source aquifor, and watershed protection.	Population served by CWSs implementing efforts to protect their secures water resources, such as wellhead protection, sub source aquifer, and watershed protection.		Estimated number of community water systems implementing a multiple barrier approach to preventing drinking water contamination.	Percent of population served by community water systems in the community water systems or multiple beared approach to pravanting affinking water contamination.	States that are implementing their EPA-approved source water protection assessment programs.
ly:		States and community water systems increase efforts and programs to protect their programs to protect their source water resources including ground water.	Y States and community water systems increase efforts and protect their sources sources and including ground water.	SANTIA STENDALINES	B Y States and community water: * Systems increase efforts and programs to protect their of source water resources of including ground water.	Y States and community water a system increase afforts and programs to protect their programs to protect their sources of including ground water.	Y States and community water systems increase efforts and programs to protect their source water resources of including ground water.
D E F G н i Program Office or Waterbody by:		Source Water 3 Protection Program	Source Water 3 Protection Program		Source Water 3 Projection Program	Source Water Protection Program	Source Water Protection Program
am Office		Safe Orinking Waler Fish and and Recressional	Safe Drinking Water, Fish and Recreational Waters		Safe Orinking Water, Fish and Recreational	Safe Drinking Water, Fish 3 and Recreational	Safe Duffkling Water, Fish 3 and Recreational
o E Progr by:		Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe		Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Sefe Water
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0		Regions	Regions	Regions	Regions
z		Cumulative furnitative furnitation of especial and especial and population.	States, DC, PR	Wells	Cumulative number of wells menaged.
\$			90	725	
ا ب					
¥		Definitions: source water essessment: same process as for states under the SDVAK and SWAP Guidence source water essessment program: contaminant source management and contaminant source management and "The assessment itself should help the tibe decide whether a protection bian is needed; the releasing of the results to the public will also help.	States, Including DC and PR, that have received training and technical assistance on the Class V Rule.	Abandoned or other wells plugged ead a direct action by the UIC program or indirectly by another program working in perheship with UIC to protect ground water sources of drinking water.	Injection well means all Class I, it, (it, IV and V wells as defined in the requisions. "Manageo" Class I, it, it, overlist as well which is in compliance with its permit or is authorized by rule. "Manageo" Class IV wells, which are banned, means IV wells, which are banned, means IV wells, which are banned interestion areas: For the short term will be defined on a Region-specific basis and may include SSAs, WHPs, ede. For the long-term, this will be defined
dy:		By 2005, 40% of the y population served by tribal community water systems will receive their water from 2 systems with source water 6 assessments end, where 0 needed, source water 5 protection programs in place.	Harman protection of ground water resources by water resources by managing underground injection wells.	B : Increase protection of ground : water resources by 2 managing underground of injection wells.	By 2005, Increase protection of groundwater resources by Branaging all Class I, II, and yill injection welfs in indian per : county and by managing identified, high-risk Tribei of class V wells in 100% of high protection areas well by aquille or source water by protection areas.
o E F G н I Program Office or Waterbody by:		Source Water Protection Program	Incresse Ground Water Contaminatio n Protection Melis	Increase Ground Water Conteminatio n Protection: Injection Wells	increase Ground Wate Contaminati n Profection infection Wells
am Office o		Safe Dhriving Water, Fish 3 and Recreational Waters	Safe Drinking Water, Fish 4 Recreational Waters	Safe Drinking Water, Fish and Recreational Waters	Safe Drinking Water, Fish 4 and Recreational Waters
rogr.	SACO STATE	E - G - G - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C		हैं हैं दूर	e pe pe
		Clean and Safe Water	Clean Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Sale Water
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۵	Regional, GWB, or HQ Committee nt (to be completed try 9/1/99)				W.Logyme.		
0		Regions	Н	Regions) મહારાષ્ટ્રી	HQ/OST	Regions
z		Beaches	Maps	Semples	(10/59/10)	% Rivers/ Lakes	States
¥		200	150	200		30	0,
٠.		Congressional	Congressional	Cong ress onal); [C)	Core	
¥		High-use coastal beaches for which data is entered into the public right-to-know database on beach monitoring and closures.	Number of digilized maps entered into the public right-to-know detabase on beach monitoring and dosures.	Fish tissue samples collected.	ું ભારત મારા કુરા કુરા કુરા કુરા કુરા કુરા કુરા ક	River miles and lake acres assessed for the need for fish advisories & compilation of state-tisued fish paymental and an emblodologies (as reported through the National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Advisories)	States/Tribes monitoring and conducting assessments based on the national guidance to establish nettonally consistent fish advisories.
jy:		Reduce consumption of ycontantinated fish and exposure to contaminated finceedonal waters by a increasing the information Breatists to be the public and of decision-makers. (Supports of CVAP)	Reduce consumption of y contaminated fish and exposure to contaminated extrasional waters by lineasing the information of available to the public and offectator-makers. (Supports 0 CVARP)	B Reduce consumption of y contaminated fish and exposure to contaminated recreational waters by increasing the information gavalable to the public and decision-makers. (Supports CVAAP)	TOUR BOARDING EROND IN	B 30% of the nation's rivers and y lates will have been a sassassed to determine if they contain fish and shellish that 2 should not be seten or only olymula be eaten in only 0 limited quantities. (supports 0 CVAAP)	B 30% of the netion's dvers and y lakes will have been assessed by defermine if they contain fish end shellfish that 2 should not be eaten in only 0 limited quantities. (supports of limited quantities. (supports of CVARP)
н r Waterboo		Safe Consumption of Fish and Shellish	Safe Consumption of Fish and Shellfish	Safe Consumption of Fish end Sheilfish		Safe Consumption of Fish and Shelifish	Safe Consumption of Fish and Shelifish
A B C D E F G H L Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody: Completed by:		Safe Drinking Water, Fish and And Recreational Waters	Safe Orinking Water, Fish and and Recreational Waters	Safe Orinking Water, Fish 5 Recreational	CORE HEASURE INVICTIMENT OF THE LIGHT	Safe Drinking Water, Fish and And Recreational Waters	Safe Drinking Water, Fish and Recreational Waters
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z	e man		States		Report	Action	The state of
2			•		-	-	THE CLASS
ب							
¥	La Cally		States reporting essessment of river and stream miles and take acres for drinking water use in their 305(b) submittals.		Submission, with National Watershed Forum, of a Watershed Restoration Progress Report to the President, the addon's government, the leaders, and the public, evaluating progress and recommending any actions needed to clean water goals. (CWAP convultment; EPA and USDA, in consultation with NOAA, DOI, and other federal agencies.)	Addilonal appropriate actions taken (e.g., site designations, castignations, or Site Menagement and Monitoring Plan development).	
ı, iy:		8 Y Y 2 Goal being developed.	X (over the 3) 38 states) as states or Clean Water (50b) and the end at the end at the end at the end for the signaled for the signaled for the end		Restore and protect watersheds through tringlementation of CWAP strategies.	Appropriate action taken with regard to dredged material ocean disposal site designation in one additional case.	
з н or Waterboo		Safe Consumption of Fish and Sheilliah	Drinking Water Designated Use		Restore and Protect 2 Watersheds 0	Restore and Protect 2 Watersheds 0	
ABCOEFGBUN/HQ Program Office or Waterbody Completed by:		Safe Drinking Water, Fish and Recreational Waters	Safe Oninking Water, Fish 8 and Recreational Waters		Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	
Progr		Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	る影響	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and 2 Safe Water	
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ø	Mid-Year Achieved (to be completed by 4/1/2000)						
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2		no tarpet	no target	no target	no target	32.3 (no target
ب		Core	Core	Core	Corrs		Core
×		Number of assessed river miles, lake scres, & estuary square miles that are covered under Watershed Restoration Action Strategies	% of assessed iiver miles, lake acres, & estuary square miles, that are covered under Watershed Restoration Action Strategies.	Number of assessed river miles, lake essessed river miles that were restoned to their designated uses during the reporting period (reporting period is 2 years).	% of assessed river miles, take ecras. & estuary squate miles that were restored to their designated uses during the reporting period (reporting period is 2 years).		The number of TMDLs identified on the 1988 303(d) list that the State and EPA have committed to produce in the two-year cycle.
ly:		B Y Restore and protect watersheds through Z implementation of CVVAP of strategies.	B Seatore and protect watersheds through Zimplementation of CWAP 0 strategles.	Bestore and protect Watershed's through Zimplementation of CWAP 0 strategies.	store and protect stersheds through plementation of CWAP rategies.		Festore and protect : Kestore and protect watersheds through 2 implementation of CWAP 0 strategles.
A B C D E F G H I Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody: Completed by:		Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds		Restore and Protect Watersheds
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am Offi		Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nations Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters		Conserve and Enhance Nation's Watera
rogr Y:		Clean and 2 Safe Water	Clean end 2 Sefe Water	Clean and 2 Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water		Clean and Safe Water
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		TMDLs	Slate- Established TMDLs	EPA- established TMDLs	States	Watersheds
		no target	no terget	no target	8	350
		Core	Core	Core		Cong
		The number of TMDLs submitted by the State to EPA.	The number of State-established TMDLs approved by EPA.	The number of EPA-established TMDLs.	States that submit 303(d) tists with schedules for establishing TMDLs.	High priority watersheds in which environmental improvement projects are underway as a result of implementing schvilles under the CWAP.
		B : Restore and protect watersheds through Zimplementation of CWAP of strategles.	Parabore and protect wetersheds through Climplementation of CWAP strategles.	B Restore and protect watersheds through 2 implementation of CWAP 0 strategies.	Paragram of protect watersheds through protect limplementation of CVVAP of strategles.	Environmental improvement projects will be underway in 2350 fulls priority watersheds of as a result of implementing activities under the CVVAP.
		Restore and Protect Watershads	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds
		Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters
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ed by:		Ctean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water
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	Regional, GWB, or HQ Commitme nt (to be completed by 8/1/88)						
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		,			_	States, etc.	ссмр
		No Target	No Target	No Targel	No Tergel	64	28
		Core	Core	Core	Core		<u> </u>
		Number and percent of assessed river miles, lake acres, and astuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses (, including, where applicable, for fish and shellfsh consumption, (The reporting period is two years.)	Number and percent of assessed fiver miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have weter quality aupporting designated beneficial uses of including, where applicable, for recreation; (The reporting period is two years.)	Number and percent of assessed river miles, take acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses C, including, where applicable, for equalic life support. (The reporting period is two years.)	Number and percent of assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses of infalling, where applicable, for drinking water supply. (The reporting period is two years.)	States, Tribes, and Territories efectronically submit updated 305(b).	Completed CCMPs, (NOTE: The number of completed CCMPs in each Region should equal his number of NEPs in the Region. For example, Region 4 would report 8 out of 6.)
the state of the s		Figure 1 in the control of the contr	B Timprove assessments of progress toward attainment of designated uses.	B improve assessments of progress toward elteinment of designated uses.	P Improve assessments of prograss toward attainment of designated uses.	y y	B Au Tier I-V National Estuary Programs have completed Comprehensive Comprehensive Conference of Con
No. of the second second		Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds
		Conserve and Enhance Netion's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's
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		Clean Clean Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water
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D.	Regionat, GWB, or HQ Commitme nt (to be completed by 9/1/99)	ļ				
0		오	Regions	Regions	ā.	Gulf of MX
Z		% States, etc.	Tribes	States	חפנ	Coastal
\$		100%	22	15	ı	2
٠			Cong ressi onel	Cong ress onst	Repo	
¥		Marine coastel states, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and territories monitoring their coastlines for sources and types of marine debris.	Tribes with water quality standards edopted and approved	States with new or revised water quality standards that EPA has reviewed and approved or disapproved.	Models, methods, criteria developed/ available for risk characterization of surface water conterninants.	Priority coastal waters supported by the monitoring programs for nutrients and pathogens with EPA assistance.
, 'y:		B 100% of mattre coastal states, Virgin Islands, Puerto Ritco, and territories are Z monitoring their coastlines for 0 sources and types of marine of debris.	B Assure that States and y Tribes have effective, up-to-idate water quality standards programs adopted in gracordance with the Water O Quelity Standards regulation of and the Water Couling Standards program priorities.	B Assure that States and y Tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in a secondance with the Water O Quelity Standards regulation of and the Water Quelity Standards regulation.	Provide tools for risk making and decision making regarding surface water confaminants. Including PSPs and nutrients, of that allow States and Tibes of to set and meet their own water quality standards.	Provide technical and Intrancial assistance to the your State efforts to reduce accessive nutrient loads into priority watersheds, estuaries 2, and Guit Coastal waters, olincuding point sources, olincuding point sources, olincuding point sources, olincuding point sources, olincuding and stroospheric deposition.
ABCDEFGGH Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody: Completed by:		Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds
am Office		Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nations Waters	Conserve and Enhance Neuton's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters
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Regi Com		282	2ac	278	288	248
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en	Narrative (to be completed as needed to provide clarification)					·
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۵	Regional, GWB, or HQ Commitme nt (to be completed by \$/1/98)					70%
0		Guff of MX	Gulf of Mexico Program/ Regions 4 and 6	Guff of Mexico	Regions	Ches Bay
z		States	States	Watersheds	Estuaries	% lands
2		ko	e	N	6	70%
-						
¥		Gulf States with identified priority watersheds for nutrient reduction provided project support by EPA.	Guif States, working with local governments, to select point and morpoint source controls to be implemented in each priority watershed with EPA assistance.	Priority watersheds that EPA assisted Gulf States in actions compteting watershed assessments and supporting TMDLs.	Coastal on Implementing Coastal estuaries that EPA assisted seagrass restoration efforts in in Implementing seagrass restoration Guif coastal estuaries.	Agricultural, recreational and public lands that have voluntary integrated least management (IPM) practice established in the Chesapeake Bay watershad.
ľy:		Provide technical and Binandal assistance to the y Guif State efforts to reduce y Guif State efforts to reduce priority watersheds, estuantes with an Guif coastal waters. Dincuding point sources, o stoom water, egicultural of nunoff, and strospheric deposition.	Provide technical and financial assistance to the y Gulf State efforts to reduce excessive nutrient loads into grindfy watersheds, estuaries in and Gulf coastal waters. In including point sources, to stom water, agricultural orunoff, and etmospheric deposition.	B Reduce the number of inompoint sources contributing to the total load of lecal to the total load of lecal 2 contemination and number is on a targeted Gulf watersheds of	B Y Assist in implementing 2 seegrass restoration efforts in 0 0 0	With the paper of
D E F G H Program Office or Waterbody by:		Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Wetersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds
r G		Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance 1 Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhence Nations	Conserve and Enhance 1 Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance 1 Nation's Waters
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d Po		Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean end Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water
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A B C D Region/HQ Pro Completed by:		220	238	218	240	2ew
∢ − %	es	89	69	70	7.	22

