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

**April 2000**

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*-- 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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## Table of Contents

### ***Introduction***

- Section 1:***     ***Vision and Priorities for the National Water Program*** (added new memo from Chuck Fox 2000)  
Outline of the vision and priorities for the National Water Program.
- Section 2:***     ***GPRA Goals, Objectives, and Subobjectives*** (expanded to include proposed revisions)  
Contains the strategic goals, objectives, and subobjectives under which the work of the National Water Program falls and which were developed as part of the strategic planning process the Agency undertook to meet requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).
- Section 3:***     ***Program Offices' Vision, Strategies, and Guidances*** (revised for 2000)  
Provides a brief vision statement and lists key strategies and guidances (including sources and contacts) for each of the four water program offices within the Office of Water. (Note: The American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO) will be issuing its own guidance separately.)
- Section 4:***     ***Commitment to Agency-Wide Priorities***  
Contains descriptions of three Agency-wide priorities that OW is highlighting to encourage greater Headquarters, Regional, and Great Water Body participation and integration into day-to-day activities.
- Section 5:***     ***Management Agreement Instructions and Template*** (revised for 2000)  
Instructions and template for the FY2001 Management Agreement (MA). The template includes the FY2001 Annual Performance Goals and Measures (APGs/APMs) and Office of Water Tribal Strategy Goals.
- Section 6:***     ***Core Performance Measures*** (additional piece for 2000)  
Contains the *Addendum to 1997 Joint Statement on Measuring Progress Under NEPPS: Clarifying the Use and Applicability of Core Performance Measures*, the FY2000 Core Performance Measures (CPMs) for Water, the sources of information for the CPMs, and a comparison of the CPMs to related APMs.
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**Section 7: *Timeline*** (revised for 2000)

Shows key planning and accountability dates including dates for development and finalization of the MAs and for the Mid-Year and End-of-Year Reports.

**Section 8: *Midyear and End-of-Year Reporting*** (expanded for 2000)

Contains initial guidance for mid-year and end-of-year reporting, the FY99 End-of-Year Results for the National Water Program, and the Goal 2 (Clean and Safe Water) Chapter from the Agency's FY99 Performance Report.

**Section 9: *Key Contacts*** (revised for 2000)

Contains lists of the Headquarters and Regional contacts for the Office of Water's Management and Accountability Workgroup (MAWG) and the Clean Water Action Plan.



## Introduction

### *Overview*

This *Update to the 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**, identical or parallel measures for all of the Core Performance Measures (CPMs) for FY2001 are included as part of the annual performance measures (APMs) that are listed in the template. In **Section 6**, a table showing the CPMs and the parallel APMs is provided for ease in identifying them from the longer list of annual performance goals (APGs) and APMs contained in the template in Section 5.



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# **Vision and Priorities for the National Water Program**

## ***Section 1***

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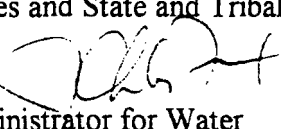
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

APR 12 2000

OFFICE OF  
WATER

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: National Water Program  
EPA Employees and State and Tribal Program Administrators

FROM: J. Charles Fox   
Assistant Administrator for Water

SUBJECT: National Program Guidance – 2000 Update  
Water Program Priorities

In the National Program Guidance published in early 1999, I reported that the clean water and drinking water programs were responsible for significant accomplishments throughout the Nation. I also described some of the themes laid out in the *Clean Water Action Plan* and the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Amendments and identified some of the key actions we would be working on in the coming months and years (see attached 1999 Water Program Overview).

Today, I am pleased to report that many of the tasks we committed to last year are now accomplished and we are making good progress on many others. These accomplishments span the entire National Water Program -- ranging from stronger nonpoint pollution programs to new regulations to protect drinking water quality. A summary of major National Water Program accomplishments in 1999 is attached.

This outstanding progress would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of EPA employees in Regional offices and in Headquarters -- you all have my sincere thanks for a job well done. I also want to recognize the hard work of water program administrators in the State, Territory, and Tribal governments. You are on the front lines in delivering clean and safe water to all Americans and are doing an outstanding job.

Over the next year, I look forward to working with all of you to maintain the progress we are making on our existing priority projects and, in many cases, bring these projects to a

successful conclusion. I am confident that, with the completion of the projects now underway, the National Water Program will be focused on the most pressing environmental problems and public health threats.

It is clear, however, that successful implementation of these programs will require increased resources for program implementation and increased flexibility in financing the pollution control projects that are most critical to meeting clean water goals. Based on this assessment, the President's budget for FY 2001 proposes dramatic increases in funding for grants to States and Tribes for water program implementation.

The FY 2001 budget makes several key proposals to assist States and Tribes in implementing water programs.

- **Increased Funding for Projects to Reduce Polluted Runoff** -- In FY 1999, the president proposed and Congress appropriated an additional \$100 million in funding for projects to control polluted runoff from nonpoint sources and restore watersheds identified by States as most in need of attention. Up to 20% of this funding may be used to support water program planning and management activities. This new funding, double previous levels, was maintained in the FY 2000 budget. For FY 2001, the President proposes to increase this funding from \$200 million to \$250 million.
- **Increased Funding for Restoring Impaired Waters** – States and the EPA have increased efforts to identify polluted waters and develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that define how these waters will be restored to health. New regulations for the TMDL program will be published later this year. The President is proposing that Federal grants for this critical work be increased by \$45 million. With State matching funds, total funding for this effort would be \$75 million.
- **Restoring the Great Lakes** -- States and local governments have worked for many years to identify "Areas of Concern" in the Great Lakes and define actions needed to restore these waters. The President's FY 2001 budget proposes new grant funding of \$50 million to be used to make grants to implement critical projects in these "Areas of Concern."
- **Flexible Infrastructure Financing to Reduce Polluted Runoff** – Many States would like to increase investments in projects that will reduce polluted runoff but are unable to make these projects financially viable using Clean Water State Revolving Loan Funds (CWSRFs) alone. The FY 2001 budget proposes to give State's the discretion to use about 20% of Federal funds that capitalize CWSRFs to make grants, rather than loans, for projects to reduce polluted runoff and to protect estuaries.
- **Tribal Program Funding** -- The FY 2001 budget includes several provisions to enhance water quality and protect public health in Indian country. It would

increase to 1½ % the amount of money set-aside from the wastewater SRF to provide grants to tribes for wastewater treatment, permanently remove the statutory one-third-of-one percent cap on the amount of the nonpoint source grant appropriation that may be awarded to tribes, and enable EPA to award cooperative agreements to Federally recognized tribes to assist EPA in implementing Federal environmental programs for tribes.

The FY 2001 budget also includes funding for other Federal programs with water quality benefits including \$1.3 billion in increased funding for conservation programs at the US Department of Agriculture, much of which will benefit water quality. In addition, the President proposed \$2.8 billion to support key actions called for in the *Clean Water Action Plan*, an increase of \$584 million.

Increased funding to help States and Tribes expand their efforts to implement the National Water Program is essential to the continued success of the Program and continued improvement in the health of the Nation's waters. Over the next several months, I will be working with State officials, the Congress, and other interested parties to describe the proposed funding increases and answer questions about the need for this increased investment in the State and Tribal programs that are on the front lines in protecting water quality.

Thanks to the hard work of water program staff at EPA and State and Tribal governments, as well as local governments, the regulated communities and public interest groups, the National Water Program is strong and getting stronger. Appropriation of the increased funds proposed by the President for FY 2001 will assure that we will have the resources we need to maintain almost thirty years of steady progress toward clean water into the new millennium.

Attachments:

- FY 1999/2000 National Program Guidance -- Water Program Overview
- National Water Program Accomplishments -- 1999

# 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 and 80 tribes responded to the Action Plan call for a unified and integrated assessment of the condition of their watersheds.
- **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.

- 1) **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.
- 6) **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, propose ways to limit mixing zones, develop guidance to better prevent degradation of waters that are now clean, support improved coverage of water quality standards in Indian country, promulgate revised methods for developing human health water quality criteria, and work with States to complete the process for adoption and approval 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](http://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.
- 2) **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.
- 3) **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 future 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 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.



## FY 1999 WATER PROGRAM KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### DRINKING WATER PROTECTION

- ***Developing Drinking Water Standards:*** EPA promulgated two new health-based regulations. The disinfection byproducts (DBP) rule, which addresses potentially harmful contaminants formed by the reaction of disinfectants with naturally occurring organic matter in water, will provide increased protection for as many as 140 million people. The microbial rule, which establishes controls for *cryptosporidium* and other waterborne pathogens, will reduce the number of cryptosporidiosis cases by 110,000 - 463,000 per year. EPA also proposed a multimedia approach to protecting public health from the highest levels of radon in drinking water and reducing radon risks in indoor air.
- ***Monitoring Drinking Water:*** The data generated by promulgation of the Drinking Water monitoring rule will be used to evaluate and prioritize contaminants on the Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List and will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.
- ***Protecting Source Water:*** 51 States and territories submitted source water assessment plans, of which ten were approved. Additionally, approximately 11,000 community water systems are implementing programs to protect their source water. Combined, these community water systems serve almost 49 million people.
- ***Capacity Assurance for New Public Water Systems:*** All States and territories required to submit Capacity Development Programs for New Systems did so. These programs assure that new public water systems will be viable and can meet drinking water requirements.
- ***Consumer Confidence Reports:*** Many community water systems issued their first water quality reports to consumers, with detailed information on the quality of their water.

### SURFACE WATER PROTECTION

- ***Adopting Water Quality Standards:*** EPA approved new standards for one tribe and standards revisions in 17 States, helped 17 States correct deficiencies in their standards, and initiated rules to establish replacement federal standards for three States.
- ***Attaining Water Quality Standards:*** EPA proposed revisions to the NPDES and water quality standards programs to promote further progress toward attainment of water quality standards in impaired waterbodies after listing and pending TMDL establishment, and to provide reasonable assurance that TMDLs, once completed, will be adequately implemented.
- ***Reducing Pollution from Animal Feeding Operations:*** The final unified national strategy for animal feeding operation strategy sets forth a frame work of regulatory and voluntary actions that

USDA and EPA plan to take to reduce water quality and public health impacts from improperly managed animal wastes.

- ***Reducing Pollution from Wet Weather Flows:*** The final storm water rule will protect the Nation's waterways by curbing pollution from small construction sites (between 1-5 acres) and from small urban municipal storm sewer systems. As a result of EPA-State efforts, approximately 800 total communities have permits or other enforceable mechanisms that will minimize the impact of sewage discharges from CSOs.
- ***Protecting Our Beaches:*** The Beach Action Plan provides a multi-year strategy to help States and localities protect public health at beaches and recreational areas through monitoring, data collection, enhancing water quality standards, and providing to the public through the Internet information from States on the quality of their beaches.
- ***Protecting Specific Waterbodies:*** The Gulf of Mexico Program, in partnership with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, launched the Gulf of Mexico Challenge Fund which will leverage voluntary private contributions in support of projects to restore Gulf habitats for recreational and commercial fishing. The Chesapeake Bay Program continued work to restore Bay grass areas. The National Estuary Program approved four additional Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMP) that will serve as blueprints to improve, restore and protect estuaries, bringing to 21 the cumulative total of these CCMPs. EPA also proposed to significantly reduce direct discharges of bioaccumulative chemicals of concern (BCCs) into the Great Lakes, including mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls or PCBs, dioxin, chlordane, DDT and mirex, by phasing out mixing zones.

## **CLEAN WATER ACTION PLAN**

- ***Collaborating with other Agencies:*** Under the Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP) 9 federal agencies, including EPA, have joined together to develop partnerships in improving water quality. In FY 1999, these agencies formed twelve federal coordination teams around the country to foster collaboration on and discuss work in common watersheds, created a Water Information Network site on the Internet which provides the public with coordinated information from the different agencies, sponsored regional watershed roundtables to enhance public-private communication and coordination, developed an inter-Agency handbook on stream corridor restoration, trained tribes in water quality assessment methodology, created a Five Star Restoration Project which funded 50 community-based wetlands and community restoration projects, and integrated activities to protect water quality
- ***Assessing Watersheds:*** A total of 56 States and territories and approximately 85 tribes worked with EPA, USDA, and other federal agencies to develop Unified Watershed Assessments that identified watersheds in greatest need of protection and restoration. The State assessments became the basis for EPA awarding an additional FY 1999 appropriation of \$100 million to address problems caused by nonpoint source pollution. As a result,, watershed restoration action strategies are being

developed in approximately 300 priority watersheds with numerous projects being implemented on the ground.

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS**

- ***Enhance the Nation's Infrastructure:*** With SRF funds made available in FY '99, 738 community drinking water systems are receiving drinking water SRF funds and 5,200 wastewater treatment projects initiated operations. Additionally, with funding from tribal set-asides and/or earmarks, 2,500 homes in Indian country were connected to new or upgraded sanitation systems and over 40 Alaskan Native Villages will be able to construct drinking water and/or sewage systems.





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# **GPRA Goals, Objectives, and Subobjectives**

## ***Section 2***

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## **Contents**

*Current Goals, Objectives, and  
Subobjectives* *page 2-5*

*Proposed Revisions to Objectives  
and Subobjectives Under Goal 2* *page 2-9*

## **Current Strategic Goals, Objectives and Subobjectives**

*(Objectives and subobjectives for which changes have been proposed are marked with a ☆. The revised language can be found in the next section beginning on page 2-9.)*

### **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.

**Subobjective 1.1:** 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.

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

☆ **Subobjective 1.3:** 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.

☆ **Subobjective 1.4:** 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.).

☆ **Subobjective 1.5:** 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.

**Subobjective 1.6:** 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.

**Subobjective 1.7:** 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.)*

★ **Subobjective 1.8:** 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.

★ **Objective 2:** 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.

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

**Subobjective 2.2:** 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.

**Subobjective 2.3:** 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.)*

★ **Objective 3:** 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.

★ **Subobjective 3.1:** 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.

★ **Subobjective 3.2:** 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.

**Subobjective 3.3:** 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.)*

**Subobjective 3.4:** 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.

**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.

**Sub-Objective 1.2:** 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.

**Sub-Objective 1.4:** 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 disproportionately impacted and disadvantaged communities.

★ **Subobjective 1.2:** 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.

★ **Objective 2:** 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.

★ **Subobjective 2.1:** 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.

**Proposed Revisions to Objectives and Subobjectives that Encompass the Water Program**  
*(Proposed revisions are as of March 8, 2000. Revisions are still undergoing review and further changes may occur prior to finalization and submission of the Agency's revised strategic plan in September 2000. Approved revisions, will become effective with submission of Agency's Revised Strategic Plan to Congress in September 2000.)*

## **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 health-based 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.
- Subobjective 1.1. 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.
- Subobjective 1.2: By 2005, standards that establish protective levels for an additional 10 high-risk contaminants (e.g., disinfection byproducts, arsenic, radon) will be issued.
- Subobjective 1.3: (revised language - combines 1.3 and 1.4)* By 2005, demonstrate the effectiveness of both voluntary and regulatory activities to protect sources of drinking water by: 1) ensuring that 50% of the population served by community water systems will receive their water from systems with source water protection programs in place; and, 2) managing (a) identified, high-risk Class V wells in 100% of high priority protection areas (e.g., wellhead, source water, sole source aquifer, etc.) and (b) all Class I, II, and III injection wells.
- Subobjective 1.5: (revised)* By 2005, 5% of the waters with fish advisories will demonstrate a decline in fish tissue contamination, 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.
- Subobjective 1.6: 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.



Subobjective 1.7: By 2003, provide a stronger scientific basis for future implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

*Subobjective 1.8:* Subsume under subobjective 2.1.

*Objective 2:*  
*(revised)* By 2005, increase by 175 the number of watersheds meeting water quality standards in 80% of assessed waters (from 501 in 1998).

Note: Measurement of Objective 2 is based on 305(b) data provided by the states and displayed nationally by watershed as a status of the percentage of waters meeting designated uses. The total number of 8 digit watersheds stands at 2,262. In 1998, 501/2262 (22%) had over 80% of assessed waters meeting water quality standards, in 2005 the target is 678 of 2262 (30%).

*Subobjective 2.1:*  
*(revised)* By 2005, 5,000 additional miles of water attain water quality standards and specific interim milestones are achieved in 50,000 impaired river miles, lake acres and estuary square miles.

Note: Subobjective 2.1 will be assessed through a count of the number of impaired water miles and acres that attain designated uses or where specific interim milestones have been met to improve environmental conditions (e.g., implementation of TMDLs, restoration activities). The current universe of impaired waters is approximately 300,000 miles and acres. The miles and acres number will be broken out between the actual attainment of designated uses and the achievement of specific interim milestones. It will also be allocated amongst the different waterbodies (rivers, lakes, and estuaries) to the extent possible.

Subobjective 2.2: 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.

Subobjective 2.3: By 2003, provide means to identify, assess, and manage aquatic stressors, including contaminated sediments.

- Objective 3:*  
*(revised)* By 2005, pollutant loadings from key point and nonpoint sources will be reduced by at least 11% from 1992 levels using both pollution control and prevention approaches. Air deposition of key pollutants will be reduced by 30% from 1992 levels.
- Subobjective 3.1:*  
*(revised)* By 2005, using both pollution control and prevention approaches, reduce at least 3 billion pounds of point source loadings from key sources, including a combined 11% reduction from industrial sources, POTWs, and CSOs.
- Subobjective 3.2:*  
*(revised)* By 2005, through the work of federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and the private sector, nonpoint source loadings (especially sediment and nutrient loads) will be reduced and/or prevented, including a 20% reduction from 1992 levels of erosion from cropland (i.e., reduction of 235 million tons of soil eroded)
- Subobjective 3.3: By 2003, deliver decision support tools and alternative, cost-effective wet weather flow control technologies for use by local decision makers involved in community-based watershed management.
- Subobjective 3.4: 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.

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

- Objective 6:*  
*(revised)* By 2005, EPA will assist all federally recognized Tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, will help in building the Tribes' capacity to implement environmental management programs, and will ensure that EPA is implementing programs in Indian Country where needed to address environmental issues.

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

- Objective 1.  
(revised) By 2005, reduce transboundary threats to human health and shared ecosystems in North America, including Marine and Arctic environments, consistent with our bilateral and multilateral treaty obligations in these areas, as well as our trust responsibility to Tribes.
- Sub-Objective 1.2: 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.
- Sub-Objective 1.4: 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: Quality Environmental Information**

Revised objectives and subobjectives are still under development.

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# **Program Specific Visions, Strategies, and Guidances**

*(Strategies and Guidances appearing for the first time in this update are marked with a ☆.)*

## ***Section 3***

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## CLEAN WATER ACTION PLAN

*\*<sup>1</sup>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](mailto: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](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov).

**Web Address:** [www.cleanwater.gov](http://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](mailto: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](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov).