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ō.	Regional, GWB, or GWB, or HQ Committee nt (or be completed by 9/1/99)	27.8	71,500	40%	11,000	
•	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	Ches Bay	Ches Bay	Ches Bay	Ches Bay	Regions
z	100 mg (1)	Mies	yous	₩N ¶o₩	Acres	Cumulative Number of Tribes
2		2.28	71,500	40%	11,000	
ب						
¥		Stream miles of migratory (fah habitat reopened through provision of fish passages.	Acres of submerped equatic vegetation (SAV) present in the Chesspeake Bay.	Wastewater flow to the Chesspeake Bay treated by Biological Nutrient Removal.	Acces of equetic reef habital designated, with construction and restoration of cyster reef habitat to occur within those areas.	
ı,		B improve habitat in the 2 Chesapeake Bay.	y improve habitat in the Chesspeake Bay.	y improve habitat in the 2 Chesapeake Bay. 0	Bi improve habitat in the 2 Chesapeake Bay. 0	B by 2005, 40% of Tribes will y have water quality monitoring and assessment programs appropriate for their circumstences and will be dentering water quality data of into EPA's national data is ystems.
ABCOENFGHUMAProgram Office or Waterbody:		Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds
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am Offic		Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Netfon's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Weters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters
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o 5 5 5 0		Clean and Safe Water	Clean end Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water
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A B C D Region/HQ Pro Completed by:		20x	268	25a	28V	Tribal Strategy #2
< - N	en	57	7.	75	76	"