**Web Address:** [www.cleanwater.gov](http://www.cleanwater.gov)

*Clean Water Action Plan - The Second Year Report: Progress Through Partnerships (2000)*

This report marks the second anniversary of the Clean Water Action Plan. It highlights the progress that has been made toward implementing the action plan.

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

**Contact:** Len Fleckenstein; 202-260-5332; [fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov](mailto:fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov)

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**Web Address:** [www.cleanwater.gov](http://www.cleanwater.gov)

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<sup>1</sup>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.

*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](mailto:fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** By calling Len Fleckenstein at 202-260-5332 or by E-mail at [fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov](mailto:fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.cleanwater.gov](http://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](mailto:fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** By calling Len Fleckenstein at 202-260-5332 or by E-mail at [fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov](mailto: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](mailto:gwaltney.gregory@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** By calling Greg Gwaltney at 202-260-9532 or by E-mail at [gwaltney.gregory@epa.gov](mailto: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](mailto:fleckenstein.leonard@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** on the Internet at [www.cleanwater.gov/Implement](http://www.cleanwater.gov/Implement)

**Web Address:** [www.cleanwater.gov/Implement](http://www.cleanwater.gov/Implement)

## 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, implementation and promulgation of regulations for control of underground injection of wastes, 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 FYs 2000-01, 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](mailto:auerbach.jan@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Through contact only.

**Web Address:** Not applicable.



### **III. Key Grant Guidances**

*\*<sup>2</sup>Drinking 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; [bllette.veronica@epa.gov](mailto:bllette.veronica@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA 816R97005 from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/OGWDW/docs/guidtoc.html](http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/docs/guidtoc.html)

*Utilization and Distribution of \$3,780,500 Tribal Grant (Memorandum from Connie Bosma, Chief, Regulatory Implementation Branch, Implementation and Assistance Division/OGWDW to Regional Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch Chiefs [Regions I,II, IV-X], dated January 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, Tribes

**Contact:** Staci Gatica; 202-260-3967; [gatica.staci@epa.gov](mailto:gatica.staci@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Through contact only.

**Web Address:** Not applicable.

### **V. New Rules and Guidances Issued in the Last Year (By Major Activity)**

#### **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule**

*★Revisions to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule for Public Water Systems: Final Rule (1999)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, drinking water utilities

**Contact:** Rachel Sakata; 202-260-2527; [sakata.rachel@epa.gov](mailto:sakata.rachel@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815Z99004 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/ucmr/ucmrfrf.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/ucmr/ucmrfrf.html)

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<sup>2</sup>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.

★*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Fact Sheet* (1999)

**Applicability:** Headquarters, Regions, states, drinking water utilities

**Contact:** Rachel Sakata; 202-260-2527; [sakata.rachel@epa.gov](mailto:sakata.rachel@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815F99002 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/ucmr/ucmrfact.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/ucmr/ucmrfact.html)

★*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation Integrated Guidance Document* (1999)

**Applicability:** Headquarters, Regions, states, drinking water utilities

**Contact:** Rachel Sakata; 202-260-2527; [sakata.rachel@epa.gov](mailto:sakata.rachel@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99006 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** Not yet available online

★*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation Guidance for Operators of Public Water Systems Serving 10,000 or Fewer People* (1999)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, drinking water utilities

**Contact:** Rachel Sakata; 202-260-2527; [sakata.rachel@epa.gov](mailto:sakata.rachel@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99005 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** Not yet available online

★*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation Analytical Methods and Quality Control Manual* (1999)

**Applicability:** Headquarters, states, drinking water utilities

**Contact:** Rachel Sakata; 202-260-2527; [sakata.rachel@epa.gov](mailto:sakata.rachel@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99004 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/ucmr/ucmrqc.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/ucmr/ucmrqc.pdf)

★*National Representative Sample of Small Public Water Systems: Statistical Design and State Plans* (1999)

**Applicability:** Headquarters, Regions, states

**Contact:** Rachel Sakata; 202-260-2527; [sakata.rachel@epa.gov](mailto:sakata.rachel@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99003 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/ucmr/stats.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/ucmr/stats.pdf)

## **Stage 1 D/DBP and Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules**

### **★*Draft Implementation Guidance for the Stage 1 D/DBP and the IESWT Rules* (1999)**

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Jennifer Melch; 202-260-7035; [melch.jennifer@epa.gov](mailto:melch.jennifer@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816R99013 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** Not applicable

### **★*Guidance Manual for Compliance with Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule: Turbidity Provisions* (1999)**

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Nancy Cunningham; 202-260-9535; [cunningham.nancy@epa.gov](mailto:cunningham.nancy@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99010 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect)

### **★*Uncovered Finished Water Reservoir* (1999)**

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Tom Grubbs; 202-260-7270; [grubbs.thomas@epa.gov](mailto:grubbs.thomas@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99011 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect)

### **★*Guidance Manual for Enhanced Coagulation and Precipitative Softening* (1999)**

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Tom Grubbs; 202-260-7270; [grubbs.thomas@epa.gov](mailto:grubbs.thomas@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99012 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect)

### **★*Disinfection Bench marking Guidance Manual* (1999)**

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Tom Grubbs; 202-260-7270; [grubbs.thomas@epa.gov](mailto:grubbs.thomas@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99013 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect)

★*Alternative Disinfectants and Oxidants Guidance Manual* (1999)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Tom Grubbs; 202-260-7270; [grubbs.thomas@epa.gov](mailto:grubbs.thomas@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99014 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect)

★*M/DBP Simultaneous Compliance Manual* (1999)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Tom Grubbs; 202-260-7270; [grubbs.thomas@epa.gov](mailto:grubbs.thomas@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99015 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect)

★*Sanitary Survey Guidance Manual* (1999)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Tom Grubbs; 202-260-7270; [grubbs.thomas@epa.gov](mailto:grubbs.thomas@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815R99016 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/mdbpptg.html#disinfect)

## **Lead and Copper Rule Revisions**

★*National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Lead and Copper: Final Rule* (1999)

**Applicability:** Headquarters, Regions, states, drinking water systems

**Contact:** Corry Westbrook; 202-260-3228; [westbrook.corry@epa.gov](mailto:westbrook.corry@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815Z99005 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/leadfr.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/leadfr.html)

★*Lead and Copper Rule Revisions Fact Sheet* (1999)

**Applicability:** Headquarters, Regions, states, drinking water utilities

**Contact:** Corry Westbrook; 202-260-3228; [westbrook.corry@epa.gov](mailto:westbrook.corry@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA815F99010 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/leadfs.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/standard/leadfs.html)

## Consumer Confidence Report Rule

★*Interim Guidance: States' Implementation of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule (1999)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states

**Contact:** Kathleen Williams; 202-260-2589; [williams.kathleena@epa.gov](mailto:williams.kathleena@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816R99008 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html)

★*Preparing Your Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report: Guidance for Water Suppliers (1999)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, drinking water systems

**Contact:** Robert Allison; 202-260-9836; [allison.rob@epa.gov](mailto:allison.rob@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816R99002 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html)

\**National Primary Drinking Water Regulation: Consumer Confidence Reports; Final Rule (1998)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states

**Contact:** Kathleen Williams; 202-260-2589; [williams.kathleena@epa.gov](mailto:williams.kathleena@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](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr-frne.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr-frne.html)

*Consumer Confidence Report Guidance Fact Sheet (1998)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, drinking water systems

**Contact:** Kathleen Williams; 202-260-2589; [williams.kathleena@epa.gov](mailto:williams.kathleena@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816F98007 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/ccrfact.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccrfact.html)

## Public Notification Rule

★*Public Notification Rule: Proposed Rule (1999)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Carl Reever; 202-260-7273; [reeverts.carl@epa.gov](mailto:reeverts.carl@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816Z99002 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/pn/proposal.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/pn/proposal.pdf)

★*Revisions to Drinking Water Public Notice Regulations Fact Sheet (1999)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Carl Reeverts; 202-260-7273; [reeverts.carl@epa.gov](mailto:reeverts.carl@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816K99002 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/pn/pnfact.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/pn/pnfact.html)

### **Underground Injection Control - Class V**

★*Class V Underground Injection Control Regulations Revisions: Final Rule (1999)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, small businesses

**Contact:** Robyn Delehanty; 202-260-1993; [delehanty.robyn@epa.gov](mailto:delehanty.robyn@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Through contact only

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/uic.html#classv](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic.html#classv)

★*Class V Underground Injection Control Regulations Revisions Fact Sheet (1999)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, small businesses

**Contact:** Harriet Hubbard; 202-260-9554; [hubbard.harriet@epa.gov](mailto:hubbard.harriet@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816F99016 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/uic.html#classv](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic.html#classv)

### **State Primary Enforcement Authority (Primacy)**

\**Revisions to State Primacy Requirements to Implement Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments; Final Rule (1999)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states

**Contact:** Jennifer Melch; 202-260-7035; [melch.jennifer@epa.gov](mailto:melch.jennifer@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816Z99005 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/frprimac.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/frprimac.html)

## **Operator Certification**

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

**Applicability:** Regions, states. Only the section on withholding DWSRF funds is mandatory.

**Contact:** Jennifer Jacobs; 202-260-2939; [jacobs.jennifer@epa.gov](mailto: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](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/opguide.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states

**Contact:** Peter Shanaghan; 202-260-5813; [shanaghan.peter@epa.gov](mailto:shanaghan.peter@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816R98006 from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/cdguid/capfact.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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](mailto: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](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/smallsys/cdguid/infostate.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/smallsys/cdguid/infostate.html)

*\*Information for States on Developing Affordability Criteria for Drinking Water (1998)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states

**Contact:** Peter Shanaghan; 202-260-5813; [shanaghan.peter@epa.gov](mailto: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](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/afforddh.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/afforddh.html)

## **Safe Drinking Water Information Systems (SDWIS)**

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

**Applicability:** Regions, primacy states

**Contact:** Roger Anzollin; 202-260-7282; [anzollin.roger@epa.gov](mailto: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](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwisfed/sdwis.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwisfed/sdwis.html)

*\*Surface Water Treatment Rule (STWR) Data Needs - SDWIS Reporting Requirements (1998)*

**Applicability:** Regions, primacy states

**Contact:** Tom Poleck; 312-886-2407; [poleck.thomas@epa.gov](mailto:poleck.thomas@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Through contact only.

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/datab/database.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/datab/database.html)

*★\*Consolidated Summary of State Reporting Requirements for the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) (release no.2)*

**Applicability:** Regions, primacy states

**Contact:** Roger Anzollin; 202-260-7282; [anzollin.roger@epa.gov](mailto:anzollin.roger@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Through contact only

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwisfed/consumm.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwisfed/consumm.pdf)

## **Source Water Protection**

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

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

**Contact:** Roy Simon; 202-260-7777; [simon.roy@epa.gov](mailto:simon.roy@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA 816R97009 from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/swp/swappg.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/swp/swappg.html)



## ★VI. Rules and Guidances Issued/To Be Issued in FY 00 (By Major Activity)

### Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) Program

*PWSS Water Supply Guidance Manual* (February 2000)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, Tribes, drinking water systems

**Contact:** Stacey Werbiskis; 202-260-6781; [werbiskis.stacey@epa.gov](mailto:werbiskis.stacey@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Using publication number EPA816R00003 order from the Water Resource Center by calling (202) 260-7786 or E-Mail: [center.water-resource@epa.gov](mailto:center.water-resource@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

*Data Verification Protocol* (August 2000)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

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

### Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)

*\*DWSRF Regulations - Interim Final* (April 2000)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, drinking water systems

**Contact:** Kimberley Roy; 202-260-2794; [roy.kimberley@epa.gov](mailto:roy.kimberley@epa.gov)

### Public Notification Rule

*\*Public Notification: Final Rule* (March 2000)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Carl Reeverts; 202-260-7273; [reeverts.carl@epa.gov](mailto:reeverts.carl@epa.gov)

*Draft Implementation Guidance for the Public Notification Rule* (April 2000)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Kathleen Williams; 202-260-2589; [williams.kathleena@epa.gov](mailto:williams.kathleena@epa.gov)

### Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

*\*Partnership Agreement for the Implementation of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule* (March 2000)

**Applicability:** Regions, states, drinking water systems

**Contact:** Chuck Job; 202-260-7084; [job.charles@epa.gov](mailto:job.charles@epa.gov)

## **Stage 1 D/DBP and Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules**

*\*Implementation Guidance for the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the Stage 1 D/DBP Rule (March 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, drinking water systems

**Contact:** Jennifer Melch; 202-260-7035; [melch.jennifer@epa.gov](mailto:melch.jennifer@epa.gov)

## **Lead and Copper Rule Revisions**

*\*State Implementation Guidance for Lead and Copper Rule Minor Revisions (April 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Leslie Cronkhite; 202-260-0713; [cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov](mailto:cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov)

*How to Determine Compliance with Optimal Water Quality Parameters as Revised by the Lead and Copper Rule Minor Revisions: Guidance Manual (March 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Leslie Cronkhite; 202-260-0713; [cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov](mailto:cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov)

*Monitoring Waivers under the Lead and Copper Rule Minor Revisions for Systems Serving 3,300 or Fewer People: Guidance Manual (March 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Leslie Cronkhite; 202-260-0713; [cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov](mailto:cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov)

*How the Lead and Copper Rule Minor Revisions Have Changed Notification and Reporting Requirements for Partial Lead Service Line Replacement: Guidance Manual (March 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Leslie Cronkhite; 202-260-0713; [cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov](mailto:cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov)

*Lead and Copper Compliance Dates: Guidance Manual (March 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Leslie Cronkhite; 202-260-0713; [cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov](mailto:cronkhite.leslie@epa.gov)

## **Ground Water Rule**

*\*Ground Water Rule: Ground Water Rule: Final Rule (November 2000)*

**Applicability:** States, public water systems

**Contact:** Eric Burneson; 202-260-1445; [burneson.eric@epa.gov](mailto:burneson.eric@epa.gov)

*Draft Implementation Guidance for the Ground Water Rule (May 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Kathleen Williams; 202-260-2589; [williams.kathleena@epa.gov](mailto:williams.kathleena@epa.gov)

## **Long Term 1 Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule/Filter Backwash Rule (LT1FBR)**

*\*Long Term 1 Rule: Final Rule (November 2000)*

**Applicability:** States, public water systems

**Contact:** Jeff Robichaud; 202-260-2568; [robichaud.jeff@epa.gov](mailto:robichaud.jeff@epa.gov)

*\*Filter Back wash Rule: Final Rule (November 2000)*

**Applicability:** States, public water systems

**Contact:** Jeff Robichaud; 202-260-2568; [robichaud.jeff@epa.gov](mailto:robichaud.jeff@epa.gov)

*Draft Implementation Guidance for LT1FBR (November 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Nicole Foley; 202-260-0875; [foley.nicole@epa.gov](mailto:foley.nicole@epa.gov)

## **MTBE Rule**

*\*National Secondary Drinking Water Regulation for MTBE (December 2000)*

**Applicability:** States, public water systems

**Contact:** Rachel Sakata; 202-260-2527; [sakata.rachel@epa.gov](mailto:sakata.rachel@epa.gov)

## **Radon Rule**

*\*National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for Radon: Final Rule (August 2000)*

**Applicability:** States, public water systems

**Contact:** Sylvia Malm; 202-260-4107; [malm.sylvia@epa.gov](mailto:malm.sylvia@epa.gov)

*Draft Implementation Guidance for Radon (August 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Nicole Foley; 202-260-0875; [foley.nicole@epa.gov](mailto:foley.nicole@epa.gov)

## **Radionuclides Rule**

*Notice of Data Availability for Radionuclides other than Radon (March 2000)*

**Applicability:** States, public water systems

**Contact:** Bill Labiosa; 202-260-4835; [labiosa.william@epa.gov](mailto:labiosa.william@epa.gov)

*Draft Implementation Guidance for Radionuclides (September 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, public water systems

**Contact:** Ed Thomas; 202-260-0910; [thomas.edwin@epa.gov](mailto:thomas.edwin@epa.gov)

## **Underground Injection Control**

*\*Implementation Guidance for the Class V Rule (May 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, small businesses

**Contact:** Robyn Delehanty; 202-260-1993; [delehanty.robyn@epa.gov](mailto:delehanty.robyn@epa.gov)

*Small Entity Compliance Guide for Owners and Operators of Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal Wells (June 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, small businesses

**Contact:** Robyn Delehanty; 202-260-1993; [delehanty.robyn@epa.gov](mailto:delehanty.robyn@epa.gov)

*Technical Assistance Document for Determining a Stormwater Drainage Well from a Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal Well (June 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, small businesses

**Contact:** Robyn Delehanty; 202-260-1993; [delehanty.robyn@epa.gov](mailto:delehanty.robyn@epa.gov)

*Technical Assistance Document for Converting Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal Wells to another Class V Well (June 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, small businesses

**Contact:** Robyn Delehanty; 202-260-1993; [delehanty.robyn@epa.gov](mailto:delehanty.robyn@epa.gov)

*Technical Assistance Document for Implementing Class V Well Rule on Tribal Lands (June 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, small businesses

**Contact:** Robyn Delehanty; 202-260-1993; [delehanty.robyn@epa.gov](mailto:delehanty.robyn@epa.gov)

## **Source Water Protection**

*Technical Assistance Document on the Definition of Source Water Protection and Critical Aspects for States' Implementation of Source Water Protection (September 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, states, local communities

**Contact:** Roy Simon; 202-260-7777; [simon.roy@epa.gov](mailto:simon.roy@epa.gov)

### **Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)**

*\*Revised Reporting Requirements for Phases I-V Rule in SDWIS (September 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, primacy states

**Contact:** Robert Burns; 404-562-9456; [burns.robert@epa.gov](mailto:burns.robert@epa.gov)

*\*Reporting Requirements for Source Water Assessments (September 2000)*

**Applicability:** Regions, primacy states

**Contact:** Roy Simon; 202-260-7777; [simon.roy@epa.gov](mailto:simon.roy@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 work with states to establish mutually-accepted commitments and schedules to conduct triennial reviews of water quality standards within the three-year review cycle required by the Clean Water Act. 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 and develop 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*

*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. National default nutrient criteria will be published by the Agency for four types of water bodies across 14 ecoregions starting in 2000. Where a state does not amend its water quality standards to include water quality criteria for nutrients, EPA's Office of Water will recommend the

Administrator that she act under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act. This action will assure that the protective criteria for nutrients apply in all states no later than 3 years after the National default criteria are published.

**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>

*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. The transition to E. Coli and enterococci indicators will be a priority for the triennial reviews of water quality standards that will occur in FY2000-02. Beginning with FY 2000, EPA Headquarters and Regional offices will develop management agreements that will include commitments to have states and tribes adopt the *Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Bacteria – 1986*. Where a state does not amend its water quality standards to include the 1986 criteria, EPA will act under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act to promulgate the criteria with the goal of assuring the 1986 criteria apply in all states not later than 2003.