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z	upu .	Cumulative Number of Tithes	Curnitative Number of Tribes	Cumdative Number of Tribes
3				
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ı, iyi		By 2005, 15% of Tribes will be reporting information to 0 305(b) reports.	B Y 2005, 15% of Tribes will have final water quality standards approved by EPA of for waters under their of jurisdiction.	By 2005, 20% of urbes that have EPA-approved waster equelity standards and that hindrest in establishing a Total Maximum Delly Load (TML) program under (Section 303(a) of the Clean Water Act will wither have before a program in place or, in coordination with EPA, will be in the process of developing such a program.
DEFFGHUP Program Office or Waterbody by:		Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds	Restore and Protect Watersheds
e G	2-200	Conserve and and and Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Nation's Waters	serve nd on's ers
ram O	60			Conserve and Enfance Nation's Waters
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A B C Region/HQ Completed		Tribai Strategy #3	Tribai Strategy #5	Tribei Streitegy #6
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α	End of Year Achieved (to be completed by 11/2/ 2000)					
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٥	Regional, GWB, or HQ Committee nt (to be completed by 9/1/89)					
•		Regions	Regions	Regions	Regions	
z		Projects	Projects	StatesArtbes	Cumulative number of Tribes	
Σ		210	99	21		
	理學學	Cong resal onal	_	-		
¥		Watershed-fcommunity-based wetsindshriver confidor restoration projects funded by EPA's Five Star Program (cumutalive total).	Within the development or implementation of watershed based restoration for watershed bened restoration immine of wedland sextoration projects to which EPA has provided finanencial support (other than Five-Star Projects/contributed significant technical assistance.	States bribes developing wedlands assessment/bronclioring fools & making significant progress towerds establishing formal programs to establishing formal programs to conditions in monitor overall wedland conditions improvements, deterioration, & restoration.	·	
r :A		B Working through the Five y Star Program, EPA will have y cooperated on and supported welland and river corridor projects in a total of 210 owstersheds. (Supports CVAA)	EPA will provide financial/ lechnical support to States & Bernical support to States & Brithes to develop/implement by statewide/firbal-nationwide in programs to assess and monitor overall wetland no monitor overall wetland no health & for projects that performent or development or dimplementation of watershed- is improvement plans.	EPA will provide financial/ lecthical support to Stales & B Tibes to developfumplement y statewide/tibel-nation/ede programs to assess and monitor overall welland health & for projects that of restore wellands within the development of materialed- limplementation of watershed- based restoration/ improvement plans.	By 2005, 20% of Tribes will have developed Tribel conservation plans or allernate approaches for Oprotecting wetlands and 0 watersheds.	THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF
b E F G н t Program Office or Waterbody: by:		Increase Wellands Area	increase Wellands Area	increase Wetlends Area	Incress Wetlands Area	ONIRED
_ပ	Market Name	-				
ram Offi		Conserve and Enhance Nations Weters	Conserve and Endervis Nation's Waters	Conserve and Endors Nation's Waters	Conserve and Enhance Netion's Waters	
rogr V:		Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Safe	Clean and 2 Safe 2 Water	Clean and Safe Water	
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on/h	170 G C C - 140	0505	0505	0505	WESSES DESTS-F	
A B C D Region/HQ Prc Completed by:		28a	2b5	2p4	Tribal Strategy #15	
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ø	Mid-Year Achiaved (to be completed by 4/1/2000)						
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_				(1) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E	Core	Core	Corre
¥		Wastewater treatment facilities prevented from going into CWA non-compliance or assisted in moving toward compliance brough assistance under CWA Section 104(g.).	Reduction in the number of homes in indian Country with inadequate satilation systems that were funded from the CW SRF Tribal Set Aside Program.		Number and percent of facilities that they a discharge requiring an includual permit that are covered by a current individual NPDES permit.	Number and percent of facilities that have a discharge requiring an individual permit that have expired individual permits.	Number and percent of facilities that have a discharge requiring an individual permit that have applied for but not been issued an individual permit.
ı, dy:		Through assistance under y Clean Water Act Section 104(g), 899 westewater Urestment facilities are prevented from going into GCWA non-compilance or 0 assisted in moving toward compilance.	Reduce the number of y homes in Indian County with a finadequate wastewater as an indian county building from the Clear Water Stale Revolving OF and Tithel Set Aside Program.		B Mejor point sources, storm y water sources, combined : sewer overflows (CSOs), new headrock mittes, and Correstrated entimel seeding Concentrated entimel seeding Operations (CAFOs) requiring of NPDES permits are covered	Mejor point sources, storm y wester sources, combined y wester sources, combined of the west overflows (CSOs), have hardrock mines, and it is concentrated amms! feeding it operations (CAFOs) requiring the NPDES permits are covered oby a current NPDES permit.	B Major point sources, storm y water sources, combined : severe overflows (CSOs), new hardrock ratines, and 2 concentrated entimal feeding 0 operations (CAFOs) requiring in NPDES permits are covered by a current NPDES permit.
A B C D E F G H C Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody: Completed by:		Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%		Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Kay Point Source Loadings by 30%
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am Offic	9	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition		Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition
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œ .	End of Year Achieved (to be completed by 11/2/ 2060)					THE WILL		काम्याहा हो।
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<u>a</u>	Regional, GWB, or HQ Commitme nt (completed by 9/1/99)							induktion)
0		MOVOWA	Regions	Regions	Regions	Out The	Regions	
z			% Point sources	% Permits- mines	% Permits- CAFOs		* permittees	
Σ		no lerget	85	100%	100%	BOUNK	100%	E. Co.
_		Core		-		Ted.	චි	
¥		Number and percent of facilities that have a discharge requising an have a discharge requising an have trainfuluat permits under administrative or judicial appeal.	Major point sources that are covered by a current NPDES permit.	NPDES permits issued for new hardrock ratines that require Environmental impact Statements that reflect adequate financial assurances to miligate long-term environmental impacts.	Expired NPDES permits that are released to cover CAFOs as defined by the United AFO Strategy, where PAFOs to the permitting authority. [NOTE: All CAFOs (as defined by the countrier) regulations, where EPA is the permitting authority, will be subject to an individual permit or a general permit.]		Permittees (among the approximately 800 CSO communities reliconwide) has are covered by MPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1884 CSO policy.	
ا dy:		B Major point sources, atom y water sources, combined is sewer overflows (CSOs), in the hardrock mines, and concentrated annual feeding to operations (CAFOs) requiring to NPDES permits are covered by a current NPDES permit.	Major point sources, storm y water sources, combined sewer overflows (CSOs), new hardrock mines, and concertated arrival feeding by sources of sewer overed by a current NPDES permit.	B Mejor point sources, storm y welse sources, combined sewer overflows (GSOs), new hardrock mines, and concentrated anninal feeding Oppersitions (CAFOs) requiring O NPDES permits are covered by a current NPDES permit.	B Major point sources, storm or y water sources, combined is sewer overflows (CSOs), may attracted, mines, and Connentrated animal feeding to operations (CAFOs) requiring to NPDES permits are covered by a current NPDES permits.	consignation ให้เก็บสามารถในการสามารถให้เก็บสามารถให้เก็บสามารถให้เก็บสามารถให้เราการสามารถให้เก็บสามารถให้เก็	B Major point sources, storm y water cources, combined is sewer overflower (CSOs), new hardrock mines, and contentrated entral feeding Operations (CAFOs) requiring in NPDES permits are coverted of by a current NPDES permit.	
A B C D E F G H C Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody: Completed by:		Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Kay Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%		Reduce Key Point Source Loedings by 30%	
am Office o		Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition		Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Corrections of Number 6 (1934) of the first
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۵	Regional, GWB, or HQ Committee nt (to be completed by \$11/99)					
0		Regions?	Regions?	Regions?	Regions	Regions
z	Can	secunos MS %	% SW	% SW	Million Pounds	Millon
2		100%	100%	100%	388	•
ب		Согв	Core	Core	Cong reasi onat	Cong ressi onel
¥		Number of storm water sources associated with industrial activity that are covered by a current individual or general NPDES permit.	Number of construction siles over five acces that are covered by a current individual or general NPDES permit.	Number of designated stoms water sources (including Munchpel Phase I) that are covered by a current individual or general NPDES permit.	Reduction in loadings in PCS for conventional poliulants for facilities subject to effluent guidatines promutgated pilor to 1998, as compared to 1992 levels.	Reduction in loadings in PCS for toxic for facilities subject to effluent guidetines promulgated prior to 1998, as compared to 1992 fevels.
t J dy:		B Major point sources, storm y water sources, combined : sewer overflows (CSOs), new herdrock mines, and concentrated entimal leading Coperations (CAFOs) requiring O NPDES permits are covered Gby a current NPDES permit.	Major point sources, storm y water sources, combined : sewer overflows (CSOs), new hardrock miles, and Concentrated enimal feeding Opperations (CAFOs) requiring 0 NPDES permits are covered Oby a current NPDES permit.	B Major point sources, storm y water sources, combined : sewer overflows (CSOs), new hardrock mines, and concentrated animal feeding 0 operations (CAFOs) requiring 0 NIPDES permits are covered by a current NIPDES permit.	Industrial discharges of toxic B poliutants will be reduced by 8 4 million pounds per year (a 14% reduction) and conventional poliutants will be reduced by 386 million pounds per year (a 9% pounds per year (a 9% of 1992 discharges when occupated to considerations for growth are considered.	Industrial discharges of foxic goothants will be reduced by 4 million pounds per year (a 74% reduction) and conventional pollutants will be reduced by 388 million pounds per year (a 8% or getucifor) as compared to 1982 discharges when considerations for growth are considerations.
b E F G н t Program Office or Waterbody: by:		Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Leadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%
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am Offic		Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and and Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Ar Deposition
rogr Y:		Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water
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en	Narrative (to be completed as needed to provide clarification)						
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c.	Regional, GWB, or HQ. Commitme nt (to be completed by \$/1/99)						
0		Regions	Regions	Regions	Regions	Regions	Regions
z		Billion Pounds	% Grants	Projects	States	States	SRF projects
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_	美華 波蘭				-		
¥		Reductions in loadings in PCS for non-conventional pollulanis for facililies subject to effluent guidelines promutgated prior to 1898, as compared to 1992 levels.	Special project STAG grants closed out within 7 years of grant award.	Construction grants projects (both those awarded before FY82 end after FY81) remaining to be closed out.	States funding nonpoint source and estuary projects with their CW SRFs.	States that are using integrated planning and priority systems to make CW SRF funding decisions.	CW SRF projects that have initiated operations.
ly:		E Industrial discharges of non- y conventional politianits will be reduced by 1.5 billion pounds per year (a 7% 2 reduction) as compared to 0 1992 discharges when 0 considerations for growth are 0 considered.	P Expedite the closeout of clear Water Act Title II (construction grants) projects 5 and special project State and of Titlar Assistance Grants of (STAG).	P Expedite the closeout of Calean Water Act Title II (Construction grants) projects and special project State and D Thist Assistance Grants O (STAG).	P Effectively implement the Clear Water State Revorking Fund (CW SRF) to improve water quality. (Supports O CWARP)	Effectively implement the Clean Water Street Revolving Spring Clean (CW SRE) to improve poweter quality. (Supports O'CWAP)	P Effectively implement the Clean Water State Revolving (2) Fund (CW SRF) to improve by water quality. (Supports of CWAP)
b E F G н I Program Office or Waterbody by:		Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Saurce Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loedings by 30%
F Gam Office o		Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Alf Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition
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G.	Regional, GWB, or HQ Commitme nt (to be completed by 9/1/99)			अमिरिक्षिणे चारा स्थापस्			
0		Regions	Regions	SAJULTAN)	Regions	Regions	Regions
z			M People	Kicipa	POTW\$	spiosoid %	Projects
Σ			2			54%	54
ب		Core	Cong ressi onel		Core	Core	
¥		Of those above, the number of audits finding significant shortcomings and the number of local programs upgraded to achieve compliance.	Additional people who will receive the benefits of secondary or better treatment of wasteweler	Textel substitution of the solid	POTWs beneficially resuing all or a part of their biosoilds.	The percent of biosoilds generated that are beneficially reused.	Colonias projects completed/under construction
י		B. Audit all approved pretreatment programs over g live year period.	B Another two million people will receive the benefits of a secondary treatment of a secondary treatment of a management, for a total of 181 to million people.	PARTICIA INSTITUTION OF STATE WHOM SEASON	y y 54% of biosolida ere 2 beneficially reused. 0	9 y y 2	9 y 145 colonies projects will have 2 been completed or under 0 construction.
A B C D E F G H t Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody: Completed by:		Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Narrozusan	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Losdings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%
am Office c	(e) accession	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	POTWA beneficially resulting all of a	Reduce Loadings and Alf Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition
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C D HQ Protected by:	4004 H	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	122	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water	Clean and Safe Water
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L.	Mid-Year Achieved (to be completed by 4/1/2000)					
	GWB, or HR, or HR, or Commitme of (to be completed by \$71/89)	,				
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W 75 W. W.	Olina O	Rules	Rules	Curratetive Number of Tribes	Cumutative Number of Homes	States
		2	•			â.
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		Effluent guidelines proposed.	Effluent guidelines proposed or promulgated	The universe for Hile measure with	determined by using the Indian Health System (SDS) date base. In 1697, System (SDS) date base. In 1697, there were 71,028 indian homes without sewage disposal (to wastewater senilation systems was inadequate. OWM will informatly ask in the Regional Indian Sel-Aside coordinators to verify the Turmber of homes served data in the SDS with their IHS field offices and notify the neitienal coordinators of any	Number of EPA approvals of State submitted upgraded Nompoint Source Programs (incorporating the nine key elements outline in the nethonal Nompoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for FY 1997 and Future Years Johuly vanamitted by EPA and ASIWPCA).
		Parke finel action on 4 and proposes 2 effluent guidelines : including classing of a that contribute 2 batpail can by to pollution of 0 surface waters.	y Take final action on 4 and increase a final action of 4 and increase 2 antendral actions for increase of a significant to polition of a surface waters.	By 2005, 100% of all major NPDES permits within indian country will be permitted to using a falluent quidelines limitations or secondary treatment requirements treatment energy apply, in addition 50% of all facilities (majors of and minors) will be permitted according to Clean Wheler Act requirements.	By 2005, reduce the number of y of homes in Indian country with Indian country with Indian State Wasteweller is sanitation by 25% through a State Revolving Fund, Tribal is Set-eside program.	in support of the Clean Water N R Action Plan 45 states y upgrade their nonpoint source programs, to ensure that they are implementing el dynamic and effectiva nonpoint source programs nonpoint source programs of nonpoint source programs of maintain beneficial uses of water.
		Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Key Point Source Loadings by 30%	Reduce Non Point Source Sediment an Nutrient Loads
100 150	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and dir Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Ar Deposition	Reduce Loadings 2 and Ar Deposition
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		387	387	Tribet Strategy #8	Tribel Strategy #9	Ę.