**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>

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

The Plan sets out EPA’s commitments to develop and enhance important scientific and technical tools that will strengthen and modernize the water quality criteria and standards program. The plan defines key objectives and activities to be undertaken over the next decade. A number of these activities build upon ongoing efforts, while others are new and yet to be started.

**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** – *1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia*, Notice of Availability, 64 FR 71973, and criteria document, EPA-822-R-99-014, December 22, 1999. Contains EPA's recommended ammonia criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life. These criteria are EPA's recommendations for states, territories, and authorized tribes to use as guidance in adopting water quality standards. The 1999 Update incorporates revisions made in response to comment on the 1998 Update and supercedes all previous freshwater ammonia criteria. The adoption of numeric criteria for ammonia will be a priority for the triennial reviews of water quality standards that will occur in FY 2001-2003. Beginning with FY 2001, EPA Headquarters and Regional offices will develop management agreements that will include commitments to have states and tribes adopt numeric criteria for ammonia. Where a state does not amend its water quality standards to include water quality criteria for ammonia that will ensure protection of designated uses, EPA's Office of Water will recommend to the Administrator that she act under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act to promulgate numeric criteria with the goal of assuring that the protective criteria for ammonia apply in all states not later than 2004.

**Applicability:** Headquarters, Regions, States and Tribes

**Contact:** Brian Thompson, 202-260-3809, [thompson.brian@epa.gov](mailto:thompson.brian@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** With title and document number from National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) (1-800-490-9198)

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/ost/>

*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.

This is the first revision of the methodology since 1980. The revised methodology will give EPA and the States a more sound scientific basis for developing new or revised ambient water quality criteria to protect human health. The methodology will incorporate the latest science in important areas such as fish consumption, bioaccumulation and cancer risk.

**Applicability:** States and Tribes

**Contact:** Denis Borum, 202-260-8996, [Borum.Denis@epamail.epa.gov](mailto: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>



***\*<sup>3</sup>National Recommended Water Quality Criteria***

A compilation of recommended water quality criteria for approximately 150 pollutants to protect human health and aquatic life.

***Applicability:*** States and Tribes

***Contact:*** Cindy Roberts, 202-260-2787, roberts.cindy@epa.gov

***Copies Available:*** Contact Cindy Roberts

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

***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

***★new–Draft Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen (Salt Water: Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras)***

EPA draft recommended ambient water quality criteria for protection of aquatic life in marine waters from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras. Criteria can also be applied to other waters where same

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<sup>3</sup>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.

species are present or site specific data is available. Draft published in January 2000; scheduled for final publication later in 2000.

**Applicability:** States and Tribes

**Contact:** Erik Winchester, 202-260-6107, [winchester.erik@epa.gov](mailto:winchester.erik@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Contact Erik Winchester

*\*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 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](mailto: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](mailto: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 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>

***\*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)

***\*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](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html)

**new -- 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 May 2000

**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 Spring 2000

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

**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/>

**\*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](mailto: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 2.1:** *Better Assessment Science Integrating Point and Nonpoint Sources*, EPA-823-B-98-006 November 1998 (Y2K Compliant version upgrade December 1999).

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](mailto: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](mailto:leutner.fred@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** From the Office of Science and Technology

**Web Address:** None (since this is internal EPA guidance)

**☆☆ new – Methods for Measuring the Toxicity and Bioaccumulation of Sediment-associated Contaminants with Freshwater Invertebrates - Second Edition.**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is publishing procedures for testing freshwater organisms in the laboratory to evaluate the potential toxicity or bioaccumulation of chemicals in whole sediments. This second edition updates methods originally published in 1994 (EPA/600/6-94/024). The second edition of the manual includes new methods for evaluating sublethal effects of sediment-associated contaminants utilizing long-term sediment exposures. Procedures are described

for testing the freshwater organisms in the laboratory to evaluate the potential toxicity or bioaccumulation of chemicals in whole sediments.

EPA prepared the Freshwater Manual in response to a need for more consistent methods to determine whether sediments have the potential to affect aquatic ecosystems. More than ten (10) federal statutes provide authority to many USEPA program offices to address the problem of contaminated sediment. The sediment test methods in this manual will be used by USEPA to make decisions under a range of authorities concerning such issues as: dredged material disposal, registration of pesticides, assessment of new and existing industrial chemicals, Superfund site assessment, and assessment and cleanup of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

**Applicability:** Headquarters, Regions, States, and tribes

**Contact:** Scott Ireland, 202-260-6091, [Ireland.Scott@epa.gov](mailto:Ireland.Scott@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** With title and document number from National Service Center for Environmental Publications, P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH, 45242 by phone at 1-800-490-9198 or on their web site at [www.epa.gov/ncepihom/orderpub.html](http://www.epa.gov/ncepihom/orderpub.html).

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/ost>

**★new -- *Bioaccumulation Testing and Interpretation for the Purpose Of Sediment Quality Assessment: Status and Needs and the Appendix.*** These documents serve as a status and needs summary of the use of available bioaccumulation testing and interpretation methods and data. These data were compiled by members of the EPA Bioaccumulation Analysis Workgroup. These documents were prepared to respond to increased interest in the fate and effects of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) pollutants, as evidenced by the development of EPA's multimedia PBT Strategy. The purpose of these documents is to describe existing knowledge on the use of bioaccumulation data as part of sediment quality assessments. These documents provide a comprehensive summary of existing knowledge on bioaccumulation; provide a compilation of exposure and effects data for persistent, bioaccumulative chemicals; discuss factors that affect the bioavailability of sediment-associated contaminants; identify how various programs use bioaccumulation data for sediment management decisions and identify issues and research needs for interpreting bioaccumulation data for the purpose of assessing sediment quality.

**Applicability:** Headquarters, Regions, States, Tribes

**Contact:** Richard Healy 202-260-7812, [healy.richard@epa.gov](mailto:healy.richard@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP)(1-800-490-9198)



## 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 we expect more accurate and consistent data to result from 305(b) enhancements. Regions should be working with states to support monitoring consistency efforts, to implement their recently upgraded nonpoint source management and control programs, to complete their coastal nonpoint pollution control programs, and to ensure the development and implementation of high-quality Watershed Restoration Action Strategies (WRAS), including through funding of WRAS-related projects with increased levels of §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 water and air programs, including implementation of the National Estuary Program Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans, 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/beneficial way. Additional emphasis will be placed on efforts to better coordinate actions to control and manage invasive species, monitor marine debris, protect coral reefs, and control pollutants from vessels.

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 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](mailto: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; 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](mailto:tuller.stu@epa.gov)

***Copies Available:*** Janet Shiflett (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:*** Jessica Cogan (202-260-7154); [cogan.jessica@epa.gov](mailto:cogan.jessica@epa.gov)

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

***Web Address:*** not available on Internet.

### ***\* <sup>4</sup>TMDL Regulations/Guidance***

Proposed TMDL regulations [based in part on recommendations issued by the TMDL FACA committee] were published in August 1999. The comment period on these regulations closed in January 2000 and we anticipate promulgation of final revised TMDL regulations before the end of

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<sup>4</sup>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.

FY2000. After the new TMDL regulations are finalized, we will subsequently issue new general TMDL program guidance.

**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

*★\*new – Supplemental Guidance for the Award of Section 319 Nonpoint Source Grants in FY 2000 (December 21, 1999)*

Provides guidance on the use of Section 319 funds in FY 2000 for animal feeding operations, lakes, watershed restoration action strategies, and American Heritage Rivers. Also reiterates that States need to complete their nonpoint source program upgrades in order to be eligible to receive incremental funds in FY 2000.

**Applicability:** Regions, States, Tribes

**Contact:** Dov Weitman (202-260-7088)

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

**Web address:** <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Section319/fy2000.html>

*★\*new – Guidance on Awarding Section 319 Grants to Indian Tribes in FY 2000 (December 27, 1999)*

Provides guidance for awarding increased amounts of Section 319 dollars to Tribes. Increases the amount available to Tribes from 0.33% of the total 319 allocation to 1.25% (i.e., from \$666,666 to \$2,500,000). Establishes base funding of \$30,000 per eligible Tribe (i.e., has an approved nonpoint source assessment and management program), and establishes a process to distribute the remaining funds on a competitive basis in amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

**Applicability:** Regions, Tribes

**Contact:** Ed Drabkowski (202-260-7009)

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

**Web address:** <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/tribes/tribes20.html>

*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>

*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>

*\* 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](mailto:tuller.stu@epa.gov)

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

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

*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:** Nancy Laurson (202-260-1698); laurson.nancy@epa.gov

**Copies 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, intergovernmental organizations

**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/2000grant/>

#### *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 projects will include strong environmental education and on-the-ground habitat restoration components, and may also include 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***

#### *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](mailto:gwaltney.greg@epa.gov)

**Web Address:** [www.cleanwater.gov](http://www.cleanwater.gov)

*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 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>

*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>

*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. 143)

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

**Web Address:** [http://www.nos.noaa.gov/ocrm/czm/6217/admin\\_changes.html](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)**

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--Guidelines for the Preparation of State Water Quality Assessments (305(b) Reports) and Electronic Updates for the 2000 Reporting Cycle* (Memo dated June 29, 1999)**

This guidance memo reiterates that states, territories, commissions and tribes should follow the guidelines published in 1997 when preparing their individual reports, due April 1, 2000. EPA attached a series of fact sheets to the memo to clarify and reinforce areas of focus for the 2000 report.

**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

***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

**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 -- Replacement 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 impacts are minimal, while continuing to provide expedited review for certain categories of activities. The Corps intends to publish replacement nationwide permits for purposes of State and tribal CWA §401 certification in March 2000, with a goal of final, effective permits in May 2000.

**Applicability:** Regions, states, regulated community

**Contact:** John Goodin, (202) 260-9910, [goodin.john@epa.gov](mailto: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 -- New Agricultural Wetlands MOA***

This MOA, scheduled to be issued in the second quarter of FY2000, will clarify how EPA and 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](mailto: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>

***★new/upcoming -- In-lieu-fee Mitigation Guidance***

EPA, the Corps of Engineers, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Natural Resource Conservation Service are completing guidance on the use of in-lieu-fee

compensatory mitigation to offset impacts from activities permitted under Clean Water Act Section 404. The guidance will be issued in the second quarter of FY2000.

**Applicability:** Regions, states, regulated community

**Contact:** John Goodin, (202) 260-9910, [goodin.john@epa.gov](mailto:goodin.john@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** U.S. EPA Wetlands Hotline, (800) 832-7828

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/wetlands/>

***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](mailto:lin.sharon@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** copies not yet available -- expected by late spring 2000

**Web Address:** not yet available on the Internet.

***★upcoming -- EPA/Corps Joint Bioaccumulation Analysis Workgroup for Dredged Material Management Program***

The EPA and Corps are jointly forming this workgroup on bioaccumulation assessment and interpretation for implementation of the dredged material management program (under both the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act Section 103, and the Clean Water Act Section 404). The primary objective of this workgroup is to provide guidance on using bioaccumulation data to make regulatory decisions in the dredged material management program.

**Applicability:** Regions, states, local planning groups

**Contact:** Dave Redford (202-260-1952); [redford.david@epa.gov](mailto:redford.david@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** First Draft Guidance Document – expected by the end of 2000

**Web Address:** not yet available on the Internet.

***★new – EPA/Corps Guidance to the Field on Protecting Coral Reefs under the CWA Section 404 and MPRSA programs***

This guidance was prepared jointly by the U.S. EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers to emphasize the protection afforded the Nation's valuable coral reef ecosystems under the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 regulatory program, the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) Sections 102 and 103 provisions, Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) Section 10 requirements, and Federal Projects conducted by the Corps.

**Applicability:** Regions, states, regulated community

**Contact:** Laura Johnson (202-260-3597); [johnson.laura.s@epa.gov](mailto:johnson.laura.s@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** U.S. EPA Wetlands Hotline, (800) 832-7828

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/coralNav.html>





## 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 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), stormwater, combined sewer overflows (CSOs), and silviculture. We will also work on integrating wet weather programs into a watershed approach. Effective management of the base NPDES program will also be a priority, including efforts to reduce unacceptably high permit backlogs in many areas and improving the quality of NPDES permits to meet water quality standards. 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:** Stephanie von Feck, 202-260-9762

**Copies Available:** by Internet ([srfinfo.group@epa.gov](mailto:srfinfo.group@epa.gov)), 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:** Stephanie von Feck, 202-260-9762

**Copies Available:** by Internet ([srfinfo.group@epa.gov](mailto:srfinfo.group@epa.gov)), 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>

#### *\*<sup>5</sup> 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. Although the June 1997 strategy generally defined how the construction grants program was to

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<sup>5</sup>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.

proceed to closeout and defined success in the process, certain aspects of the project universe needed further clarification. As District of Columbia and territories are still receiving State Revolving Fund (SRF) money as grants, the number of grants to be closed needed further clarification. On May 6, 1999, clarifications to the post-1997 construction grants closeout strategy was issued. This supplemental guidance clarified that all grants awarded prior to FY 1992 (pre-92) will be targeted for close out by FY 2002. The grants made after FY 1991(post-91), especially those made with post FY 1990 funds in the territories that receive Title VI funds as Title II grants, will be targeted to be administratively completed within 5 years of grant award and closed out within 7 years of grant award. According to Office of Water Management Agreement at the end of FY 2000, 123 pre-92 grants will remain to be closed out. It is expected that by the end of FY 2001 and FY 2002, 45 and 13 pre-92 grants respectively will be left for close out. The construction grants closeout goal is to achieve success as defined in the 1997 strategy by FY 2002. Region wise break down is given below.

#### **Remaining Pre-92 Construction Grant Projects**

Region	At the end of FY 2000	At the end of FY 2001	At the end of FY 2002
1	11	4	0
2	30	15	1
3	31	6	6
4	15	8	2
5	24	9	4
6	1	0	0
7	2	1	0
8	2	0	0
9	5	0	0
10	2	2	0
Country Total	123	45	13

**Applicability:** Regions, States

**Contact:** Bill Hasselkus, 202-260-3707, [hasselkus.william@epa.gov](mailto: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. 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](mailto:hudson.joyce@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Contact Joyce Hudson

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/OWM/decent/decent.htm>

### *Biosolids Strategy*

The goal of the Biosolids Management Strategy is to have an effective national biosolids management program. This goal is to be achieved through numerous coordinated activities including: developing sound, scientifically defensible regulations governing the use and disposal of biosolids; developing a database management system to store and analyze biosolids information; promoting beneficial use consistent with the Agency's *Policy on Municipal Sludge Management* issued in 1984 and section 405(g)(1) of the Clean Water Act; recognizing outstanding achievements through the annual awards program; conducting surveys of biosolids quality; and working with the National Biosolids Partnership to develop and implement environmental management systems (EMS) for biosolids.

**Applicability:** Regions, States

**Contact:** John Walker, 202-260-7283, [walker.john@epa.gov](mailto:walker.john@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** Contact John Walker.

### *\* 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:** Tim Dwyer (202) 260-6064

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/owm/csopol.htm](http://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 260-1458

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

\* *The draft 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 sometime Spring 2000.

**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*

In a memo dated May 4, 1999, the AA for Water established the following quantitative targets for reducing the backlog:

- The backlog of major permits will be reduced to 20 percent by the end of calendar year 1999
- The backlog of major permits will be reduced to 10 percent by the end of calendar year 2001
- The backlog for all permits will be reduced to 10 percent by the end of calendar year 2004

Over the past year, the Agency worked closely with State and Regional partners to formulate a comprehensive strategy to reduce the NPDES permit backlog. The strategy, titled the *Interim Framework to Ensure Issuance of Timely and High Quality NPDES Permits (Approaches for Reducing the NPDES Permit Backlog)* was issued by OWM on July 28, 1999. The strategy and the latest backlog trends data are available on the NPDES Backlog Reduction web site.

**Applicability:** EPA Regions and Authorized States

**Contact:** David Hair (202) 260-0712

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/owm/permits/backlog/backlog.htm>

### **III. Key Grant Guidances**

\* *Updated -- Fiscal Year 2000 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. The

program will assist approximately 776 facilities in fiscal year 2001, the table below represents the regional breakdown.

Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assisted facilities	66	30	79	84	170	80	40	92	25	110

**Applicability:** Regions

**Contact:** Curt Baranowski, 202-260-5806, [baranowski.curt@epa.gov](mailto: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.

**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 2000 and Future Years, August 25, 1999*

This guidance provides EPA Regions with a framework of the operating procedures and guidelines for awarding and administering environmental program grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes under the authority of Section 106 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), for Fiscal Year 2000 and future years. This guidance supersedes the previously issued guidance of June 20, 1995. The guidance addresses key elements of the CWA Section 106 Tribal Grant Program— program priorities, eligibilities, funding allocations, cost-sharing, performance evaluation, and progress reporting.

**Applicability:** Regions and Tribes

**Contact:** Clarence Braddock, 202-260-5828

**Copies Available:** Regional Tribal 106 Coordinators

*★Procuring Analytical Services: Guidance for Industrial Pretreatment Programs, October 1998.*

EPA developed this guidance to assist POTWs and industrial users on when to use a contract laboratory rather than perform in house analyses, how to structure requests for analytical services and how to evaluate laboratory performance. In addition to information on these issues, the guidance covers the entire laboratory contracting process, from development of the analytical requirements and solicitation of the contract, to evaluation of laboratories and data review

**Applicability:** POTWs, laboratories

**Copies Available:** Water Resources Center

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/owmitnet/procure.pdf>

☆☆ *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991.*

This document provides technical guidance for assessing and regulating the discharge of toxic substances to the waters of the United States. Special attention should be paid to the procedures for deriving wasteload allocations for discharges to impaired waters in the absence of a TMDL. See chapters 3, 5, and case examples in chapter 7. Use of ambient background values is essential.

**Applicability:** Regions, States

**Contact:** Greg Currey, (202) 260-1718

#### ***IV. New Guidances Issued in the Last Year***

##### ***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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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.



**\* *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 vonFeck, 202-260-9762, [vonfeck.stephanie@epa.gov](mailto:vonfeck.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](mailto: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

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/owmitnet/final99.pdf>

★ *Guidance Manual for the Control of Wastes Hauled to Publicly Owned Treatment Works*, September 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. The guidance discusses collection of information on waste haulers, characterization of hauled waste received, evaluation of potential impacts, and the development and implementation of controls. The guidance also includes case studies of successful waste hauler programs and example forms.

**Applicability:** States, Regions, industry

**Copies Available:** OWM Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/owm/pdfs/hwfinal.pdf>); Water Resource Center

**Contact:** Jeff Smith (202) 260-5586

★ *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance For Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*, Office of Water, EPA 833-B-99-002. August 1999

This document represents the first update of USEPA's "Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Protocol for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants" (1989a). This guidance provides a general framework for conducting TREs at publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) and describes the available methods and procedures that experience to date has shown to be most useful. It is

designed for POTW staff, consultants, and regulatory staff who are implementing TREs to identify and reduce or eliminate sources of effluent toxicity.