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us `	Narrative (to be completed as needed to provide clarification)			W. L. Williams	
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a	Regional, GWB, or HQ Committee nt (to be completed by \$/1/89)			(pt	
0		Regions	HQ		Regions
Z		Cumulative Number of Acres	Silos		Programs
Σ					85
×			Coastal National Almospharic Deposition Program/Clean Air Statt and Trends Network sites.	A SOLD PERSONNEL	Tribat environmental media/multi- media programs delegated/approved
ı, Y		B y 2005, 50% of indian country will have approved 2 nonpoint source assessment of and management plans.	B Integrate and expand coasts! y are and water monitoring sites; e.g., expand the geographic areas for which consultant of folds of integrate of folds of integrate deposition are geographic (Supports CWAAP)	最后,这是一个一种国际的基础的基础的基础	35 additions! Tribal media programs delegated/ approved
A B C D E F G H L Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody: Completed by:		Reduce Non- Donn Source Sediment and Nurient Loads	Reduce Air Deposition		8 ··· < 8
ο Ο	TWE SCHOOL STREET		4		
am Offic		Reduce Loedings and Air Deposition	Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition		Assess Conditions in Indian Country
e 'ogra ':	COST SEE		e - e #		# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
0 D		Clean and Safe Waler	Clean and Safe Water	BAL	Preven ting Politil on and Preducing Politil on and Preducing Preducing Preducing Preducing Preducing Preventing Preventi
e c on/H	10032-1-18 12032-1-18	ma □~@oxo≩wx N	7 0 <u>50</u> 5	10	
A B C D Region/HQ Pro Completed by		Tribel Strategy #7	25	MIN	B-2
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z	1000	Тивея	% Beseitne	Tribes
¥		22	20%	20
_			Congress	Cong
×		Tribes with delegate <i>di</i> approved environmental programs	Tribal environmental baseline information collected	Tribes with Tribal/EPA environmental agreements or identified environmental priorities
ly:		Y y y . : 20 additional Tribes with delegated approved genvironmental programs.	B 20% of Tribat environmental collected end 20 additional tribes (cumulative total of 65) and these (cumulative total of 65) and these (cumulative total of 65) and these (cumulative total of 65) environmental agreements or identified environmental of priorities.	B 20% of Tribal environmental y baseline information will be collected and 20 additional tribas (cumulative total of 80) a will have tribatical agreements or environmental agreements of priorities.
о Е г с н I Program Office or Waterbody: by:				<u> </u>
ram Office	Q (Trip)	Assess Conditions in Indian Country	Assess Conditions in Indian Country	Assess Conditions in indian Country
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Core Performance Measures

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ADDENDUM TO 1997 JOINT STATEMENT ON MEASURING PROGRESS UNDER NEPPS: CLARIFYING THE USE AND APPLICABILITY OF CORE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

When EPA and States initiated the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS), our goals were to achieve greater environmental protection, better measurement of environmental progress, and the most efficient use of public resources in achieving these goals. While States vary in the extent to which they actively participate in specific aspects of NEPPS, the basic concept of performance partnerships guides State-EPA relationships throughout the country. The development of Core Performance Measures (CPMs) that has taken place under NEPPS auspices has been successful in focusing both EPA and State attention on improving how we measure the effectiveness of our environmental protection efforts.

In August 1997, leaders of ECOS and EPA signed a Joint Statement on Measuring Progress under NEPPS. The Joint Statement has served as a guidance document for use of CPMs. It also established a hierarchy of CPMs which was attached to the Joint Statement and is hereby reaffirmed. The purpose of this addendum is to clarify and update certain principles, guidance and time frames as originally referenced in the August 1997 Joint Statement. This Addendum accompanies a revised and updated set of Core Performance Measures. It is in effect during the life of the 1995 NEPPS Agreement unless otherwise amended.