**Applicability:** EPA Regions, States, Municipalities, Consultants, Laboratories

**Contact:** Laura Phillips, (202) 260-9522

★*The Permit Issuance Forecasting Tool (PIFT) Spreadsheet and Guidance*, Version 1.0 completed 11/99, Version 2.0 to be completed 2/00

EPA is asking EPA Regions to track permit issuance and expiration data for facilities covered by individual and general NPDES permits, and to project permit issuance over a five year period (through calendar year 2004). Updated versions of the spreadsheet and guidance (user instructions) will be distributed approximately once per year, and Regions are to provide data to headquarters on a quarterly basis.

**Applicability:** EPA Regions

**Contact:** David Hair (202) 260-0712

#### *Guidance for Using the Biosolids Database Management System*

EPA has developed a biosolids database to help Regions, States, POTWs and others manage biosolids information. This guidance provides documentation for the database and instructions in its use. Most Regions and many States have already been trained in the use of the database. As a result of that training, data elements and modifications have been added to make the database work better for the state and local users.

**Applicability:** States, Regions, POTWs

**Contact:** Robert Brobst (303) 313-6129

**Web Address:** <http://www.biosolidsinfo.com>

### ***V. Guidance Under Development and Planned Through 2001***

#### *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

★*Guidance for Electronic NPDES Application Forms*, to accompany electronic versions of existing NPDES permit application forms, to be completed CY00

EPA will prepare guidance on how to access and complete the electronic versions of existing NPDES permit application forms. This guidance will be issued upon availability of electronic application forms.

**Applicability:** EPA Regions, States, Municipalities, Industry

**Contact:** David Hair (202) 260-0712

*Understanding and Accounting for Method Variability in Whole Effluent Toxicity Applications Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program*. The July 1999 draft was revised (December 3, 1999) and is currently undergoing an EPA peer review. The final document

is to be publicly released by June 30, 2000 and will be available in the Office of Water docket. The purpose of this document is to provide regulatory authorities with an understanding of whole effluent toxicity (WET) test variability, provide guidance to permitting authorities on what they can do to account for and minimize WET test variability and its effects on the regulatory process, and identify areas where EPA can further evaluate ways to minimize WET test variability.

**Applicability:** EPA Regional and States Permit Writers, Regulated Community

**Contacts:** Debra Denton (415) 744-1919, Alternate: Laura Phillips (202) 260-9522

*Draft Interim Clarifications Regarding Toxicity Reduction Evaluations and Toxicity Identification Evaluations in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (NPDES) Regulatory Process memorandum.* Memo expected later this year.

Provides clarification on the terms Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE), to explain how these tools are used to control Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), and to reiterate guidance on when and under what circumstances a permittee should conduct a TRE or TIE activities. In addition, the memo will address several technical topic areas relevant to the TRE/TIE process which EPA has been requested by the regulated community to address.

**Applicability:** EPA Regions, States, Regulated Community

**Contact:** Laura Phillips (202) 260-9522

*Draft Policy on the Determination of Reasonable Potential for Whole Effluent Toxicity.* Draft expected later this year.

This draft document will look at stakeholder issues concerning determining reasonable potential with respect to whole effluent toxicity (WET) for effluents. It goes through the step by step discussion of the decision making and technical issues when making a WET reasonable potential determination with respect to the development of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) WET limits, especially when the available valid WET test data is limited or not available.

**Applicability:** EPA Regional and State Permit Writers, Regulated Community

**Contacts:** Laura Phillips, HQ (202) 260-9522; Phillip Jennings, EPA Regional Lead (214) 665-7538

☆☆ *Permitting in Impaired Waterbodies Prior to the Establishment of a TMDL*, Date of completion not set.

EPA will clarify existing procedures and requirements and develop, where necessary, new guidance for deriving NPDES permit limits and conditions for dischargers (new and existing) located on impaired waterbodies in the absence of a TMDL.

**Applicability:** Permitting authorities (both States and Regions), regulated entities located on impaired waterbodies

**Contact:** Greg Currey (202) 260-1718, Kim Kramer (202) 260-7933

\* *CAFO Permitting Guidance and Model Permits*, will be issued in 2000

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:** Greg Beatty (202) 260-6929

*EPA's NPDES Storm Water Program and TEA-21*, should be available in March 2000

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

★*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

★*Technically -Based Local Limits Guidance Manual*, expect publication in late 2000

This will update the existing pretreatment guidance which is over 10 years old.

The manual focuses on the general approach for development, re-evaluation, and update of local limits based on the Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading (MAHL) method. Further, it includes data that may facilitate the process, as well as options for resolving challenges commonly encountered. This manual does not detail every possible abnormal or unique situation that may arise during local limits development and re-evaluation, and therefore, is not intended to preclude discussions between local and oversight agencies to resolve such site-specific issues. The manual does provide examples of reasonable approaches for applying best professional judgement (BPJ), and therefore, may be of benefit when making site-specific BPJ decisions.

**Applicability:** States, Regions, municipalities, industry

**Contact:** Jeff Smith (202) 260-5586

*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](mailto:chiu.kong@epa.gov) or Veronica Blette, 202-260-3980  
[bllette.veronical@epa.gov](mailto:bllette.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](mailto: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*

EPA has developed, and will continue to develop, a series of fact sheets on all technologies available. The goal is to have approximately 180 fact sheets completed by the end of FY 2002. Fifty-five fact sheets have already been completed. About 30 new fact sheets will be developed in FY 2000. The FY 2000 fact sheets will focus on conventional and innovative technologies including some wet weather technologies. Additional fact sheets will be developed in 2001 and 2002. Completed fact sheets are posted on the OWM web site.

**Applicability:** States, Regions, municipalities, consulting engineers

**Contact:** Bill Hasselkus (202) 260-3707

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/owm/muni.htm>

*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

*Field Storage Guidance for Biosolids and Other related By-Products*

EPA in conjunction with USDA and other stakeholders has developed this guidance for use by municipalities, farmers, and others that need to store biosolids and related by-products in the field before they are applied to the land.

**Applicability:** States, Regions, municipalities

**Contact:** John Walker (202) 260-7283

*Development of Guidance for POTW's on Radioactivity in Biosolids:* The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is working with EPA through a subcommittee of the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards (ISCORS) to develop guidance on *radioactivity in biosolids*. Interim guidance was issued in June 1999. Draft revisions to that interim guidance are being developed and are to be circulated for comment. The final guidance is expected to be released in the Fall of 2001.

*Guidance on the GPRA Measure Related to Beneficial Use of Biosolids:* This guidance will address the following: how and why the measure was established, a definition of beneficial use for the purpose of this measure, how the percent of beneficial use is to be calculated and other issues.

**Applicability:** Regions & States

**Contact:** Charles E. (Ed) Gross (202-260-7370) or John Walker (202-260-7283)

☆☆ *FY 2000 STAG Guidance Memorandum*

Provides information and guidance on how the agency will award and administer grants for the 200 projects included in the in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Account in the Agency's FY 2000 Appropriations Act.

**Applicability:** Regions, States

**Contact:** Larry McGee, 202-260-5825, [mcgee.larry@epa.gov](mailto: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.

*Decentralized Wastewater Management Guidance Manual*

EPA is developing a manual for management of individual wastewater treatment (Onsite systems) and small wastewater treatment systems. It is a part of the Clean Water Action Plan. The goal of the guidance is to stimulate 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 is posted on the OWM web site for comment during the Spring of 2000. Final guidance is be released during the summer of 2000.

**Applicability:** States, Regions

**Contact:** Joyce Hudson (202) 260-1290

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/OWM/decent/decent.htm>

*Guidance on Capacity, Management, Operation, and Maintenance of Wastewater Collection Systems (Sewers)*

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. Scheduled release date is September 2000.

**Applicability:** States, Regions, municipalities

**Contact:** Jim Wheeler (202) 260-5827

**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, a model general permit for the regulation of small municipal separate storm sewer systems. **Applicability:** Regions, States

**Contact:** Wendy Bell (260-9534)



### *Menu of BMPs for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems*

EPA is developing a menu of best management practices (BMPs) applicable to municipal separate storm sewer systems. The BMPs address each of the minimum measures proposed for municipal storm water management programs in the January 9, 1998, proposed rule. Twenty-nine BMPs have been completed and are posted on the OWM web site. Additional BMPs will be developed in 2000 and 2001.

**Applicability:** Municipalities

**Contact:** John Kosco (260-6385)

**Web Address:** [www.epa.gov/owm/mtbfact.htm](http://www.epa.gov/owm/mtbfact.htm)

### *Guidance on Measurable Goals*

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. The scheduled completion date is October 2001.

**Contact:** John Kosco (260-6385)

### *No Exposure Guidance, available second quarter of FY2000*

EPA will develop a guidance document on the industrial no exposure exemption of the Phase II rule. This guidance manual is designed to help industrial facilities, that are subject to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities, take advantage of a conditional exclusion from permitting based on a condition of "no exposure."

**Contact:** Dan Weese (260-6809)

### *★Revisions to NPDES Requirements for Municipal Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems*

Under a Presidential directive dated May 29, 1999, EPA is developing within one year, a strong national regulation to prevent the 40,000 (plus) annual sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from contaminating our Nation's beaches and jeopardizing the health of our Nation's families. EPA's proposed regulation will include three standard permit conditions for permits for POTWS and municipal sanitary sewer collection systems addressing requirements on capacity assurance, management, operation and maintenance requirements for municipal sanitary sewer collection systems, reporting, recordkeeping and public notification for SSOs, and a prohibition on SSOs. The Agency will also propose a framework for regulating municipal satellite collection systems under the NPDES permit program. In addition, the Agency is planning to recommend early implementation using the proposed approach as guidance.

**Applicability:** States, Tribes, Municipalities

**Contact:** Sharie Centilla, 202-260-6052, [centilla.sharie@epa.gov](mailto:centilla.sharie@epa.gov)

**Copies Available:** After proposal

**Web Address:** <http://www.epa.gov/owm/sso.htm>

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# **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 Agency-wide 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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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:*** Lynda Wynn, 202-260-0221, [wynn.lynda@epa.gov](mailto:wynn.lynda@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:*** Lynda Wynn, 202-260-0221, [wynn.lynda@epa.gov](mailto:wynn.lynda@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:** Lynda Wynn, 202-260-0221, [wynn.lynda@epa.gov](mailto:wynn.lynda@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:** Lynda Wynn, 202-260-0221, [wynn.lynda@epa.gov](mailto:wynn.lynda@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:** Lynda Wynn, 202-260-0221, [wynn.lynda@epa.gov](mailto:wynn.lynda@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](mailto:robarge.gail@epa.gov)

**Web address:** [www.epa.gov/reinvent/strategy](http://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](mailto:ondich.greg@epa.gov)

**Web address:** [www.epa.gov/sectors](http://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](mailto: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](mailto:filbin.gerald@epa.gov)

**Web address:** [yosemite.epa.gov/osec/osechome.nsf](http://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](mailto:aston.michele@epa.gov)

**Web address:** [www.epa.gov/permits](http://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](mailto:glenn.john@epa.gov)

**Web address:** [www.epa.gov/reinvent/ecos](http://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](mailto:nachtrieb.rebecca@epa.gov)

**Web address:** [intranet.epa.gov/reinvent/partners.htm](http://intranet.epa.gov/reinvent/partners.htm)

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# **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 2001 Management Agreement Matrix***

By September 1, 2000, 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)<sup>1</sup>. This will serve as the draft MA. The final, signed MA is due November 30, 2000.

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

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

**STEP THREE:** Review the APM Reporter column, to determine which measures you are responsible for making commitments against. Measures are listed in the column entitled Annual Performance Measure. For the Tribal Strategy, you will need to look at the Annual Performance Goal column.

**STEP FOUR:** For each relevant measure, provide your commitment for FY 2001 in the column entitled Regional, GWB, OR HQ Commitment for FY01. For some measures, special instructions (e.g., definitions) have been provided further on in this section under the title Additional Instructions for Making Commitments Against the FY01 Annual Performance Measures. If you have questions regarding any measure, please contact the office listed in the APG/APM Originator column. Names and phone numbers for the key contacts for these offices are listed in the Key Contacts section of this guidance.

**STEP FIVE:** Complete the column entitled Narrative with any additional information that you believe is important to understanding your numeric commitment for a given measure.

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

**STEP SEVEN:** Save Lotus 1,2,3 submission with a new name and a ".wk4" extension. If your Region or program would like to feature any other key activities that are not captured by your numerative commitments, your office or program is welcome to submit narrative descriptions of these key activities. Obtain your Senior Management's approval for this submission, indicate that approval in a cover email to Mike Weckesser, [weckesser.mike@epa.gov](mailto:weckesser.mike@epa.gov), and send your completed chart and any narrative piece as electronic attachments by September 1st.

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

**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.

**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 30<sup>th</sup>, 2000.

**STEP ELEVEN:** HQ Immediate will send out a mid-year template for Regions, HQ Program Offices, and Great Water Body Offices to complete in early Spring, 2001.

**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, 2001.

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**NOTE:** *In order to facilitate aggregation of information, OW Immediate requests that the Lotus 1,2,3 file be kept in tact.*



**Additional Instructions for Making Commitments Against the FY01 Annual Performance Measures**  
*(The following are additional instructions for some but not all of the FY01 APMs)*

**Goal 2 Objective 1**

<b>FY 2001 Annual Performance Goals</b>	<b>FY 2001 Annual Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2001 Targets/ Baselines</b>	<b>FY 2001 Guidance (to date)</b>
In 2001, maintain the percent of the population served by community water systems that will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards.	% of the population served by water systems that will receive drinking water for which no violations of Federally enforceable health standards have occurred during the year, up from 83% in 1994.	Target: 91%	All regions should have a goal stated in % of population served within the region. Regions which have a target of lower than 91% (the national goal) should have a specific reason (e.g. Reg. 1, Boston).
		Baseline: 85% in 1998	
	% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems that will receive drinking water for which no violations of Federally enforceable health standards have occurred during the year, up from 88% in 1994.	Target: 96%	All regions should have a goal stated in % of population served within the region.
		Baseline: 96 % in 1998.	
Protect public health by implementing rules promulgated in FY 1999 and FY 2000 and increasing information to consumers through public notification (PN)	Number of States with updated primacy for IESWTR/ Stage 1 DBP, CCR, and PN.	Target: IESWTR/Stage 1 DBP: 21 states, CCR: 25 states, and PN: 10 states.	Note: Targets and baselines are rule specific. A state with revisions for all 3 rules should be counted 3 times. If a state has revisions for 2 and adopts 1, then 2 should be counted here and 1 below (etc. etc.)
		Baseline: end of 00 estimates IESWTR/Stage 1 DBP: 10, CCR: 12, PN: 5	

FY 2001 Annual Performance Goals	FY 2001 Annual Performance Measures	FY 2001 Targets/ Baselines	FY 2001 Guidance (to date)
	Number of States that have adopted the IESWTR/ Stage 1 DBP, CCR, and PN.	Target: IESWTR/Stage 1 DBP: 35 states, CCR: 35 states, and PN: 25 states.	Note: Targets and baselines are rule specific. (See above for instructions.)
		<i>Baseline:</i> end of 00 estimates IESWTR/Stage 1 DBP: 17, CCR: 17, PN: 10	
	Number of States with signed extension agreements for primacy related to IESWTR/ Stage 1 DBP, CCR, and PN.	Target: IESWTR/Stage 1 DBP: 34 states, CCR: 44 states, PN: NA	Note: Targets and baselines are rule specific. (See above for instructions.)
		<i>Baseline:</i> end of 00 estimates  IESWTR/Stage 1 DBP: 5, CCR: 40, PN: NA	
Enhance protection of tribal health by increasing the percentage of tribal community and non-community water systems that are run by certified operators.	Percent (and number) of tribal community and non-community water systems.	Target: 60%	
		Baseline: 56% in 1999	

<b>FY 2001 Annual Performance Goals</b>	<b>FY 2001 Annual Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2001 Targets/ Baselines</b>	<b>FY 2001 Guidance (to date)</b>
Protect human health and ensure compliance with health-based drinking water standards through use of the DWSRF.	Cumulative number of DWSRF assistance agreements to community and non-community drinking water systems.	Target: 1,800	
		Baseline: 760 (est.) in FY 99	
	Cumulative number of DWSRF projects that have initiated operations.	Target: 450	Defintion: Initiated Actions: CWS that have completed projects and have begun regular operations utilizing the new or upgraded infrastructure.
		Baseline: NA	
Expand public health protection through: 1) promulgation of new regulations --the Long-term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, arsenic, ground water, radionuclides, filter backwash, and 2) making determinations whether or not to regulate potentially harmful contaminants from the Candidate Contaminant List.	List of risk analyses completed in support of new regulations. (OST)	Target: 1 list	
		Baseline: requested from D. McDonald	
	Number of regulations promulgated.	Target: 5 rules	
		Baseline: end of 00 estimates - 5 rules	
	Regulatory determinations for potentially harmful contaminants.	Target: 5 regulatory determinations	
		Baseline: NA	

FY 2001 Annual Performance Goals	FY 2001 Annual Performance Measures	FY 2001 Targets/ Baselines	FY 2001 Guidance (to date)
States and community water systems increase efforts and programs to protect their source water resources, including ground water.	Number of community water systems (and population served by these systems) will be implementing efforts to protect their source water resources.	Target: 6,500 cws; 36 million people	<p>Definition: Since state completed source water assessments are required, but state protection programs are not, we are using the term "efforts" to indicate source water protection actions. Systems are considered to have met this goal when they have completed assessments (SWP Steps 1-4) and local prevention efforts are underway (SWP Steps 5 &amp; 6 - management measures and contingency plans).</p> <p>Guidance: Reporting matrix and guidance were developed and provided by OGWDW's Implementation and Assistance Division.</p>
		Baseline: none because source water assessments are in their first full year of implementation in 2000.	
Through the UIC program, EPA will contribute to the protection of ground water sources of drinking water from potential endangerment.	Number of States that have formally adopted the Class V rule.	Target: 34 states	
		Baseline: 5 states by the end of 00	
	Number of Class IV/V wells (by well type) brought under specific controls through permits or closures.	Target: 500 [avg. 10 per state]	<p>Definition: For purposes of this measure, closure is tantamount to being plugged.</p> <p>Guidance: As the measure states, only Class IV/V wells should be counted here. Regions may want, for their own information, to track the type of control. This target reflects only wells for FY 2001. It is not a cumulative target.</p>
		Baseline: Not available from OECA	
	Number of UIC wells plugged as a direct action by the UIC program or indirectly by another program working in partnership with UIC to protect ground water sources of drinking water.	Target 1,500	<p>In this measure, all classes of UIC wells other than Class IV/V that are plugged should be counted. Wells such as oil and gas production should not be counted. This target reflects only wells for FY 2001. It is not a cumulative target.</p>
		Baseline:	

FY 2001 Annual Performance Goals	FY 2001 Annual Performance Measures	FY 2001 Targets/ Baselines	FY 2001 Guidance (to date)
	Issue proposed Phase 2 UIC Class V regulatory action.	Target: 1 action	
		Baseline: 0	
	Percentage of required mechanical integrity tests that took place.	Target: 100%	Wells should be included if the MIT took place. Commitment to be stated as percentage. If possible, total number of wells in a Region that require testing should be included.
		Baseline: Class I: 130 (States); 14 (EPA/DI). Class II: 30,285 (States); 2,580 (EPA/DI). Numbers based on 1998 inventory	
	Percentage of injection wells losing mechanical integrity that were adequately addressed.	Target: 100%	Definition: Adequately addressed: Includes well brought back into compliance, well shut-in, well plugged, enforcement action taken.  Guidance: Wells should be included here if they had problems in the MIT that were adequately addressed.
		Baseline: Not available.	
Increase (over the 1996 baseline of 36 states) the number of states reporting in their CWA section 305(b) submittals, the river and streams miles and the acres of lakes that are designated for drinking water use.	Number of states reporting.	Target: 40 states	Should reflect cumulative number of states reporting.
		Baseline: 36	
Assess river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated uses, where applicable, for: a) drinking water supply.	Number of miles/acres/square miles assessed for drinking water use.	Target:	
		Baseline:	

FY 2001 Annual Performance Goals	FY 2001 Annual Performance Measures	FY 2001 Targets/ Baselines	FY 2001 Guidance (to date)
Ensure that 100% of community water systems are complying with the Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) by issuing annual consumer confidence reports.	Percent of community water systems (and population served) that will comply with the regulation to publish consumer confidence reports	Target: 100%	By the end of FY 2000, all CWSs are expected to have published their first CCR. This should continue in FY 2001. Each Regions commitment, therefore, should be 100%.
		Baseline: 100% by the end of 00.	