This addendum addresses and clarifies four key issues. These issues generally relate to the implementation and use of Core Performance Measures, Associated Reporting Requirements, and Accountability Measures (hereafter referred to as CPMs). The clarifications presented below constitute official amendments to the Joint Statement.

Core Performance Measures: What Are They?

CPMs are a limited set of national measures, designed to help gauge progress towards protection of the environment and public health. They include a mix of three types of measures (as arrayed in the CPM hierarchy) needed to understand environmental programs and their effectiveness: (1) environmental indicators (high level trends describing environmental and public health conditions), (2) program outcomes (measures of program influence or effect), and (3) program outputs (measures of program activities). CPMs, based on data collected and reported primarily by States, serve the NEPPS objective of 'managing for environmental results' by:

- driving a system of measurement based on performance (with an emphasis on shifting "up the hierarchy" described above, to more meaningful reporting of environmental results);
- providing States and the Nation as a whole with the information and tools to increase accountability and make policy, resource or other changes to support improvements in environmental conditions;
- providing a benchmark upon which States and EPA can focus efforts to reduce high cost/low value reporting for public and private entities.

In addition to using CPMs to help paint a national picture of environmental progress, States may wish to use additional indicators and measures to reflect progress toward State-specific goals and objectives. The Performance Partnership Agreements (PPAs) negotiated between EPA and States under NEPPS

reflect both State and Federal priorities, and, in addition to CPMs, may include State-specific environmental goals, objectives, indicators, and performance measures.

Together, EPA and ECOS have led, with participation by a number of other state organizations, the development of enhanced FY2000 CPMs for water, air, and waste management and remediation; as well as Accountability Measures for enforcement and compliance. In addition, work continues on developing CPMs for pollution prevention, pesticides, and lead for use in the future. Most of the current CPMs rely on data the states already collect and report. Over time, EPA and States will refine and improve the CPMs to enhance their ability to measure the responses of industry and the public to EPA and State programs, and the resulting changes in the environment. A few of the existing CPMs represent such an improvement, and may require new data and reporting.

Continued joint effort will be needed to bring these measures increasingly closer to an accurate and useful reflection of the most important environmental and program outcomes. EPA and States need to continue to ask such questions as:

- Are we focusing on the most important outcomes?
- Do we have the data we need to inform the American people on the progress and status of our work?
- Are we measuring cross-program outcomes in a way that encourages more efficient and effective collaboration among different environmental programs?
- How can we accelerate the pace of the transition to a results-based performance measurement system which emphasizes use of outcomes versus outputs?
- How can States and EPA continue to advance efforts to minimize high cost/low value reporting?

As this work progresses, EPA and State work groups will continue to consult with the officials who implement the various programs covered by these measures, a range of experts on data and measurement, and the many stakeholder groups who constitute an important audience for Core Performance Measures. Many refinements will undoubtedly be needed as these measures come into use over a period of time. Up to this point, our initial efforts in improving environmental measurement systems have focused on the relationships between States and EPA. We now need to expand outreach efforts to include our many stakeholders as we continue to improve measurement systems over time.

Issue 1: Uses and Audiences for Core Performance Measures

One of the primary purposes of CPMs is to help "paint a national picture" of the nation's progress in protecting public health and the environment. This picture reflects the progress and accomplishments achieved by EPA, the States, and others working together. This national picture is intended to inform Congress, the public, stakeholders and environmental managers of trends and environmental progress across the nation and in individual states; and to give them the tools to increase accountability and make (or influence) policy, resource and other decisions. In addition to informing a national audience, many states plan to use the measures to communicate environmental and program progress to state legislatures and residents.

CPMs are also intended to help shape EPA and State management decisions by providing environmental program managers with information on environmental conditions and trends, important program outcomes, and key program activities. EPA and States will strive to reduce the number of core program

output measures in favor of outcome measures and environmental indicators. CPMs do not attempt to capture the full range of information needed to manage environmental programs at the national, regional or state level; environmental managers at all levels will, in most cases, need additional information to guide program management decisions. As stated in the Joint Statement, "...information about activities (e.g., permitting) is routinely reported each year and maintained in national data bases which we recognize must be maintained through existing comprehensive data systems." CPMs are not intended to be used to rank states against each other. They will be used to analyze and describe important environmental and programmatic trends among states. CPMs should be carefully used in a way that recognizes the context and quality of the information upon which they are based.

Any reports that use CPMs should emphasize that the results reflect the achievements of States and EPA working together. Performance results for CPMs may provide Congress and others with a gauge of the success of important components of the Nation's environmental programs in which the states and EPA play a major role. States are not directly responsible for fulfilling EPA's Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) reporting requirements to Congress, but CPMs may represent a subset of the Agency's performance measures under GPRA. EPA intends that the information needed to report CPMs and other key reporting requirements described herein will satisfy any reporting EPA needs from States to meet EPA's GPRA reporting responsibilities.

Issue 2: Applicability of Core Performance Measures

States and EPA have identified CPMs as part of the overall NEPPS process for reinventing the State/EPA partnership. As a result of the NEPPS Agreement, States are active participants in the development of the CPMs and of the "national picture" that CPMs paint. CPMs as such only apply to States participating in NEPPS; States not participating in NEPPS will continue to provide key information needed by EPA through State/EPA Agreements, grant work plans, or other operating agreements. States participating in NEPPS are presumed to incorporate all CPMs in their Performance Partnership Agreements with EPA, subject to the conditions described in Issue #3 below. Non-NEPPS states may voluntarily choose to utilize CPMs to track environmental progress. The great majority of data points needed for the CPMs jointly approved in April 1999 are already being reported by all states through national data systems (such as RCRIS and SDWIS) or other established mechanisms. This reporting should continue by NEPPS and non-NEPPS states alike unless otherwise agreed by States and EPA.

Where CPMs involve data States are already reporting to EPA, EPA's expectation is that such data will suffice to report the CPM, i.e., no duplicate reporting is expected. We recognize that CPMs that require new data may take a year or more to implement. If a CPM requires new data, EPA will work with States (individually or collectively) to develop a plan to obtain the necessary data. This plan should articulate ways to manage, schedule, and finance any new data collection and reporting requirements. All States and Regions are encouraged to be flexible and creative in finding means to collect the needed data and report on these measures.

Issue 3: Flexibility in Using Core Performance Measures

One of the most challenging aspects of implementing CPMs is balancing the need for consistent information with the need to accommodate the circumstances of individual States. As per the August

1997 Joint Statement, it is presumed that states participating in NEPPS will use the CPMs. If a particular CPM does not fit a State's or Region's situation, that measure may be modified, substituted, or eliminated in any given year, as agreed to by both the State and EPA. Good judgment and common sense should guide the determination to modify or eliminate a CPM under the circumstances described below. The State and EPA may jointly agree to deviate from particular CPMs where:

- 1. The CPM does not apply to a State's or Region's physical setting or environmental condition (e.g. ocean beach closures in a land-locked state).
- 2. The state does not have authority for the program to which the CPM applies (e.g., EPA still has primacy for the program).
- 3. Data for the CPM are not available or alternative data are more relevant in painting a picture of environmental progress (e.g., a state-based environmental data and/or performance management system provides a better description of environmental performance than the CPM). If data are unavailable, EPA and the State may agree upon a plan to develop the necessary data.
- 4. The State and EPA agree that the CPM or the work associated with it are not a high priority in the state (e.g. use of available resources to work on other activities is a higher priority in that state). In this case, the level of effort devoted to reporting that CPM should be negotiated as part of the NEPPS process.

The States and EPA also affirm joint efforts to continue pursuing innovative environmental projects and measurement systems that may improve the effectiveness of current and future CPMs.

Issue 4: The Role of CPMs in Improving the Value/Reducing the Cost of Environmental Information (Burden Reduction)

While the primary purpose of CPMs is better environmental information to support improved environmental management, the August, 1997 *Joint Statement* also contains a clear commitment to reducing the reporting of those outputs that are lower priority. It states: "We are committed to working together to reduce the overall reporting burden placed on states, especially that created by reporting on outputs... Over time, we hope to reduce unnecessary reporting and activity counting and streamline necessary reporting so that our time is spent sharing information on the nation's environmental and pollution problems."

Burden reduction is critical to maintaining and hopefully increasing the resources available for environmental protection. Both EPA and ECOS remain firmly committed to reducing high cost/low value reporting requirements on states and others and wish to accelerate progress toward this end. The Joint State/EPA Information Management Work Group has begun work on this charge. The Work Group has proposed an approach for assessing environmental information, including data reporting requirements, through an examination of the *value* of information (in understanding and making decisions to protect human health and the environment), as compared to its *cost* (including the work involved by all parties in data collection, management and reporting). The following direction is hereby provided to help guide and accelerate this process:

 Application of the cost/value approach to examining burden reduction opportunities is hereby endorsed, and the Joint Work Group should continue to develop proposals to implement this approach. EPA and States need to work together to ensure that the reporting of CPM data is efficient and improvements i data collection and reporting are made where possible.