## Goal 2 Objective 2

MEASURE	NATIONAL TARGET	GUIDANCE
#215: TMDLs scheduled to be completed by the end of 2001; #218: TMDLs submitted by the state; #219: State-established TMDLs approved; #214: TMDLs established by EPA	#215 = 3,319 #218 = 2,189 #219 = 2,189 #214 = 251	See 10/19/99 email from Don Brady; universe equals TMDLs required per 1998 303(d) lists. Commitments should reflect anticipated <u>cumulative</u> totals through FY01.
#220: % of Tribes with appropriate monitoring and assessment programs.	16% of tribes	Guidance/definitions under development as of 3/20/00.
#221: Pilot STORET/305(b) reporting projects with Tribes.	9 tribes	Guidance/definitions under development as of 3/20/00. Target based on assumption of at least 1 qualifying tribe per Region.
#207: Watershed-based wetland restoration projects to which EPA has provided financial support (other than 5-Star Projects) and/or has contributed significant technical assistance (cumulative).	99 projects (cumulative)	See 8/5/99 memo from Phil Oshida to wetlands coordinators and MA contacts re definitions. Projects must involve either EPA funding or significant Regional staff involvement.
#2b4: States/tribes developing wetlands assess./monitoring tools & making significant progress towards establishing formal programs to assess & monitor overall wetland condition, improvement, deterioration, & restoration.	4 state/tribal programs (incremental)	See 8/5/99 memo from Phil Oshida to wetlands coordinators and MA contacts re definitions/criteria for counting.

Goal 2 Objective 3

MEASURE	TARGET	GUIDANCE
M: Reduction in loadings for toxic pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 1999, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections of effluent guidelines.	reduction of 4 million pounds of toxic pollutants	Regions should project # of permits to be issued in all States in FY2001 to reflect effluent guidelines with standards for toxic pollutants promulgated between 1992 and 1999. HQ will calculate loadings. Categories include: Offshore oil & gas, Pesticide mfg., Coastal oil & gas, Pulp & paper, Pharmaceuticals, Landfills, and Combustors.
M: Reduction in loadings for conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 1999, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections of effluent guidelines .	reduction of 386 million pounds of conventional pollutants	Regions should project # of permits to be issued in all States in FY2001 to reflect effluent guidelines with standards for conventional pollutants promulgated between 1992 and 1999. HQ will calculate loadings. Categories include: Offshore oil & gas, Coastal oil & gas, Pharmaceuticals, Landfills, and Combustors
M: Reduction in loadings for non-conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 1999, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections of effluent guidelines .	reduction of 370 million pounds of non-conventional pollutants	Regions should project # of permits to be issued in all States in FY2001 to reflect effluent guidelines with standards for non-conventional pollutants promulgated between 1992 and 1999. HQ will calculate loadings. Categories include: Offshore oil & gas, Pesticide mfg., Coastal oil & gas, Pulp & paper, Pharmaceuticals, Landfills, and Combustors
M: Point sources are covered by current permits	89% majors 66% minors	The targets are based on the National goals of reducing the backlog of major permits to 10 percent by the end of calendar year 2001, and reducing the backlog of all permits to 10 percent by the end of calendar year 2004 (reference Chuck Fox memorandum to the Regions dated, May 4, 1999). Regions are expected to meet these targets in each State. No State or Region should backslide from a backlog level that meets or exceeds these targets. Region should develop backlog reduction plans with each of its States for achieving these targets. Each Region must report quarterly to the Water Permits Division on its progress in reducing its backlog.
M: Current permits are available in all States for SW sources associated with industrial activity and construction sites over 5 acres.  # of States with current permits for all industrial activities operating in State. (Include fractions of States based on fractions of industrial categories covered by the MSGP or general or individual permits tailored to existing categories in a State.)  # of States with current permits for construction sites over 5 acres.	100% of States with current industrial permits  100% of States with current construction permits	Report projected # of States with general and/or individual permits for all industrial activities operating in the State. If a State's permits do not cover all existing industrial activities, then report a fraction consisting of the number of activities permitted divided by the total # of activities in the State.  Report projected # of States with current general permits for construction sites over 5 acres.



M: # 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. <i>(CPM)</i>	100%	For each State, report projected # of permittees with current permits that include requirements of 1994 CSO Policy and projected # of permittees that have requirements of the Policy included in an enforcement mechanism if they are not included in a permit. Report total # of CSO permittees in each State, so that State by State % can be calculated.
M: % of States with general permits for CAFOs >1000 animal units or with individual NPDES permits for all CAFOs >1000 animal units consistent with the AFO strategy and guidance.	100%	Regions should work with States to determine the # of CAFOs >1000 animal units in each State and whether the State issues general permits, individual permits, or both for CAFOs >1000 AUs. Each region should report the # of States with CAFOs >1000 AUs and project permit coverage for 100% of those States. States with none of these CAFOs should not be included in the base.
M: 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. <i>(Also a core performance measure)</i>	100% over 5 year period	Project # and % of programs audited in FY2001 and % of programs audited from FY1997 thru FY2001. Report # of programs audited and total # of programs in each State for current year and over the 5 year period.  Report # of audits in FY2000 that found pretreatment program shortcomings resulting in significant noncompliance and # of those programs that returned to compliance.
M: CSO acres that must have a long term control plan and number of CSO acres for which a LTCP is required by permit or other enforceable mechanism.	No target	Report list of CSO communities including location and # of acres drained by combined sewer systems and list of CSO communities with # of acres drained by each combined sewer system for which a LTCP is required by permit or other enforceable mechanism at the end of FY2001.
M: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) acres that must have a stormwater permit and number of MS4 acres covered for which permits have been issued.	No target	Report list of MS4s including location and # of acres served by each MS4 and list of MS4s including acres served for which permits have been issued at the end of FY2001.
M: Percent of current permits on 303(d) listed waterbodies.	90 percent	Report # of NPDES permits on 303(d) listed waterbodies and the # and % of those that are current at the end of FY2001.
M: # of permits necessary on 303(d) listed waterbodies where there is a completed TMDL and # of permits that implement completed TMDLs.	No target	Report # of NPDES permits on waterbodies with completed TMDLs and # of those permits that implement the TMDLs.

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# 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

Drinking water standards

Contaminated Fish and Shellfish

Recreational use of waters

## Place

Watershed Objective

Healthy  
Watersheds

Wetlands  
Net  
Increase

## Pollution

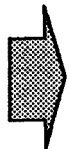
Loadings Objective

Point  
Source  
Reduction

Nutrient and  
sediment  
reduction

Air  
Deposition

12 Subobjectives



# Preventing Pollution and Reducing Risk

EPA Strategic Goal #4

## Conditions

Assess Conditions on Tribal Land Objective

# Reduction of Global and Cross-Border Risks

EPA Strategic Goal #6

## Transboundary

Reduce Threats to North American Ecosystems Objective

# Expansion of Americans' Right to Know

EPA Strategic Goal #7

## Education

Increase Quantity/Quality of Education, Outreach, Data Objective

Increase Public Information (IWI)

## Information

Improve Ability to Reduce Exposure Objective

Provide Information to Community (Consumer Confidence Reports)

Subobjectives

Mexico Border

Restore Great Lakes

## OFFICE OF WATER FY2001 MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

We, the undersigned, agree to meet the commitments outlined in this agreement for our respective Offices and Regional Water Program Offices for FY2001.

Agreement Between:

\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Charles Fox Date  
Assistant Administrator for Water

and

\_\_\_\_\_  
Geoffrey H. Grubbs, Director Date  
Office of Science and Technology

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jon M. Capacasa, Acting Director Date  
Water Management Division, Region 3

\_\_\_\_\_  
Cynthia C. Dougherty, Director Date  
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

\_\_\_\_\_  
William Matuszeski, Director Date  
Chesapeake Bay Program Office, Region 3

\_\_\_\_\_  
Robert H. Wayland, Director Date  
Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds

\_\_\_\_\_  
John H. Hankinson, Jr. Date  
Regional Administrator, Region 4

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael B. Cook, Director Date  
Office of Wastewater Management

\_\_\_\_\_  
Beverly Banister, Acting Director Date  
Water Management Division, Region 4

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kathy Gorospe, Director Date  
American Indian Environmental Office

\_\_\_\_\_  
James D. Giattina, Director Date  
Gulf of Mexico Program Office, Region 4

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mindy S. Lubber Date  
Regional Administrator, Region 1

\_\_\_\_\_  
Francis X. Lyons Date  
Regional Administrator, Region 5

\_\_\_\_\_  
Linda M. Murphy, Director Date  
Office of Ecosystem Protection, Region 1

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jo Lynn Traub, Director Date  
Water Division, Region 5

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeanne M. Fox Date  
Regional Administrator, Region 2

\_\_\_\_\_  
Gary V. Gulezian, Director Date  
Great Lakes National Program Office, Region 5

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kathleen C. Callahan, Director Date  
Division of Environmental Planning and Protection,  
Region 2

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bradley Campbell Date  
Regional Administrator, Region 3

## OFFICE OF WATER FY2001 MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

We, the undersigned, agree to meet the commitments outlined in this agreement for our respective Offices and Regional Water Program Offices for FY2001.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Gregg A. Cooke  
Regional Administrator, Region 6

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Charles C. Clarke  
Regional Administrator, Region 10

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
William B. Hathaway, Director  
Water Quality Protection Division, Region 6

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Elbert Moore, Director  
Office of Ecosystems and Communities, Region 10

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dennis Grams  
Regional Administrator, Region 7

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Randy Smith, Director  
Office of Water, Region 10

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
U. Gale Hutton, Director  
Water, Wetlands, and Pesticides Division  
Region 7

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Yellowtail  
Regional Administrator, Region 8

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Max H. Dodson  
Assistant Regional Administrator  
Office of Ecosystems Protection and Remediation  
Region 8

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kerrigan Clough  
Assistant Regional Administrator  
Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance  
Region 8

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Felicia Marcus  
Regional Administrator, Region 9

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Alexis Strauss, Director  
Water Division, Region 9

Date

Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody:

Completed by:

APM Code	Annual Performance Goal (APG)	Annual Performance Measure (APM)	APM Target	APG/APM Originator	APM Reporter	RT, GWB, or HQ Commitment for FY01	Narrative (to be completed as need to provide clarification)
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water: 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.							
Tribal Strategy #4	By 2005, 15% of Tribes will have in place TEAs (or another type of agreement) developed by EPA and the Tribe that include the following basic information: assessments of water quality and drinking water; Tribal environmental priorities for water resources; and commitments by EPA and the Tribe to their respective water program environmental responsibilities.						
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.							
Subobjective 1.1: 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.							
1ag	Protect human health and ensure compliance with health-based drinking water standards through use of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)	DWSRF projects that have initiated operations (cumulative).	450 Projects	OGWDW			
Tribal Strategy #11	By 2005, the population served by tribal community water systems providing drinking water that meets all existing health-based standards will increase to 95% from a baseline of 86% in 1996. 95% compliance will be achieved for any new standards within 5 years after the effective date of each rule	Instruction: Tribal water system: Any public water system that is regulated by EPA and is associated with Indian country. Also, all systems run by primacy tribes will be defined as tribal systems. OGWDW will pull from SDWIS on a date determined with the Regions the number of tribal community water systems.			Staci Gatica / HQ in consultation with the Regions		
104	Protect human health and ensure compliance with health-based drinking water standards through use of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).	DWSRF assistance agreements to community and non-community drinking water systems (cumulative)	1800 Agreements	OGWDW			
131 / Tribal Strategy #12	Protect human health and ensure compliance with health-based drinking water standards through use of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).	Tribal community and non-transient non-community water systems with a certified operator.	60% Water systems	OGWDW	RT		
101	Protect public health by implementing rules promulgated in FY 1999 and FY 2000 and increasing information to consumers through public notification (PN).	States with updated primacy for IESWTR/Stage 1 DBP (Reporting APM)	21 States	OGWDW	RT		
102		States that have adopted the IESWTR/Stage 1 DBP	35 States	OGWDW	RT		
103		States with signed extension agreements for primacy related to IESWTR/Stage 1 DBP. (Reporting APM)	35 States	OGWDW	RT		
121		States with updated primacy for CCR. (Reporting APM)	25 States	OGWDW	RT		
122		States with updated primacy for PN. (Reporting APM)	10 States	OGWDW	RT		
123		States that have adopted the CCR.	35 States	OGWDW	RT		
124		States that have adopted the PN.	25 States	OGWDW	RT		

Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody:

Completed by:

APM Code	Annual Performance Goal (APG)	Annual Performance Measure (APM)	APM Target	APG/APM Originator	APM Reporter	RT, GWB, or HQ Commitment for FY01	Narrative (to be completed as need to provide clarification)
125		States with signed extension agreements for primacy related to CCR. (Reporting APM)	44 States	OGWDW	RT		
100	Maintain percent of the population served by water systems that will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards that were in effect as of 1994 (CG)	Population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994 (Also a Core Performance Measure (CPM)).	96% Population	OGWDW	RT		
126		Population served by community drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994. (Also a CPM and a CM)	91% Population	OGWDW	RT		
<b>Subobjective 1.2: By 2005, standards that establish protective levels for an additional 10 high-risk contaminants (e.g., disinfection byproducts, arsenic, radon) will be issued.</b>							
1b7	Expand public health protection through: 1) promulgation of new regulations -- the Long-term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, arsenic, ground water, radionuclides, filter backwash, and 2) making determinations whether or not to reg	Regulations promulgated/proposed.	5 Regulations	OGWDW	OGWDW		
106		Risk analyses completed in support of new regulations.	4 Analyses	OST	OST		
108		Regulatory determinations for potentially harmful contaminants.	5 Determinations	OGWDW	OGWDW		
<b>Subobjective 1.3: 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.</b>							
127	States and community water systems increase efforts and programs to protect their source water resources, including ground water.	CWSs implementing efforts to protect their source water resources.	6,500 CWSs	OGWDW	RT		
105		Population served by community water systems that are implementing efforts to protect their source water resources.	36 Million people	OGWDW	RT		
Tribal Strategy #13	By 2005, 40% of the population served by tribal community water systems will receive their water from systems with source water assessments and, where needed, source water protection programs in place.	Definitions: source water assessment: same process as for states under the SDWA and SWAP Guidance source water assessment program: contaminant source management and contingency planning "where needed." The assessment itself should help the tribe decide whether a protection plan is needed; the releasing of the results to the public will also help.			Staci Gatica / Regions		
<b>Subobjective 1.4: 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.).</b>							
114	Through the UIC program, EPA will contribute to the protection of ground water sources of drinking water from potential endangerment.	Required mechanical integrity tests that took place. (Reporting APM)	100% tests	OGWDW	RT		
1d5		UIC wells plugged as a direct action by the UIC program or indirectly by another program working in partnership with UIC to protect ground water sources of drinking water.	1,500 Wells	OGWDW	RT		
111		States that have formally adopted the Class V rule.	34 States	OGWDW	RT		



Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody:  
Completed by:

APM Code	Annual Performance Goal (APG)	Annual Performance Measure (APM)	APM Target	APG/APM Originator	APM Reporter	RT, GWB, or HQ Commitment for FY01	Narrative (to be completed as need to provide clarification)
112		Class IV/V wells (by well type) brought under specific controls through permits or closures.	500 Wells	OGWDW	RT		
113		Issue proposed Phase 2 UIC Class V regulatory action	1 Action	OGWDW	OGWDW		
115		Injection wells losing mechanical integrity that were adequately addressed. (Reporting APM)	100% wells	OGWDW	RT		
Tribal Strategy #14	By 2005, increase protection of groundwater resources by managing all Class I, II, and III injection wells in Indian country and by managing identified, high-risk Tribal class V wells in 100% of high priority protection areas (e.g., Tribal priority areas, well head protection, sole source aquifer or source water protection areas.)	Injection well means all Class I, II, III, IV and V wells as defined in the regulations. "Managed" Class I, II, III, or V well is a well which is in compliance with its permit or is authorized by rule. "Managed" Class IV wells, which are banned, means eliminated through immediate action. "Identified" means known to UIC implementing agency. High priority protection areas: For the short term will be defined on a Region-specific basis and may include SSAs, WHPs, etc. For the long-term, this will be defined			Staci Gatica / Regions		
<b>Subobjective 1.5: 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.</b>							
120	12% of the nation's river miles and 17% of nation's lake acres will have been assessed to determine if they contain fish and shellfish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities. (supports CWAP)	Lake acres assessed for the need for fish advisories and compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies (cumulative). (Also a CPM)	17% lake acres	OST	OST		
129		Assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, where applicable, for fish and shellfish consumption. (Also a CPM)		OWOW	OWOW		
1e1		States/Tribes monitoring and conducting assessments based on the national guidance to establish nationally consistent fish advisories.	40 States	OST	OST		
1e2		River miles assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories & compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies (cumulative). (Also a CPM)	12% River miles	OST	OST		
119	Reduce consumption of contaminated fish by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers. (Supports CWAP)	Fish tissue samples collected for: 1) National Fish Tissue Survey (cumulative) and 2) by states and Regions for fish advisory decisions. (Reporting AMP)		OST	OST/RT		
Tribal Strategy #10	Fish consumption goal being developed.				RT		
<b>Subobjective 1.6: 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.</b>							
128	Reduce exposure to contaminated recreation waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers. (Supports CWAP) (CG)	Beaches for which monitoring and closure data is available at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/OST/beaches/">http://www.epa.gov/OST/beaches/</a> (cumulative). (CM)	2,200 Beaches	OST	OST		

Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody:  
Completed by:

APM Code	Annual Performance Goal (APG)	Annual Performance Measure (APM)	APM Target	APG/APM Originator	APM Reporter	RT, GWB, or HQ Commitment for FY01	Narrative (to be completed as need to provide clarification)
130	Reduce exposure to contaminated recreation waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers (Supports CWAP)	Assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, where applicable, for recreation. (Also a CPM)	No Target	OWOW	OWOW		
<b>Subobjective 1.8: 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.</b>							
116	Assess river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated uses, where applicable, for drinking water supply.	Assessed river miles/lake acres/estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, where applicable, for drinking water supply. (Also a CPM)	No target, rivers, etc.	OWOW	OWOW		
1g2	Increase (over the 1996 baseline of 36 states) the number of states reporting in their Clean Water Act Section 305(b) submittals, the river and stream miles and the acres of lakes that are designated for drinking water use.	States reporting assessment of river and stream miles and lake acres for drinking water use in their 305(b) submittals. (cumulative) (Reporting APM)	40 States	OWOW	OWOW		
<b>Objective 2: 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.</b>							
<b>Subobjective 2.1: By 2005, restore and protect watersheds so that 75% of waters support healthy watersheds as shown by comprehensive assessment of the nation's watersheds.</b>							
224 / Tribal Strategy #1	40% of Tribes will have a "water program environmental presence" (i.e., one or more persons, as appropriate, with environmental capability to advise Tribal governments on developing and implementing programs)	Tribes with a water program presence (cumulative).	40% Tribes	IO	IO		
203	Encourage comprehensive planning for the management of dredged material, and assure environmentally sound disposal of dredged material	Facilitate establishment of Local Planning Groups to develop comprehensive plans for dredged material management.	3 Local Planning Groups	OWOW	OWOW		
204	Encourage comprehensive planning for the management of dredged material, and assure environmentally sound disposal of dredged material	Participate in the development of local comprehensive plans for dredged material management (cumulative).	3 Plans	OWOW	OWOW		
209	Assist the Gulf States in implementing watershed restoration action strategies (WRAS) or their equivalent in 14 priority coastal river and estuary segments.	Impaired Gulf coastal river and estuary segments implementing WRAS or equivalent.	14 Segments	Gulf	Gulf		
210	Assist the Gulf States in implementing watershed restoration action strategies (WRAS) or their equivalent in 14 priority coastal river and estuary segments.	TMDLs (1) scheduled to be completed; (2) submitted by Gulf States for segments in the coastal watershed; and (3) established by EPA and Gulf State established TMDLs approved.	No target TMDLs	Gulf	Gulf		
211	Assist the Gulf States in implementing watershed restoration action strategies (WRAS) or their equivalent in 14 priority coastal river and estuary segments.	Assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that a) are covered under WRAS and b) were restored to their designated uses during the reporting period.	No target, miles, etc.	Gulf	Gulf		
212	Assist the Gulf States in characterizing the impairments caused by invasive aquatic species in 30 (cumulative) priority coastal watersheds	Gulf coastal watersheds with characterizations of impairments caused by invasive aquatic species (cumulative) (Reporting APM)	30 Watersheds	Gulf	Gulf		
213	Assist the Gulf States in characterizing the impairments caused by invasive aquatic species in 30 (cumulative) priority coastal watersheds.	Assessed coastal river miles and estuary square miles impaired by invasive aquatic species in the 30 priority coastal watersheds. (Reporting APM)	No target, miles	Gulf	Gulf		

Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody:  
Completed by:

APM Code	Annual Performance Goal (APG)	Annual Performance Measure (APM)	APM Target	APG/APM Originator	APM Reporter	RT, GWB, or HQ Commitment for FY01	Narrative (to be completed as need to provide clarification)
202	Restore and protect estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).	Acres of habitat preserved, restored and/or created nationwide as part of the National Estuary Program (cumulative). (CM)	50,000 Acres	OWOW	OWOW		
2ac / Tribal Strategy #5	Assure that States and Tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards regulation and the Water Quality Standards program priorities. (CG)	Tribes with water quality standards adopted and approved (cumulative). (CM)	27 Tribes	OST	RT		
200		States with new or revised water quality standards that EPA has reviewed and approved or disapproved and promulgated federal replacement standards. (CM)	30 States	OST	RT		
222	Funds will be awarded for 20-25 projects to assist with restoring water quality in the Great Lakes Areas of Concern. These projects may include cleaning up contaminated sediments, controlling polluted runoff and stormwater, restoring wetlands, and acquiring greenways and buffers.	Projects funded to improve water quality in Great Lakes Areas of Concern.	20-25 Projects				
214	Restore and protect watersheds through implementation of Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP) strategies.	TMDLs established by EPA (cumulative). (Also a CPM)	251 TMDLs	OWOW	RT		
215		TMDLs scheduled to be completed by the end of 2001 (cumulative). (Also a CPM)	3,319 TMDLs	OWOW	RT		
216		Impaired, assessed river miles, lake acres, & estuary square miles that a) are covered under WRAS and b) were restored to their designated uses during the reporting period. (Also a CPM)		OWOW	RT		
217		Assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, where applicable, for aquatic life support. (Also a CPM)		OWOW	OWOW		
218		TMDLs submitted by the state (cumulative). (Also a CPM)	2,189 TMDLs	OWOW	RT		
219		State-established TMDLs approved (cumulative). (Also a CPM)	2,189 TMDLs	OWOW	RT		
201	Restore and protect estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) (CG)	Priority actions or commitments initiated nationwide as part of the National Estuary Program since approval of the first CCMP in 1991 (cumulative).	82% Actions	OWOW	OWOW		
2aa	Provide tools for risk characterization and decision making regarding surface water contaminants, including PBTs and nutrients, that allow States and Tribes to set and meet their own water quality standards.	Models, methods, criteria developed/available for risk characterization of surface water contaminants. (Reporting APM)	1 List	OST	OST		
208	Improve habitat in the Chesapeake Bay.	Pounds reduction, from 1985 levels, of nitrogen and phosphorus loads entering Chesapeake Bay (cumulative).	71/7 Pounds	CBPO	CBPO		
25a		Wastewater flow to the Chesapeake Bay treated by Biological Nutrient Removal (cumulative).	49 % WW flow	CBPO	CBPO		
26a		Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) present in the Chesapeake Bay (cumulative).	78,000 Acres	CBPO	CBPO		

Region/HQ Program Office or Waterbody:  
Completed by:

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2ax		Stream miles of migratory fish habitat reopened through provision of fish passages (cumulative).	1,172 Miles	CBPO	CBPO		
2aw		Agricultural, recreational and public lands that have voluntary integrated pest management (IPM) practice established in the Chesapeake Bay watershed (cumulative).	75% lands	CBPO	CBPO		
205	Identify sources of marine debris along U S coasts	Evaluation of data from the National Marine Debris Monitoring Program (Reporting APM)	1 Evaluation	OWOW			
220 / Tribal Strategy #2	16% of Tribes will have water quality monitoring and assessment programs appropriate for their circumstances and will be entering water quality data into EPA's national data systems	Tribes with monitoring and assessment programs (cumulative)	16% Tribes	OWOW	RT		
221 / Tribal Strategy #2	16% of Tribes will have water quality monitoring and assessment programs appropriate for their circumstances and will be entering water quality data into EPA's national data systems.	Pilot STORET/305(b) reporting projects with Tribes.	9 Pilot projects	OWOW	RT		
Tribal Strategy #3	By 2005, 15% of Tribes will be reporting information to 305(b) reports.				Susan Holdsworth / Regions		
Tribal Strategy #6	By 2005, 20% of tribes that have EPA-approved water quality standards and that have demonstrated an interest in establishing a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act will either have such a program in place or, in coordination with EPA, will be in the process of developing such a program.				Hazel Groman / Regions		
223	Water quality will improve on a watershed basis such that 550 of the Nation's 2,150 watersheds will have greater than 80 percent of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards, up from 500 watersheds in 1998 (CG)	Watersheds that have greater than 80% of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards. (CM)	550 8-digit HUCs	OWOW	OWOW		
<b>Subobjective 2.2: 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.</b>							
207	Support wetlands and stream corridor restoration and management and assessment/monitoring of overall wetland health.	Watershed-based wetland restoration projects to which EPA has provided financial support (other than 5-Star Projects) and/or has contributed significant technical assistance (cumulative).	99 Projects	OWOW	RT		
2b4		States/tribes develop wetlands assess./monitoring tools & making significant progress towards est. formal programs to assess & monitor overall wetland cond., improve., deterior., & restor. (inc.).	4 States/tribes	OWOW	RT		
28a		Watershed-/community-based wetlands/river corridor restoration projects funded by EPA's Five Star Program (cumulative)	107 Projects	OWOW	OWOW		
Tribal Strategy #15	By 2005, 20% of Tribes will have developed Tribal conservation plans or alternate approaches for protecting wetlands and watersheds.				Shanna Draheim / Regions		

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<b>Objective 3: 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</b>							
<b>Subobjective 3.1: 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.</b>							
31i	Reduce point and nonpoint source loadings by managing the \$30 billion in CWSRF assets to encourage use of state funds for state high-priority projects.	States that are using integrated planning and priority systems to make CW SRF funding decisions (cumulative).	17 States	OWM	RT		
325	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.	Minor point sources are covered by current permits (CM)	66% Point Sources	OWM	RT		
328	Prevent pass through of pollutants to sludge and the nation's waters and protect POTW operations by auditing all approved pretreatment programs over a 5-year period to ensure that 1500 effective pretreatment programs control over 30,000 si	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. (Also a CPM)	100 % over 5 yrs Programs	OWM	RT		
303	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs. (CG)	Major point sources are covered by current permits (CM)	89% Point Sources	OWM	RT		
3a7	Take final action on 2 and propose 2 effluent guidelines limitations for industrial categories that contribute significantly to pollution of surface waters.	Effluent guidelines proposed or promulgated	2/2 Rules	OST	OST		
306	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) acres that must have a stormwater permit and number of MS4 acres covered for which permits have been issued. (Reporting APM)	No target acres	OWM	RT		
31d	500 projects funded by the Clean Water SRF will initiate operations, including 300 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. Cumulatively, 6,200 SRF funded projects will have initiated operations since program inception (CG)	CW SRF projects that have initiated operations (cumulative). (CM)	6,200 SRF projects	OWM	RT		
315	Protect human health and avoid increased point source loadings by helping the approximately 17,000 small U.S. wastewater treatment systems to maintain permitted performance levels	Wastewater treatment facilities maintaining permitted performance levels through assistance under Section 104(g) of the CWA.	744 Facilities	OWM	RT		
321 / Tribal Strategy #9	Increase protection of human health in Indian Country by providing adequate wastewater sanitation to more of the 71,028 homes in Indian Country with inadequate wastewater sanitation systems.	Homes in Indian Country whose residents are provided with adequate wastewater sanitation systems through funding from the CW SRF Tribal Set Aside Program (cumulative).	9% Homes	OWM	RT		
319	Reduce point source loadings by expediting completion of projects funded under Clean Water Act Title II (construction grants) and special project STAG grants	Construction grants projects awarded before FY92 remaining to be closed out	45 Projects	OWM	RT		
317	Reduce human health risks and nonpoint source loadings from the approximately 11 million failing septic systems that pollute drinking water supplies, playgrounds and beaches, back up into homes and damage shellfish and other aquatic life	States which adopt the Voluntary Management Standards Program for On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems.	10 States	OWM	RT		

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310	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities, and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs	Permits that implement completed TMDLs. (Reporting APM)		OWM	RT		
3as	Reduce point source loadings by expediting completion of projects funded under Clean Water Act Title II (construction grants) and special project STAG grants	Special project STAG grants closed out within 7 years of grant award.	90% Grants	OWM	RT		
3ab	Increase the beneficial use of the approximately 7 million dry weight tons of biosolids produced each year.	POTWs beneficially reusing all or a part of their biosolids and, where data exists, the percent of biosolids generated that are beneficially reused (Also a CPM)	55% biosolids	OWM	RT		
312	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities, and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.	Comprehensive methodology developed for documenting pollutants removed through increased SSO, CSO and storm water treatment, and increased wastewater treatment to secondary or better standards	1 Methodology	OWM	OWM		
313	Reduce point source loadings by expediting completion of projects funded under Clean Water Act Title II (construction grants) and special project STAG grants	Construction grants projects awarded after FY91 closed out within 7 years of grant award.	90% grants	OWM	RT		
3ar	Reduce point and nonpoint source loadings by managing the \$30 billion in CWSRF assets to encourage use of state funds for state high-priority projects.	EPA will report to Congress on the pace of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (Also a CPM)	1 Report	OWM	OWM		
309	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities, and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.	Permits necessary on 303 (d) listed waterbodies where there is a completed TMDL. (Reporting APM)		OWM	RT		
31k	Reduce point and nonpoint source loadings by managing the \$30 billion in CWSRF assets to encourage use of state funds for state high-priority projects.	States that meet or exceed "pace of the program" measures for loan issuance and construction (cumulative).	35 States	OWM	RT		
308	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.	Current permits on 303 (d) listed waterbodies (Reporting APM)		OWM	RT		
307		Permits necessary on 303 (d) listed waterbodies. (Reporting APM)		OWM	RT		
323	Industrial discharges of pollutants to the nation's waters will be significantly reduced through implementation of effluent guidelines. (CG)	Reduction in loadings for conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 & 1999, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections. (CM)	386 Million pounds	OWM	RT		
322		Reduction in loadings for toxic pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 & 1999, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections. (CM)	4 Million pounds	OWM	RT		
304	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.	States with current permits for construction sites over 5 acres.	100% States	OWM	RT		
324	Industrial discharges of pollutants to the nation's waters will be significantly reduced through implementation of effluent guidelines	Reduction in loadings for non-conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 1999, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections. (CM)	370 Million pounds	OWM	RT		

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31j	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities, and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs (CG)	Permittees (among the approximately 900 CSO communities nationwide) that are covered by NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO policy. (Also a CPM)	100% permittees	OWM	RT		
311		States with general NPDES permits for CAFOs > 1,000 animal units or with individual NPDES permits for all CAFOs > 1,000 animal units consistent with the AFO Strategy and guidance.	100% States	OWM	RT		
31i	Reduce point and nonpoint source loadings by managing the \$30 billion in CWSRF assets to encourage use of state funds for state high-priority projects	States and Puerto Rico that conduct separate annual audits of their CW SRFs	45 States	OWM	RT		
326	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs	States with current permits for all industrial activities operating in the state.	100% States	OWM	RT		
305		CSO acres that must have a long term CSO control plan and number of CSO acres for which a long term control plan is required by permit or other enforceable mechanism. (Reporting APM)	No target acres	OWM	RT		
Tribal Strategy #7	By 2005, 50% of Indian country will have approved nonpoint source assessment and management plans.				Ed Drabkowski / Regions		
Tribal Strategy #8	By 2005, 100% of all major NPDES permits within Indian country will be permitted using effluent guidelines limitations or secondary treatment requirements where they apply. In addition, 50% of all facilities (majors and minors) will be permitted according to Clean Water Act requirements.				Betty West / Regions		
<b>Subobjective 3.2: 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.</b>							
301	Reduce nonpoint source sediment and nutrient loads to rivers and streams.	AFOs for which Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs) are developed (cumulative).	5% AFOs	OWM	RT		
302		Clean Water SRF loaned for projects to prevent polluted runoff.	10% CW SRF	OWM	RT		
300		Implementation plans associated with TMDLs involving sediment and/or nutrients from nonpoint sources that provide reasonable assurance that needed NPS actions will occur. (Reporting APM)	No target plans	OWOW	OWOW		
<b>Subobjective 3.4: 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.</b>							
329	Develop a pilot Total Maximum Daily Load for nitrogen in a waterbody impacted by atmospheric deposition.	Availability of a pilot TMDL for nitrogen. (Reporting APM)	1 Pilot	OWOW	OWOW		
<b>Goal 4: Preventing Pollution and Reducing Risk in Communities, Homes, Workplaces, Ecosystems</b>							

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<b>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.</b>							
800	Baseline environmental information will be collected by 34% of Tribes (covering 50% of Indian Country) (CG)	Environmental assessments for Tribes (cumulative) (CM)	193 Tribes, etc.	AIEO	AIEO		
801	Environmental programs will be implemented in Indian Country	EPA actions authorizing program implementation in Indian country by Tribes (Reporting APM)	No target Del., etc. prog	AIEO	AIEO		
803		EPA programs with specific Indian country commitments. (Reporting APM)	No target APGs/ APMs	AIEO	AIEO		
802		Tribes agreeing to be partners with EPA on managing the environment in Indian country. (Reporting APM)	No target Tribes/ Consort.	AIEO	AIEO		
<b>Goal 6: Reduction of Global and Cross-border Environmental Risks</b>							
<b>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.</b>							
<b>Sub-Objective 1.2: 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.</b>							
600	Increase the number of residents (approximately 11 million total) of the Mexico border area who are protected from health risks, beach pollution and damaged ecosystems from nonexistent and failing water and wastewater treatment infrastructure by providing improved water and wastewater service. There are 11 million residents in the border area. (CG)	People in the Mexico border area protected from health risks because of adequate water and wastewater sanitation systems funded through the Border Environmental Infrastructure Fund. (CM)	600,000 People	OWM	OWM		
<b>Sub-Objective 1.4: 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.</b>							
610	Great Lakes ecosystem components will improve, including progress on fish contaminants, beach toxics, air toxics, and trophic status (CG)	Trend in number of monitored Great Lakes beaches closed one or more days as a result of pollution.	Declining Trend	GLNPO	GLNPO		
607		Acreage of total aquatic, wetland, riverine, and terrestrial Great Lakes habitat positively impacted. (Reporting APM)	6,000 Acres	GLNPO	GLNPO		
601		Great Lakes Ecosystem Indicator Indices with reports, addressing select fish contaminants, atmospheric deposition, limnology, biology, and sediments (Reporting APM)	11 Indices	GLNPO	GLNPO		
611		Concentration trends of toxic chemicals in the air (including PCBs, PAHs, pesticides, and trace metals, such as lead and arsenic). (CM)	Declining Trend	GLNPO	GLNPO		
603	Reduce Great Lakes toxic pollutants	New assessments and characterizations to support State/community clean-up of contaminated sediments at Great Lakes AOCs. (Reporting APM)	1 Assessment	GLNPO	GLNPO		
612	Great Lakes ecosystem components will improve, including progress on fish contaminants, beach toxics, air toxics, and trophic status	Trophic status and phosphorus concentrations in the Great Lakes. (CM)	Improving Concentration	GLNPO	GLNPO		