- CPMs serve to frame discussions of what reporting meets the value/cost test, by spelling out what information EPA and States jointly believe to be highest priority. Information not necessary to support CPMs then becomes subject to review according to value/cost criteria, and is a candidate for burden reduction. Together, EPA and States (as well as other suppliers and users of environmental information) will work to ensure that they collect and share information that has "specific and demonstrable uses," as outlined in the State/EPA Vision and Operating Principles for Environmental Information Management. The Joint Work Group should, in coordination with EPA and ECOS CPM Work Groups, expeditiously design a process for accomplishing this review and identifying opportunities for burden reduction.
- A State/Regional dialogue provides the best entry point for investigating what information especially information beyond that required to report on CPMs is needed for States and EPA to do their respective jobs. EPA and States need to create an atmosphere that promotes working together to explore possibilities for reducing high cost/low value reporting, and that encourages States and EPA Regions to test and apply specific initiatives to reduce high cost/low value reporting through their PPAs at the earliest possible time. EPA Regions should consult EPA national program offices prior to implementing any initiatives that change national reporting requirements. EPA and ECOS support the establishment of a clearinghouse of successful initiatives and pilot projects in specific States and Regions to improve the value and reduce the cost of information.

Extension of Joint Statement

The Joint Statement on Measuring Progress Under NEPPS, signed in August 1997, applied to FY98 and FY99. It is hereby extended to apply for FY 2000 and beyond, during the life of the 1995 NEPPS Agreement, subject to the amendments and clarifications contained in this Joint Statement Addendum. Specific references in the original Joint Statement to CPMs for FY 98 or FY 99 are also amended to apply for FY 2000, and beyond, as applicable.

This Addendum is effective as of the date of signature.

Robert Varney, Date New Hampshire DES, ECOS President	Carol Browner, EPA Administrator	Date
Lewis Shaw, South Carolina DHEC, ECOS Vice-President	Linda Rimer, EPA Deputy Associate A	dministrator
Langdon Marsh, Oregon DEQ, Chair, ECOS Strategic Planning Committee	J. Charles Fox, EPA Assistant Administra	ator

FY 2000 Core Performance Measures for Water

Subject Area: Protection of Public Health

Core Environmental Indicator	Core Program Outcome Measure	Core Program Output Measure
1. Number of: a) community drinking water	2. Estimated number of community water systems	3. Percent of river miles and lake acres that have been
systems and percent of population served by	(and estimated percent of population served)	assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories;
community water systems, and b) non-	implementing a multiple barrier approach2 to	and compilation of State-issued fish consumption
transient, non-community drinking water	prevent drinking water contamination.	advisory methodologies, as reported through the
systems, and percent of population served by		National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Advisories.
such systems, with no violations during the		
year of any federally enforceable health-based		
standard.		

Notes/Comments

- EPA will develop language clarifying meaning of "federally enforceable," i.e., includes more stringent State standards.
- EPA and States will expeditiously define "multiple barrier approach". ECOS will adopt this measure only upon agreement to the definition by the ECOS Water Committee.

Subject Area: Protection of Ecological Health, Protection of Public Health

Core Environmental Indicator	Core Program Outcome Measure	
4. Number and percent of assessed river miles,	5. Number and percent of impaired, assessed river	6. The T
lake acres, and estuary square miles that have	miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that a)	number
 water quality supporting designated beneficial	are covered under Watershed Restoration Action	that the
 uses, including, where applicable, for: a) fish	Strategies, and b) were restored to their designated	the two
and shellfish consumption; b) recreation; c)	uses during the reporting period. (The reporting	by the Si
 aquatic life support; d) drinking water supply.	period is two years.)	TMDLs
 (The reporting period is two years.)		establish
		be jointly

Core Program Output Measure
6. The TMDL status for each State, including: a) the number of TMDLs identified on the 1998 303(d) list that the State and EPA have committed to produce in the two year cycle; b) the number of TMDLs submitted by the State to EPA; c) the number of State-established TMDLs approved by EPA; and d) the number of EPA-established TMDLs. (This cumulative measure would be jointly reported by EPA and the State.)

tracking information. At the same time, States and EPA Regions are encouraged to work together to review the value and cost of these data exchanges and As stated in the 1997 Joint Statement on Measuring Progress under NEPPS, "Beyond core performance measures, there are other program output and fiscal reporting requirements we must use to document our various program activities." States are expected to continue reporting this routine program and fiscal eliminate low-priority reporting.

Subject Area: Reduction of Point source and Non-point Source Pollutant Discharges

8. Number and percent of facilities that have a discharge requiring an individual permit: a) that are covered by a current individual NPDES permit; b) that have expired individual permits; c) that have applied for but not been issued an individual permit, and d) that have individual permits under administrative or judicial appeal.	9. Number of storm water sources associated with industrial activity, number of construction sites over five acres, and number of designated storm water sources (including Municipal Phase I) that are covered by a current individual or general NPDES permit.	10. Number of permittees (among the approximately 900 CSO communities nationwide) that are covered by NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO policy.	11. Number and percent of approved pretreatment programs audited in the reporting year. Of those, the number of audits finding significant shortcomings and the number of local programs upgraded to achieve compliance.	12. EPA will report to Congress on the pace of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CW SRF) Program. (EPA and States are working to develop an outcome measure for the CW SRF.)	13. Number of EPA approvals of State submitted upgraded Nonpoint Source Programs (incorporating the nine key elements outlined in the national Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for FY 1997 and Future Years jointly transmitted by EPA and ASWIPCA).
Core Program Outcome Measure 7. Percent of POTWs that are beneficially reusing all or a part of their biosolids and, where data exists, the percent of biosolids generated that are beneficially reused.)			·	
Core Environmental Indicator				·	

Information Sources and Reporting for FY 2000 Water Core Performance Measures

	Core Performance Measure	Source of Information / What Needs to be Reported for Measure
1.	Number of: a) community drinking water systems and percent of population served by community water systems, and b) non-transient, non-community drinking water systems, and percent of population served by such systems, with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standard.	Source: SDWIS. Every drinking water system community as well as nontransient, noncommunity (and, in some cases, State approved laboratories) report to the State such data elements as: sources of drinking water supply, population served by the system, violation(s) of MCL for drinking water contaminants (both chemical and microbial) and treatment techniques along with the failure to monitor for these types of violations. States enter this data into SDWIS. SDWIS provides data that while system specific can also be aggregated to show statewide information, Regional information (States within EPA's Regional structure), and national information. What to Report: No separate reporting required.
2.	Estimated number of community water systems (and estimated percent of population served) implementing a multiple barrier approach to prevent drinking water contamination.	Source: Existing reporting will be used. Still determining what reporting to use. A small workgroup that includes EPA and ASDWA is working to define multiple barrier approach; the final definition will determine what data from existing reporting is needed for this measure. What to Report: No additional reporting beyond the existing reporting that will be identified as described above will be needed.
3.	Percent of river miles and lake acres that have been assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories; and compilation of State-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies, as reported through the National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Advisories.	Source: National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Consumption Advisories. In calendar year (CY) 1998, States submitted information to EPA on paper and EPA entered the data into the database; starting in CY 1999, States may enter data directly into the database. What to Report: No separate reporting required.

	Core Performance Measure	Source of Information / What Needs to be Reported for Measure
4.	Number and percent of assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, including, where applicable, for: a) fish and shellfish consumption; b) recreation; c) aquatic life support; d) drinking water supply. (The reporting period is two years.)	Source: State Clean Water Act Section 305(b) Assessments What to Report: No separate reporting required.
5.	Number and percent of impaired, assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that a) are covered under Watershed Restoration Action Strategies, and b) were restored to their designated uses during the reporting period. (The reporting period is two years.)	Source: For part (a), as part of Watershed Restoration Action Strategies submission, report which watersheds (8-digit HUC or finer detail) are covered by strategies (EPA will deduce stream miles, etc.). For part (b), States are encouraged to use Clean Water Act Section 305(b) reports. What to Report: No separate reporting required.
6.	The TMDL status for each state; including: a. The number of TMDLs identified on the 1998 303(d) list that the State and EPA have committed to produce during the current two-year cycle. b. The number of these TMDLs submitted by the State to EPA. c. The number of states-established TMDLs approved by EPA. d. The number of EPA-established TMDLs. (This cumulative measure can be reported jointly by EPA and the States.)	Source: (1) Biennially-required Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Lists which include TMDL schedule and (2) TMDL Submittals What to Report: No separate reporting required.