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613	Reduce Great Lakes toxic pollutants.	Amount of high-level PCBs used in electrical equipment nationally.	Reasonable Progress	GLNPO	GLNPO		
gli		Catalogued and publicized actions (partnerships or virtual elimination demonstration projects) initiated toward reduction challenges under BNS. (Reporting APM)	8 Actions	GLNPO	GLNPO		
614		Amount of mercury deliberately used nationally and released nationally from sources resulting from human activity	Reasonable Progress	GLNPO	GLNPO		
606		Cubic yards of contaminated sediment remediated in the Great Lakes.	50,000 Cubic yards	GLNPO	GLNPO		
605		Completed Great Lakes sediment cleanup demonstrations. (Reporting APM)	1 Demonstration	GLNPO	GLNPO		
602		Level I substances for which 1-2 toxic reduction activities are being implemented. (Reporting APM)	5 Substances	GLNPO	GLNPO		
615		Amount of dioxins and furans (2,3,7,8-TCDD toxicity equivalents) released from sources resulting from human activity.	Reasonable Progress	GLNPO	GLNPO		
609	Great Lakes ecosystem components will improve, including progress on fish contaminants, beach toxics, air toxics, and trophic status.	Concentration trends of toxics (PCBs) in Great Lakes top predator fish. (CM)	Declining Trend	GLNPO	GLNPO		
604	Reduce Great Lakes toxic pollutants	Follow-up assessments and characterizations to support State/community clean-up of contaminated sediments at Great Lakes AOCs. (Reporting APM)	3 Assessments	GLNPO	GLNPO		
<b>Goal 7: Expansion of Americans' Right to Know About Their Environment</b>							
<b>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 disproportionately impacted and disadvantaged communities.</b>							
<b>Subobjective 1.2: 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.</b>							
<b>Objective 2: 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.</b>							
<b>Subobjective 2.1: 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.</b>							
rk4	Ensure that 100% of community water systems are complying with the Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) by issuing annual consumer confidence reports	Community water systems that will comply with the regulation to publish consumer confidence reports	55,000 CWSs	OGWDW	RT		
rk6		Population served by CWSs that will comply with the regulation to publish consumer confidence reports	249 Million people	OGWDW	RT		

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# Core Performance Measures

## *Section 6*

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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; and
- 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 in 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,  
New Hampshire DES,  
ECOS President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Carol Browner,  
EPA Administrator

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lewis Shaw,  
South Carolina DHEC,  
ECOS Vice-President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Linda Rimer,  
EPA Deputy Associate Administrator

\_\_\_\_\_  
Langdon Marsh,  
Oregon DEQ,  
Chair, ECOS Strategic Planning Committee

\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Charles Fox,  
EPA Assistant Administrator

**FY 2000-01 Core Performance Measures for Water<sup>1</sup>**

**Subject Area: Protection of Public Health**

<b>Core Environmental Indicator</b>	<b>Core Program Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Core Program Output Measure</b>
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 <sup>1</sup> health-based standard.	2. Estimated number of community water systems (and estimated percent of population served) implementing a multiple barrier approach <sup>2</sup> to prevent drinking water contamination.	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.

**Notes/Comments**

1. EPA will develop language clarifying meaning of "federally enforceable," i.e., includes more stringent State standards.
2. EPA and States are still working to develop a source water protection measure. ECOS will adopt this measure only upon agreement to the definition by the ECOS Water Committee. *As of April 2000, work continues to develop a final source water CPM. Thus for FY2001, there will not be a source water CPM.*

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

<b>Core Environmental Indicator</b>	<b>Core Program Outcome Measure</b>	<b>Core Program Output Measure</b>
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.)	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.)	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.)

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<sup>1</sup> 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 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 eliminate low-priority reporting.

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

Core Environmental Indicator	Core Program Outcome Measure	Core Program Output Measure
	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>13. Number of EPA approvals of State submitted upgraded Nonpoint Source Programs (incorporating the nine key elements outlined in the national <i>Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for 1-Y 1997 and Future Years</i> jointly transmitted by EPA and ASWIPCA). (This CPM is discontinued in 2001.)</p>

**Comparison Between Core Performance Measures as Agreed to with ECOS April 1999  
and Core Performance Measure Language included in FY01 President's Budget  
as Annual Performance Measures**

<b>Core Performance Measures as Agreed to with ECOS (April 1999)</b>	<b>Parallel EPA Annual Performance Measure (APM) included in FY01 OMB Submission</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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.	<p>% of population served by community drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.</p> <p>% of population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.</p>	<p>Split into two measures to allow 2 different targets to be entered into EPA's BAS database.</p> <p>APMs are missing number of systems.</p> <p>APMs add clause "that were in place by 1994" at the end of the measure.</p>
2. Estimated number of community water systems (and estimated percent of population served) implementing a multiple barrier approach to prevent drinking water contamination.		Still working to develop a final source water CPM.
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.	<p>Percent of river miles assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories &amp; compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies.</p> <p>Percent of lake acres assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories &amp; compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies.</p>	<p>Two APMs allows for separate targets for river miles and lake acres.</p> <p>Neither APM contains last clause in CPM due to space constraints in BAS.</p>

Core Performance Measures as Agreed to with ECOS (April 1999)	Parallel EPA Annual Performance Measure (APM) included in FY01 OMB Submission	Comments
<p>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:</p> <p>a) fish and shellfish consumption; b) recreation; c) aquatic life support; d) drinking water supply. (The reporting period is two years.)</p>	<p>Assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, where applicable, for fish and shellfish consumption.</p> <p>Assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, where applicable, for recreation.</p> <p>Assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, where applicable, for aquatic life support.</p> <p>Assessed river miles/lake acres/estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, where applicable, for drinking water supply.</p>	<p>Split CPM into 4 separate APMs in order to array the APMs under the most applicable subobjectives.</p>
<p>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.)</p>	<p>Assessed river miles, lake acres, &amp; estuary square miles that a) are covered under WRAS and b) were restored to their designated uses during the reporting period.</p>	<p>APM doesn't contain the word "impaired".</p>
<p>6. The TMDL status for each state; including:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b. The number of these TMDLs submitted by the State to EPA.</p> <p>c. The number of states-established TMDLs approved by EPA.</p> <p>d. The number of EPA-established TMDLs. (This cumulative measure can be reported jointly by EPA and the States.)</p>	<p>Number of TMDLs established by EPA (cumulative).</p> <p>Number of TMDLs scheduled to be completed by the end of 2001 (cumulative).</p> <p>Number of TMDLs submitted by the state (cumulative).</p> <p>Number of state-established TMDLs approved (cumulative).</p>	

Core Performance Measures as Agreed to with ECOS (April 1999)	Parallel EPA Annual Performance Measure (APM) included in FY01 OMB Submission	Comments
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.	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.	
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.	% of major point sources covered by current permits.  % of minor point sources covered by current permits.	APM significantly shorter than CPM. APMs focus only on sources with current permits.
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.	% of states with current permits for all industrial activities operating in the state.  % of states with current permits for construction sites over 5 acres.	APMs in terms of states rather than sources.  No parallel APM to the storm water portion of the CPM.
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.	% 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.	APM is in terms of percent while CPM is in terms of number.
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.	% 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.	APM in terms of percent only while CPM is in terms of number and percent.

Core Performance Measures as Agreed to with ECOS (April 1999)	Parallel EPA Annual Performance Measure (APM) included in FY01 OMB Submission	Comments
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.)	EPA will report to Congress on the pace of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program.	No differences.
13. Number of EPA approvals of State submitted upgraded Nonpoint Source Programs (incorporating the nine key elements outlined in the national <i>Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for FY 1997 and Future Years</i> jointly transmitted by EPA and ASWIPCA).		This measure is not being continued in 2001.

**Information Sources and Reporting  
for  
FY 2000-01 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.	<i>Source:</i> 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 state-wide information, Regional information (States within EPA's Regional structure), and national information. <i>What to Report:</i> 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.	The source water protection CPM is still under development and has not been finalized. Use of this measure will not be expected until the measure is finalized.
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.	<i>Source:</i> 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. <i>What to Report:</i> No separate reporting required.
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.)	<i>Source:</i> State Clean Water Act Section 305(b) Assessments <i>What to Report:</i> 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.)	<i>Source:</i> 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. <i>What to Report:</i> No separate reporting required.



Core Performance Measure	Source of Information / What Needs to be Reported for Measure
<p>6. The TMDL status for each state: including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>b. The number of these TMDLs submitted by the State to EPA.</li> <li>c. The number of states-established TMDLs approved by EPA.</li> <li>d. The number of EPA-established TMDLs.</li> </ul> <p>(This cumulative measure can be reported jointly by EPA and the States.)</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> (1) Biennially-required Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Lists which include TMDL schedule and (2) TMDL Submittals</p> <p><b>What to Report:</b> No separate reporting required.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>What to Report:</b> No separate reporting required.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Permits Compliance System (PCS). Key information for this measure are permit application date, permit issuance date, and permit expiration date.</p> <p><b>What to Report:</b> No separate reporting required.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> State issued permits. Key information for this measure are permit application date, permit issuance date, and permit expiration date.</p> <p><b>What to Report:</b> No separate reporting required.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Permits Compliance System (PCS). Informal dialogue between EPA Headquarters, EPA Regions and States.</p> <p><b>What to Report:</b> status of NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms for CSOs</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Permits Compliance System (PCS). Key information for this measure are audit dates. State reporting.</p> <p><b>What to Report:</b> 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.</p>

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.)	<i>Source:</i> State Revolving Fund Information System <i>What to Report:</i> 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 <i>Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for FY 1997 and Future Years</i> jointly transmitted by EPA and ASWIPCA).	<i>Source:</i> Upgraded state nonpoint source programs submitted by states to EPA <i>What to Report:</i> No separate reporting required.  This measure is discontinued in FY01.

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# Timeline

*Section 7*

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*Calendar by Topic* *page 7-9*

# **Water Accountability Key Dates for FY 2000/2001**

## **FY 2000**

### **April**

- 19 2000 Mid-Year Reporting due to Water Immediate
- 21 Final Updated FY2000/1 Program Guidance to Regions
- 28 2000 Mid-Year Reporting Data due to OPAA on all 2000 Congressional Measures (APMs) for which data is available

Full draft of revised strategic plan distributed for review

### **May**

- 10 Goal 2 Briefing for Deputy Administrator on FY00 Mid-Year Results and FY02 Budget Plans

### **June**

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

OCFO issues Guidance for the FY 2000 Annual Performance Report

### **July**

Investment Proposals for 2002 submitted

Final passback on 2002

### **August**

- 15 Revised Strategic Plan submitted to OMB

## **September**

- 1 Draft 2001 Management Agreements from Regions (HQ Program Offices will use as basis for negotiation)
- 1 FY02 Annual Plan and Budget submitted to OMB
- 29 Revised Strategic Plan submitted to Congress

## **FY2001**

## **October**

- 6 End of Year FY2000 Reporting Guidance to Regions
- FY 2001 Annual Performance Report Draft Goal Narratives due to OCFO

## **November**

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

## **December**

- Revisions to FY2001 Annual Performance Goals and Measures to reflect any budget changes
- Finalize FY 2002 Annual Performance Goals and Measures

## **January**

- Final review of FY2000 Annual Performance Report

## **February**

FY02 Annual Plan and Budget submitted to Congress

- 2 Draft FY 2002/03 Program Guidance to Regions (post issuance of President's Budget to Congress)

## **March**

- 1 EPA FY2000 Performance Report to Congress  
  
OPAA Guidance on Mid-Year Reporting for FY2001  
  
FY2001 Mid-Year Reporting Guidance to Regions

## **April**

- 2 Final FY2002/03 Program Guidance to Regions  
  
2001 Mid-Year Reporting due to Water Immediate  
  
2001 Mid-Year Reporting Data due to OPAA on all 2000 Annual Performance Measures for which data is available

## **May**

?Goal 2 Briefing for Deputy Administrator on FY01 Mid-Year Results and FY02 Budget Plans

## **June**

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

## **July**

Investment Proposals for 2003 submitted  
  
Final passback on 2003

## **September**

- 4      Draft 2002 Management Agreements from Regions (HQ Program Offices will use as basis for negotiation)
- 4      FY03 Annual Plan and Budget submitted to OMB



## **Key Accountability and Budget Dates by Topic Area**

*(All dates are 2000 unless otherwise stated.)*

### ***National Program Guidance***

- 2/15 issue draft update to FY00/01 program guidance
- 4/21 issue final update to FY00/01 program guidance
- 2/7/01 issue draft FY02/03 program guidance
- 4/2/01 issue final FY02/03 program guidance

### ***FY2001 Budget and Annual Plan***

- 2/7 submit to Congress
- Oct./Nov. final revisions to reflect operating plan
- Dec. revisions to APGs/APMs to reflect any budget changes

### ***FY2002 Budget and Annual Plan***

- Spring/ Summer APGs/APMs development
- June Senior Leadership Council meets to discuss cross-media and cross-goal priorities, disinvestments, and other budget issues
- mid-June OCFO issues budget guidance
- July Investment Proposals submitted
- July: Budget Forum
- 7/28 final passback
- 9/1 submit to OMB
- Dec. finalize APGs/APMs
- 2/5/01 submit to Congress

### ***FY00 Mid-Year Report***

- 4/03 issue mid-year reporting guidance
- 4/19 responses from Regions and HQ program offices due to Mike Weckesser
- 4/28 mid-year data due in Agency system
- 5/10 Goal 2 Team Meeting with Deputy Administrator to report mid-year results

### ***FY00 End-of-Year Report for the National Water Program***

- 10/6 issue guidance to Regions
- 11/3 data due to HQ
- Nov. data due to OPAA

***FY00 Annual Performance Report***

- Oct first draft
- Jan. '01 final review
- 3/30/01 submit report to Congress

***FY2001 Management Agreement***

- 9/1 draft MAs due to HQ
- 11/30 all MAs signed

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# **Mid-Year and End-of-Year Reporting**

*Section 8*

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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 annual performance measures for which they made commitments against in the FY2000 Management Agreement. The Office of Planning, Analysis, and Accountability is requiring the mid-year information to be provided for all Congressional performance measures for which such information is available. April 19, 2000 is the due date for mid-year reporting. November 3, 2000, is the due date for end of year reporting.

Templates and guidance for reporting mid-year and end of year results will be provided 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.

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.

The Goal 2 Chapter for the Agency's FY99 Annual Performance Report and the final accomplishments for all FY99 annual performance measures for the National Water Program are provided on the following pages.



OCFO ID	GOAL OWNER	Annual Performance Goals/Measures and Key Actions from the Clean Water Action Plan	Lead Reporter (if not Region)	HQ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	National Total	Unit	99 Target	% Target Met	Surplus (or shortage if "-")	Comments/Explanation of Missed Target
<b>Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water</b>																				
<b>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.</b>																				
<b>Subobjective 1.1: 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.</b>																				
1ad	OGWD W	89% (an increase of 1% over 1998) of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards in effect as of 1994, up from 83% in 1994. (Core Performance Measure (CPM))	OGWDW	91%	75%	61%	98%	95%	95%	95%	95%	94%	98%	94%	91%	Population	89%	102%	2%	Data will be available in December
1a7	OGWD W	At least 100 Tribes will take on major responsibility for their PWSS program.		*	4	0	N/A	5	14	10	0	25	25	20	103	Tribes	100	103%	3	Region 7 No tribes in this region have primacy Region 9 Mid-Yr report should have shown 9 3 Tribes rec'd cap. \$ 7 Tribes have 20 new co-ops 1 Tribes formed co-op No DW-SRF grants awarded to Tribes
1a8	OGWD W	At least 400 community drinking water systems will receive DWSRF funds that will help ensure that these systems provide drinking water that meets all health-based standards.		*	104	116	64	122	147	5	81	47	24	82	792	Communit y Water Systems	400	198%	392	Region 5 Data as of June 30, 1998 Region 9 Number represents loan agreements that have been signed and executed
1aa	OGWD W	At least 20 States will have satisfied the requirements for ensuring that new small systems have adequate capacity.		*	6	3	5	8	6	5	4	6	4	4	51	States	20	255%	31	Region 6 All Region 6 States capacity Development Programs were approved
1a9	OGWD W	EPA will publish operator certification guidelines in the Federal Register. (internal goal)	OGWDW	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Guidelines	1	100%	0	Region 5 Date as of June 30, 1998 Region 6 Oklahoma adopted SWIS/State
1a6	OGWD W	Increase the number of States using the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) STATE to 22. (internal goal)		*	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	0	14	States	22	64%	-11	This target should have been revised to 15 Region 2 New York Region 5 IN & IL systems are not being used in production mode yet Region 9 No new R9 states have chosen to adopt SDWIS State at this time We continue to evaluate use of SDWIS State for Reg'l Tribal Program
1ac	OGWD W	% of community and non transient community water systems (and population served) with Lead levels in drinking water exceeding the action level in the Lead and Copper rule (LCR).	OGWDW	N/A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N/A		25%	N/A	N/A	This commitment is covered in 1ad

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

OCFO ID	GOAL OWNER	Annual Performance Goals/Measures and Key Actions from the Clean Water Action Plan	Lead Reporter (if not Region)	HQ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	National Total	Unit	99 Target	% Target Met	Surplus (or shortage if "-")	Comments/Explanation of Missed Target
1b4	OST	EPA will develop major risk analyses for microbial and chemical contaminants to support selection of contaminants to be regulated.	OST	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Analyses	1 list	100%	0	
1b5	OGWDW	EPA will issue and begin implementing 2 protective drinking water standards for high risk contaminants, including disease-causing micro-organisms (Stage I Disinfection / Disinfection Byproducts and Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules).	OGWDW	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	Drinking Water Standards	2	100%	0	
1b6	OGWDW	EPA promulgates monitoring of unregulated contaminants rule to ensure that the highest risk contaminants are identified and managed.	OGWDW	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Rule	1	100%	0	

Subobjective 1.3: 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.

1c2	OGWDW	4,400 community water systems (serving 17.6 million people) will be implementing programs to protect their source water (an increase of 1650 systems over 1998). (CPM)		*	2318	765	466	846	2699	1320	822	586	936	253	11011	Community Water Systems	4400	250%	6611	
1c1	OGWDW	(a) 5 States will be implementing their EPA approved source water protection assessment program. (internal goal)		*	0	0	N/A	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	10	States	5	200%	5	Region 10 WA & OR were both approved in FY99 and are implementing their programs
1c1	OGWDW	(b) 40 States will submit their source water assessment programs to EPA for approval. (internal goal)		*	6	3	5	8	6	5	4	6	4	4	51	States	40	128%	11	Region 2 NY and NJ will be approved in 11/99. PR will be resubmitted in 2/00 Region 6 SWAP Programs submitted by all Region 6 States in Feb 1999 Region 7 One completed and returned to State for resubmittal Region 10 All 4 States have submitted programs for approval

Subobjective 1.4: 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.).