	Core Performance Measure	Source of Information / What Needs to be Reported for Measure	
7.	Percent of POTWs that are beneficially reusing all or a part of their biosolids and, where data exists, the percent of biosolids generated that are beneficially reused.	Source: Biosolids Data Management System. Key information for this measure are A) dry weight tons generated by Class I (40 CFR Part 503) facilities; B) use and disposal methods for the above in dry weight tons by categories: land application, surface disposal, incineration, other named; C) percentages for the above dry weight tons meeting Table III (40 CFR Part 503) land application requirements. What to Report: No separate reporting required.	
8.	Number and percent of facilities that have a discharge requiring an individual permit: a) that are covered by a current individual NPDES permit; b) that have expired individual permits; c) that have applied for but not been issued an individual permit, and d) that have individual permits under administrative or judicial appeal.	Source: Permits Compliance System (PCS). Key information for this measure are permit application date, permit issuance date, and permit expiration date. What to Report: No separate reporting required.	
9.	Number of storm water sources associated with industrial activity, number of construction sites over five acres, and number of designated storm water sources (including Municipal Phase I) that are covered by a current individual or general NPDES permit.	Source: State issued permits. Key information for this measure are permit application date, permit issuance date, and permit expiration date. What to Report: No separate reporting required.	
10.	Number of permittees (among the approximately 900 CSO communities nationwide) that are covered by NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO policy.	Source: Permits Compliance System (PCS). Informal dialogue between EPA Headquarters, EPA Regions and States. What to Report: status of NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms for CSOs	
11.	Number and percent of approved pretreatment programs audited in the reporting year. Of those, the number of audits finding significant shortcomings and the number of local programs upgraded to achieve compliance.	Source: Permits Compliance System (PCS). Key information for this measure are audit dates. State reporting. What to Report: States would need to report to EPA the number of audits finding significant shortcomings and the number of local programs upgraded to achieve compliance as this information is not tracked in PCS.	

	Core Performance Measure	Source of Information / What Needs to be Reported for Measure
12.	EPA will report to Congress on the pace of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CW SRF) Program. (EPA and States are working to develop an outcome measure for the CW SRF.)	Source: State Revolving Fund Information System What to Report: No separate reporting required.
13.	Number of EPA approvals of State submitted upgraded Nonpoint Source Programs (incorporating the nine key elements outlined in the national Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for FY 1997 and Future Years jointly transmitted by EPA and ASWIPCA).	Source: Upgraded state nonpoint source programs submitted by states to EPA What to Report: No separate reporting required.

Timeline

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Calendar by Topic

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Water Accountability Key Dates for FY 1999/2000

FY 1999

January

- 15 Comments on Water's FY1999 Performance Report Outline for Goal 2 due to OW Immediate
- Outline of FY99 Performance Report Chapter for Goal 2: Clean and Safe Waters due to the Office of Planning, Analysis, and Accountability (OPAA)

February

2 Draft FY2000/1 OW National Program Guidance to Regions (post issuance of President's Budget to Congress)

March

- 1 OPAA Guidance on Mid-Year Reporting for FY1999
- 10 FY1999 Mid-Year Reporting Guidance to Regions
- 31 Integrated Guidance for Planning, Budgeting, Analysis, and Accountability Activities, April June 1999 issued by Sallyanne Harper (includes guidance for FY2001 Budget and Annual Plan and Strategic Plan revision)

April

- 6 Mid-Year Reporting due to Water Immediate
- 9 Final FY2000/1 OW National Program Guidance to Regions
- Mid-Year Reporting Data due to OPAA on all FY99 Annual Performance Measures for which Data is Available-- Will Be Used to Brief Peter Robertson, Deputy Administrator
- Detailed Outline of Water's FY1999 Annual Performance Report due to OPAA see Jan. 29

May

25 Goal 2 Briefing for Peter Robertson on FY99 Mid-Year Results and FY01 Budget Plans

June

Senior Leadership Council meets to discuss cross-media and cross-goal priorities, disinvestments, and other budget issues

July

- 7 Investment Proposals submitted
- Final passback

September

Draft 2000 Management Agreements from Regions (HQ Program Offices will use as basis for negotiation)

FY01 Annual Plan and Budget submitted to OMB

30 OPAA Guidance for End of Year Reporting for FY1999 to Water Immediate

FY2000

October

7 End of Year FY1999 Reporting Guidance to Regions

November

- 2 End of Year Data for FY1999 due to OW Immediate
- 19 End of Year Data for FY1999 due to OPAA
- 30 Signed FY2000 Management Agreements between HQ and Regions

December

Draft #1 of revised Strategic Plan released

January

Water End of FY1999 Summary (under consideration)

February

FY01 Annual Plan and Budget submitted to Congress

2 Draft Update to FY 2000/1 Program Guidance to Regions (post issuance of President's Budget to Congress)

Draft #2 of revised Strategic Plan released

March

31 EPA FY1999 Performance Report to Congress

April

- Final Updated FY2000/1 Program Guidance to Regions
- 1 Mid-Year Reporting due to Water Immediate
- 16 Mid-Year Reporting Data due to OPAA on all 2000 Annual Performance Measures for which Data is Available-- Will Be Used to Brief Peter Robertson, Deputy Administrator

May

Draft #3 of revised Strategic Plan released

August

15 Revised Strategic Plan submitted to OMB

September

- Draft 2001 Management Agreements from Regions (HQ Program Offices will use as basis for negotiation)
- 30 Revised Strategic Plan submitted to Congress

November

- 2 End of Year Data for FY2000 due to OW Immediate
- 19 End of Year Data for FY2000 due to OPAA
- 30 Signed FY2001 Management Agreements between HQ and Regions

Key Accountability and Budget Dates by Topic Area

(All dates are 1999 unless otherwise stated.)

National Program Guidance

- 4/9 issue final program guidance

- 2/2/00 issue draft update to program guidance - 4/1/00 issue final update to program guidance

FY2000 Budget and Annual Plan

- Oct./Nov. final revisions to reflect operating plan

FY2001 Budget and Annual Plan

- 3/31 OCFO issues guidance and Administrator's priorities

- 5/25 Goal 2 Team Meeting with Peter Robertson on FY2001 budget

- Spring/ APGs/APMs development

Summer

- 6/2 Senior Leadership Council meets to discuss cross-media and cross-goal priorities,

disinvestments, and other budget issues

mid-June OCFO issues budget guidance
 7/7 Investment Proposals submitted

- July: Budget Forum
- 7/28 final passback
- Sept. submit to OMB

- Feb. 00 submit to Congress

FY99 Mid-Year Report

- 4/6 responses from Regions and HQ program offices due to Ben Ficks

- 4/16 mid-year data due in Agency system

- 5/25 Goal 2 Team Meeting with Peter Robertson to report mid-year results

FY99 End-of-Year Report for the National Water Program

- 10/7 issue guidance to Regions

- 11/2 data due to HQ - 11/19 data due to OPAA

FY99 Annual Performance Report

- 4/23

detailed outline due to OPAA

- 3/31/00

submit report to Congress

FY2000 Management Agreement

- 9/1

draft MA's due to HQ

- 11/30

all MA's signed

Strategic Plan Revision

- Spring

guidance issued

- Summer/

begin revision; consult with stakeholders

Fall

- December: draft #1 released

draft #2 released

- Feb. 00 - May 00

draft #3 released containing full text of revised plan

- Summer 00 final revisions, layout and production of plan

- 8/15/00

submit plan to OMB

- 9/30/00

submit plan to Congress

Mid-Year and End-of-Year Reporting

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Mid-Year and End of Year Reporting

As indicated in the calendar of key dates in this national program guidance, mid-year and end of year reporting will be required by Regions, HQ Program Offices, and Great Water Body Offices for the measures for which they are responsible (as indicated in column "O" of the matrix). The Office of Planning, Analysis, and Accountability is requiring the mid-year information to be provided for all annual performance measures for which such information is available. April 1st, 2000 is the date for mid-year reporting. The mid-year data will be used by OPAA to brief Peter Robertson, the Deputy Administrator. November 2nd, 2000 is the date for end of year reporting.

To facilitate mid-year and end of year reporting, HQ Water Immediate has included, at the suggestion of a staff contact, two extra columns in the FY 2000 OW Management Agreement template/matrix. These are labeled "Q", MID-YEAR ACHIEVED and "R", END OF YEAR ACHIEVED. The intention is that any given Region, HQ Program Office, or Great Water Body would be able to use the same Lotus 1,2,3 spreadsheet for mid-year and end of year reporting that it used in making its original commitments. HQ Water Immediate will issue guidance detailing this process several weeks before each due date. Ultimately, the information provided by HQ Program Offices, Regions, and Great Water Body Offices will be very important to the preparation of the performance report to Congress. The early draft of the 1999 report is included in this section.

In addition, in recognition of the highlighted Agency-wide priorities of Children's Health, Reinvention, and the Persistent, Bioaccumulative Pollutant Initiative, Regions, HQ Program Offices, and Great Water Body Offices should include with their End of Year Report a brief narrative that describes with specificity how these four cross-agency priorities were reflected in their work.

DRAFT OUTLINE OF CHAPTER 2 1999 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT TO CONGRESS

Reflects comments from Goal 2 Team Members

Working Principles:

- Focus on Congressional Measures
- Limit Region-specific Information to That Which Enhances National Story
- Involve States/Tribes in Review As Appropriate Via Anne Treash's Established Mechanisms
- Further Flesh Out Outline Via Meeting of Team in March
- Target Length 6-10 Pages (not including Tabular Summary)

99 Performance Report Outline - Clean and Safe Water

- I. L-T Goal Strategic Goal
 - [1 Paragraph: Straight Statement of Goal from Strategic Plan]
- II. Goal Overview
 - [3 Paragraphs]
 - A. Statement of Why Water Pollution is A Problem
 - B. Statement of Improvement
 - C. Statement of Challenge
- III. Public Health Objective Performance Review
 - A. Statement of Objective and Plain Language Interpretation [2 Paragraphs]
 - B. List Key Measures for this Objective [3 Paragraphs]
 - Population Served by Community Water Systems Meeting All Health-Based Standards [Clare Donaher, GWDW = Contact]
 - Community Water Systems implementing Source Water Programs [Clare Donaher, GWDW = Contact]
 - Critical Dose-Response Data for Disinfectant By-Products, Waterborne Pathogens, and Arsenic [Jennifer Robbins, ORD = Contact]
 - C. Explain 99 Progress in Achieving Objective [3 Paragraphs]
 - Chart Depicting Increases in Population Served over Time [Clare Donaher, GWDW = Contact]
 - Chart Depicting Increases in Community Systems Implementing Source Water Programs [Clare Donaher, GWDW = Contact]
- IV. Watershed Health Objective Performance Review
 - A. Statement of Objective and Plain Language Interpretation [2 Paragraphs]
 - B. List Key Measures for this Objective [3 Paragraphs]
 - Number of States/Tribes Who Have Completed Unified Watershed Assessments [Bob Brown, OWOW = Contact]
 - Number of Watershed Restoration Projects Financially Supported by EPA [Bob Brown, OWOW = Contact]
 - Data/information for Use by States/regions in Assessing and Managing Aquatic Stressors, Reducing Toxic Loadings, and Improving Ecological Risk Assessment [Jennifer Robbins, ORD = Contact]
 - C. Explain 99 Progress in Achieving Objective [3 Paragraphs]
 - Chart Depicting Number of Watershed Restoration Projects Supported by EPA Since 1998 [Bob Brown, OWOW = Contact]

SPECIAL INSERT

Chesapeake Bay: Increase in Submerged Aquatic Vegetation and Aquatic Reef Habitat [Nita Sylvester, Chesapeake Bay Program Office = Contact]

- V. Pollutant Reduction Objective Performance Review
 - A. Statement of Objective and Plain Language Interpretation [2 Paragraphs]
 - B. List Key Measures for this Objective [3 Paragraphs]
 - Number of People Receiving Benefits of Secondary Treatment of Wastewater [Jim Horne, OWM = Contact]
 - Number of Communities with Watershed Improved by CSO and Stormwater Controls [Jim Horne, OWM = Contact]
 - Number of States with Upgraded NPS programs [Bob Brown, OWOW = Contact]
 - Support Tools Enabling Resource Planners to Select Consistent, Appropriate Watershed Management Solutions [Jennifer Robbins, ORD = Contact]
 - C. Explain 99 Progress in Achieving Objective [2 Paragraphs]
 - Chart Depicting Number of People Receiving Benefits of Secondary Treatment of Wastewater Over Time [Jim Horne, OWM = Contact]
 - Chart Depicting Increase in Number of States with Upgraded NPS programs [Bob Brown, OWOW = Contact]
- VI. Tabular Summary (Goal, Accomplishment, and Discussion) [2 pages] [Contacts for these are the same as listed above.]
- A. Public Health Objective
 - 1. Community Water Systems
 - 2. High Risk Contaminants [Clare Donaher, GWDW = Contact]
 - 3. Communities Implementing Programs to Protect Source Water
 - 4. Critical Dose-Response Data
- B. Watershed Health Objective
 - 1. Unified Watershed Assessments
 - 2. Community-Based Restoration Projects
 - 3. Data/Information to Assess/Manage Aquatic Stressors in Watershed
- C. Pollution Reduction Objective
 - 1. Secondary Treatment of Wastewater
 - 2. CSO Communities
 - 3. Non-point Source Upgrades
 - 4. Tools to Help Watershed Management

Key Contacts

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Regional Contacts Management and Accountability Workgroup (MAWG)

Region 1: Paul Wintrob/Ron Manfredonia

Region 2: Paul Molinari
Region 3: Francis Mulhern
Region 4: Wayne Aronson
Region 5: Kelley Moore
Region 6: Dina Grinado

Region 7: Jody Hudson/Jennifer Morris
Region 8: Cynthia Gonzales/Leslie Zawacki

Region 9: Mike Schulz Region 10: Bevin Horn

HQ Management and Accountablility Workgroup Contacts

IO: Anne Treash, 202-260-5034 / Ben Ficks, 202-260-8652

OST: Ted Johnson/Danna McDonald

OWM: James Horne
OGWDW: Clare Donaher
OWOW: Bob Brown
Tribal: Dianne Baucom

Note: Where two names are listed, lead contact is the first listed. All phone numbers are listed in the Agency's LAN or Email directories.

Region	Regional Coordinator	Water Program (Overall)	Environmental Presence & TEAs	Water Quality Standards	106 Grants	319 Grants
1	Jim Sappier 617-218-1672	Bill Nuzzo 617-918-1682	Bob Getzel 617-918-1671	Bill Beckwith 617-918-1544	Bill Nuzzo	Sandy Fancieullo 617-918-1566
2	Christine Yost 212-637-3564	Cyndy Belz 212-637-3832	Christine Yost Paul Molinari 212-637-3886	Wayne Jackson 212-637-3807	Jane Leu 212-637-3815	Donna Somboonlakana 212-637-3700
4	Mark Robertson 404-562-9639	Wayne Aronson 404-562-9444	Wayne Aronson	Eve Zimmerman 404-562-9224	Dorothy Rayfield 404-562-9278 Gloria Love 404-562-9468	Doug Lankford 404-562-9757
5	Casey Ambutas 312-353-1394	Mary Pat Tyson 312-886-3006	Tim Roach 312-886-0214 Bob Newport (TEAs) 312-886-1513	David Pfeifer 312-353-9024	Bob Newport 312-886-1513	Karen Bell 312-353-8640
9	Ellen Greeney 214-665-6778	Steffanie Crossland 214-665-6684	Ellen Greeney	Diane Evans 214-665-6877	Steffanie Crossland	Steffanie Crossland
4	Kim Olson 913-551-7539	Talva Hayes 913-551-7416 Joe Cothern 913-551-7416	Talva Hayes	Larry Shepard 913-551-7441	Joe Cothern 913-551-7416 Talva Hayes	Dwayne Knott 913-551-7431
8	Sadie Hoskie 303-312-6343	Lee Roberts 303-312-6324	Lee Roberts	Bill Wuerthele 303-312-6943	Lee Roberts	Kris Jensen 303-312-6237
6	Clancy Tenley 415-744-1607	Joel Jones 415-744-1947	Kristin Gullatt 415-744-1937 Clancy Tenley (alt.)	Phil Woods 415-744-1997	Wendell Smith 415-744-2018	Wendell Smith
10	Scott Sufficool 206-553-6220	Ken Kenknight 206-553-0226 Jill Nogi 206-553-1900	Diane Boquist 206-553-4011	Lisa Macchio 206-553-1834	Alan Moomaw 206-553-1603	Teena Reichgott 206-553-1601
wo	į	Judy Hecht 202-260-5682	Judy Hecht	Karen Gourdine 202-260-1328	Clarence Braddock 202-260-5828	Ed Drabkowski 202-260-7009

OW: Judy Hecht, 202-260-5682 OGWDW: Staci Gatica, 202-260-3967

OST: Karen Gourdine, 202-260-1328 R6 is the lead region for Tribal Issues. Contact Eve Boss 214-665-8110.

OWM: Clarence Braddock, 202-260-5828 OWOW: Ed Drabkowski, 202-260-7009

WATER PROGRAM INDIAN COORDINATORS (cont.)

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WATER PROGRAM INDIAN COORDINATORS (cont.)

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2	Paul Molinari 212-637-3886			
4	Connie Alexander 404-562-9382			
ဇ	Dan Cozza 312-886-7252			
9	Diane Evans 214-665-6677			
2	Talva Hayes 913-551-7416			
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6	Catherine Kuhlman 415-744-2001			
10	Diane Boquist 206-553-4011 Teena Reichgott 206-553-1601	<u>.</u>		
WO	Richard Regan 202-260-1008			

PLEASE SUBMIT ALL CHANGES TO JUDY HECHT (202-260-5682)

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