1d1	OGWDW	EPA will ensure the protection of groundwater sources of drinking water from potential endangerment by promulgating the regulation of UIC Class V wells.	OGWDW	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Regulation	1	0%	-1	The final rule was published in the Federal Register on December 7, 1999
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OCFO ID	GOAL OWNER	Annual Performance Goals/Measures and Key Actions from the Clean Water Action Plan	Lead Reporter (if not Region)	HQ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	National Total	Unit	99 Target	% Target Met	Surplus (or shortage if "-")	Comments/Explanation of Missed Target
1d2	OGWD W	Ensure that 95% of injection wells requiring mechanical integrity testing in a designated high priority protection area pass the test on schedule.			0	98%	100%	472		95%	97%		91%	100%	TBD - Final Data Not Available Until March 2000	Injection Wells	95%	TBD - Final Data Not Available Until March 2000	TBD - Final Data Not Available Until March 2000	Region 2 The region only had 94 MITs to run as more wells were plugged than anticipated, and one permittee has fallen behind schedule. However, the national goal of 95% well passing was exceeded as only 1 well failed. Region 6 95% based on preliminary data from States. 7520 forms with final tally will be rec'd in 11/99. Region 7 Estimate data not reported until Dec Region 10 See attachment

Subobjective 1.5: 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.

Subobjective 1.6: 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.

1e1	OST	States/Tribes monitoring and assessing for fish advisories.	OST		6	2	6	8	6 states/ 4 tribes	5	0	3	4	9	43	States/Tribes	25	N/A	N/A	25 states have indicated through the National Fish and Wildlife Consumption Survey that they are using risk based analyses. Region 2 NY & NJ issue fish advisories. Region 5 Several tribes in the GL's states have been issuing fish consumption advice for 10-15 years or more. Region 7 All R7 states have fish tissue monitoring and assessment programs for advisories but none follow all of the EPA guidance entirely. Region 8 ND, SD, Cheyenne River, Sioux, CO. Region 10 See attachment.
1e2		Rivers/Lakes assessed for contaminated fish.	OST	15.8% lake acres/6.8% river miles											15% lake acres/7% river miles	Rivers/Lakes	25%	N/A	N/A	The percentages for lakes and acres cannot be added together and must be reported separately. Thus the accomplishments don't match with the target.
1e3	OST	Initiate a nationwide survey of fish tissue to gather data on the presence and extent of persistent bioaccumulative toxics in fish. (internal goal)	OST	100%											1	Survey	1	100%	0	Survey was successfully begun. Sampling started in October 1999.

Subobjective 1.7: 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.

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1g3	OST	Expand baseline public right-to-know database on state/local government beach monitoring and closure methods to include more beaches nationwide and enter data for 42 states.	OST	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	Beaches/ States	42	62%	-16	A management decision was made as a result of resource shifts (EMPACT) from Harbors to the Regs to limit survey to coastal beaches in FY99. Also chose to delay the nationwide survey to focus on developing the ability for states to enter real-time data in the database
1f3	OST	Complete peer review for indicators and methods for detection of disease-causing organisms for skin, respiratory, eye, ear, throat, or gastrointestinal diseases. (internal goal)	OST	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Indicators/ Methods	1	0%	-1	Unable to carry out this peer review as ORD did not award EMPACT funds to do this activity
Objective 2: 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 will support healthy aquatic communities.																				
Subobjective 2.1: By 2005, restore and protect watersheds so that 75% of waters support healthy watersheds as shown by comprehensive assessment of the nation's watersheds.																				
2ag	OWOW	21 States electronically update their 1998 305(b) information reflecting adequate monitoring and assessment programs.	OWOW (consolidates information)	*	6	3	2	7	4	0	1	3	2	1	29	States	21	138%	8	Region 2 New York, New Jersey, and Interstate Sanitation Commission all submitted assessment information electronically using their own database Region 6 All 5 States submit electronic updates, however there are concerns about the adequacy of the monitoring and assessment programs Region 8 ND, MT and SD submitted electronic updates Does not include evaluation of adequate program awaiting guidance
2ah	OWOW	26 States submit implementation plans to EPA (either as separate plans or as part of water quality management plans or other watershed planning process) that describe the processes for implementing TMDLs developed for waters impaired solely or primarily by nonpoint sources.	OWOW (consolidates information)	*	4	0	3	6	0	0	1	5	2	2	23	States	26	88%	-3 (on target at MY)	Region 5 States backed off from submitting plans due to new regulations coming out which would make the plans obsolete Region 7 Kansas Region 8 ND did not submit TMDL Implementation Plan Expected in FY 2000 Region 10 Washington 7 Idaho as part of their nonpoint source management plan updates
2as	OWOW	As part of the Clean Water Action Plan, all states will be conducting or have completed unified watershed assessments, with support from EPA, to identify aquatic resources in greatest need of restoration or prevention activities.	OWOW (consolidates information)	*	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56	States	50	112%	6	
(2as)	OWOW	Number of Tribes completing Unified Watershed Assessments.		*	7	0	N/A	1	30	0	0	12	26	8	84	Tribes	no target	N/A	N/A	Region 2 Region has been working with the tribes to develop UWAs, but none have been submitted

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2a4	OWOW	Complete 21 of 28 Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) in the National Estuary Program. (Base of 17)		*	0	0	1	0	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	0	2	4	Plans	4	100%	0	Region 2 The draft CCMPs for Peconic and San Juan were released for public review in 9/99. Final CCMPs will be completed in FY00. Region 10 Both Lower Columbia & Tillamook are completed.
2aj	OWOW	Appropriate action taken with regard to dredged material ocean disposal site designation in one additional case. (Base of 77)	OWOW	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Cases	1	100%	0	
2aa	OST	Provide to States and Tribes appropriate tools for risk characterization of and decision-making regarding surface water contaminants, including persistent bioaccumulative toxics and nutrients, that allow them to set and meet their own water quality standards.	OST	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Tools	1	100%	0	
27a	OST	EPA will review and approve or disapprove new or revised water quality standards for 15 states that reflect current guidance, regulation, and public input.		*	2	1	1	3	0	4	2	2	2	1	18	State Standards	15	120%	3	Region 2 The final draft NJ approval letter (1994 WQS) is under review by OGC and will be sent out in 1 Qtr FY00. The NY GLI 90 day letter to be sent 1st Qtr FY00 and final by 3/00. Region 5 Didn't make progress because of need to resolve complicated cross program issues at the HQ level. All 6 reviews will be completed prior to mid-year 00. We will also complete review of Ohio designated use rules, Michigan non-GLI revisions & possibly IL ammonia rule. Region 7 Iowa & Nebraska R8,9&10 attachment.
2ac	OST	17 Tribes will have established effective water quality standards programs.	OST	*	0	0	N/A	2	1	8	0	1	1	2	15	Tribal Standards	17	88%	-2	Region 6 Acuna Pueblo TAS (and Standards) submittal approval pending. Standards submittal pending from Pawnee Nation. Inadequate staff resources. Region 9 Changed at mid-year to 1 Hoopa Tribe. 5 Tribes have submitted draft applications.
2aq	GOMPO	Reduce the number of nonpoint sources contributing to the total load of fecal contamination and nutrients in Gulf waters, in two priority Gulf coastal watersheds.	GOMPO	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	Point/Nonpoint Sources	2	150%	1	
2ak	GOMPO	Gulf states with marine conservation plans for seagrasses.	GOMPO	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	States	5	60%	-2	

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26a	CBPO	There will be 65,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) in the Chesapeake Bay.	CBPO	*	*	*	63,500	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	63500	Acres of SAV	65000	98%	-1500	We need to increase our efforts to reduce nutrient and sediment pollution since natural events, such as above average river flow in 6 of the past 10 years, can degrade SAV habitat. Given the natural conditions and continued pollution levels on the Eastern Shore, resources are being expended to plant grasses instead of relying exclusively on natural recovery of beds
2av	CBPO	Designate 11,000 acres of aquatic reef habitat for shellfish in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. (internal goal)	CBPO	*	*	*	11,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11000	Acres of Reef	11000	100%	0	
25a	CBPO	At least 25% of the wastewater flow to the Chesapeake Bay will be treated by Biological Nutrient Reduction (BNR). (Region should report on the % of wastewater flow to specific watersheds funded by EPA will be treated by BNR.) (internal goal)	CBPO	*	*	*	32%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32%	Wastewater Flow	25%	128%	7%	
2ax	CBPO	400 stream miles of migratory fish habitat reopened through provision of fish passages.	CBPO	*	*	*	524	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	524	Miles	400	131%	124	
2aw	CBPO	Agricultural, recreational, and public lands that have voluntary integrated pest management (IPM) practices established in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.	CBPO	*	*	*	79%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	79%	Lands	60%	132%	19%	
CWAP 98	OWOW/OWM	Develop Watershed Restoration Action Strategies for watersheds most in need of restoration.	OWOW/OWM	*	9	3	9	12	12	11%	9	9	4	9		Strategies	no target	N/A	N/A	Region 2 NJ has provided 3 WRAs, PR has submitted 2 draft ones and NY's PPA now requires WRAs to be submitted in 12/99 Region 5 Michigan and Minnesota Region 6 Develop Watershed Restoration Action Strategies for watersheds most in need of restoration Region 7 Not all watersheds have the WRAs completed yet Region 9 All four R9 states are developing WRAs as part of NPS program Reg 10 See Attachment
CWAP 104	OWOW	Increase information and technical assistance available to local organizations and citizens involved in local watershed protection efforts.	OWOW	*	?	?	N/A	X	?	X	X	?	X	?	0	Information/Technical Assistance	no target	N/A	N/A	Region 6 Increase information and technical assistance available to local organization and citizens involved in local watershed protection efforts Region 7 R7 has used Water Quality Coop Agreement funding to accomplish this Region 10 there are many grants and place-based stuff

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CWAP 109	OWOW	Identify staff to coordinate federal programs for watershed restoration and protection.	OWOW	*	?	X	N/A	X	?	X	X	1	X	?	1	Staff	no target	N/A	N/A	<p>Region 2 The Region has an overall CWAP coordinator (including FCT) and person working with the states on WRAs</p> <p>Region 5 Identify staff to coordinate federal programs for watershed restoration and protection</p> <p>Region 7 R7 does have the lead for coordination of the FCT group in R7</p> <p>Region 10 Has a restoration coordinator and an overall CWAP coordinator (including FCT)</p>
2b6	OWOW - WD	16 States/Tribes (cumulative number) developing assessment/monitoring tools and making significant progress towards establishing statewide/tribal programs to assess wetland improvement/deterioration. (Base of 11)	OWOW	*	3	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	16	States/Tribes	16	100%	0	<p>Region 2 NJ and Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commissioner have been awarded grants to develop hydrogeomorphic methodology SRMT is making significant progress in establishing a tribal wetlands assessment program</p> <p>Region 4 South Carolina</p> <p>Region 5 Wisconsin</p> <p>Region 8 This commitment was changed at mid-year per agreement with Phil Oshida</p> <p>Region 10 When Hdqts changed this measure, Reg 10 changed</p> <p>Reg has 3 States that developed HGM methodology</p>
2b7	OWOW	EPA will provide funding to restore wetlands and river corridors in 30 watersheds that meet specific "Five Star Project" criteria relating to diverse community partnerships (for a cumulative total of 44 watersheds).	OWOW	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	46	Community Projects	30	153%	16	OWOW Baseline for this measure should be revised to 11, thus, the cumulative total is 57
CWAP 50	OWOW	Provide technical and/or financial assistance to states and tribes to integrate habitat considerations into geographic based planning programs, and offer incentives to programs that appropriately balance clean water and habitat factors.	OWOW - WD	30	?	?	N/A	5	?	X	?	?	X	?	35	States/Tribes	no target	N/A	N/A	<p>Region 4 Laxahatchen River Basin Wetlands Planning Project</p> <p>Ocmulgee Watershed Management Project</p> <p>Baldwin County Wetlands Conservation Plan</p> <p>Pinellas County Island Restoration Plan</p> <p>Coastal Resource Management Plan, Mississippi</p> <p>Region 10 Habitat Indicators Report, Sampson H.F.</p> <p>ESA/CWA Implementation Timber Fish &amp; Wildlife Agreement in Washington</p>

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Objective 3: 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 also be reduced.																				
Subobjective 3.1: 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.																				
3al	OWM	Another 3.4 million people will receive the benefits of secondary treatment of wastewater, for a total of 179 million.	OWM through PCS	3.4million	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.4million	People	3.4million	100%	0	
3am	OWM	More than 220 communities will have local watersheds improved by controls on combined sewer overflows and storm water.			Results reported in rows 3am-1 and 3am-2										513	Communities	220	233%	293	Cannot show actual improvement in watersheds so progress against this goal is being measured using the two measures below
3am-1	OWM	# of stormwater phase I communities with current permits		*	1	5	17	103	12	29	4	6	324	12	513	Communities	90%	N/A	N/A	Region 2 5 Phase 1 stormwater communities covered by 14 individual SPDES permits Region 5 12 permits Region 6 Were all issued in 1998 or earlier Region 7 Wichita, KS, Topeka, KS, Des Moines, IA, Cedar Rapids, IA Region 9 Three hundred twenty-four Reg 10 Boise, ID MSA completed by Q2FY00
3am-2	OWM	# of CSO communities where implementation of LTCP is complete		*	32	4	12	35	78	0	0	0	1	2	164	Communities	no target	N/A	N/A	Region 2 The total number where the LTCP has been implemented is 4 (NJ-1, NY-3) Region 5 204 have begun CSO LTCPs. This measure was changed from mid-year Region 8 The City of Glasgow, MT has completed their separation project and no longer has any CSOs. The City of Lead, SD is completing their LTCP (final part due in JAN 2000) with implementation occurring in subsequent years. No other CSOs are known to exist in R8 Region 9 One
31j	OWM	All permittees among the approximately 900 CSO communities are covered by permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO policy.			Results reported in rows 31j-1 and 31j-2										830	Cities	900	92%	-70	OWM May reflect overcounting and implementation of only portions of CSO Policy

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31j-1	OWM	Number of CSO permits.		*	114	60	215	35	332	0	4	1	2	14	777	Permits	900 - (31j-1 + 31j-2 = 900)	97%	27	Region 2 The # of CSO permits that conform with the CSO policy is 32 in NJ and 28 in NY. Region 5 Many CSO permits have not been reissued due to significant local interest. Region 6 No CSOs in the Region. Region 7 St. Louis, MO, St. Joseph, MO, Atchison, KS, Kansas City, KS. Region expected 1 more from KS and 2 from NE. Region 8 As in 3am-2 above, there is only one known CSO Community remaining in R8, and that community (Lead, SD) has a current CSO permit.
31j-2	OWM	Number of CSO enforcement mechanisms (CPM)		*	55	27	N/A	0	14	0	0	0	N/A	14	110	Enforcement Mechanisms	900 (31j-1 + 31j-2 = 900)	97%	27	Region 2 The number of CSO enforcement mechanisms issued by NJ is 6 and 21 in NY. Some CSO communities have been issued both a permit with CSO requirements and an enforcement mechanism for violation of the permit requirements. Region 5 # derived from PCS. These are all current and active enforcement mechanisms (either consent decrees or admin orders. More detailed CSO information can be found in OECA's CSO Implementation Summary dated 2/99. Region 6 No CSOs in the Region.
3ay	OWM	All storm water sources associated with industrial activity, construction sites over 5 acres, and designated storm water sources will be covered by current NPDES permits.						Results reported in rows 3ay-1 and 3ay-2							N/A	Permits	100%	N/A	N/A	OWM Data unavailable to determine number of industrial and construction storm water sources, used # of states that issued general or individual permits to cover all sources (see 3ay-1 and 3ay-2 below)
3ay-1	OWM	States with current permits for all industrial activities operating in the State (Includes fractions of states based on fractions of industrial categories covered by the MSGP or general or individual permits tailored to existing categories in a State.)		*	5	3	6	8	47	5	3	6	8	4	92%	States	100%	92%	-8%	Universe for this measure is 57 States and Territories. Region 2 NJ-1, NY-1, PR-1 VI-0. Region 5 IL-2/3 or 7, OH-0/3 or 0-0. Region 8 see attachment.
3ay-2	OWM	States with current permits for construction sites over 5 acres		*	5	3	6	5	5	5	4	6	7	4	88%	States	100%	88%	-12%	Universe for this measure is 57 States and Territories. Region 2 NJ-1, NY-1, PR-1 VI-0. Region 4 Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina. Region 5 OH-0/1 or 0-0. Region 8 Non-delegated areas within the 6 States, are covered by current EPA issued construction general permits.

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## National Analysis of End-of-Year Data

Final - 2/1/00

OCFO ID	GOAL OWNER	Annual Performance Goals/Measures and Key Actions from the Clean Water Action Plan	Lead Reporter (if not Region)	HQ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	National Total	Unit	99 Target	% Target Met	Surplus (or shortage if "-")	Comments/Explanation of Missed Target
3ae	OWM	80% of major point sources will be covered by current NPDES permits. (CPM)		*	56%	82%	83%	82%	69%	60%	66%	69%	66%	54%	71%	Permits	80%	89%	-9%	Region 7 IA-40/123, KS 43/57, MO 104/147, NE 20 /60
3a3	OWM	An assessment of necessary elements of a comprehensive general permit will be developed to aid Regions and States issue permits to concentrated animal feeding operations.	OWM	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Assessment	1	100%	0	
31c	OWM	26 states are funding nonpoint source and estuary projects with their SRFs		*	3	2	5	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	25	States	26	96%	-1 (on target at MY)	Region 4 Georgia & Florida Region 5 Assumed MI, WI or IN would fund NPS projects but taking longer to establish NPS funding programs than anticipated Region 10 Washington & Oregon
31i	OWM	15 states are using integrated planning and priority setting systems to make SRF funding decisions		*	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	12	States	15	80%	-3 (on target at MY)	Region 5 MN still in development due to reorganization WI decided not to fund non-traditional projects, precluding the need for IPPS systems Region 10 Alaska dropped development effort
31d	OWM	Initiate operations at a total of 4201 SRF projects		*	295	962	969	598	1067	333	313	315	152	196	5200	Projects	4201	124%	999	Region 4 Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama Region 5 Data as of June 30, 1998 Region 7 IA -104, NI 89, KS 81, NE 39
31k	OWM	26 states meet or exceed pace of the program measures for loan issuance and pace of construction		*	3	2	1	8	5	4	See comment	2	2	3	30	States	26	115%	4	Region 7 This measure is under negotiations w/ states Pace has not been redefined as this time Region 10 3 States
31i	OWM	38 states and Puerto Rico conduct separate annual audits of their SRFs and utilize fund management principles		*	5	3	5	6	6	4	3	5	2	2	41	States	38	108%	3	Region 7 KS, IA, NE Region 10 Two States do separate audits
3a5	OWM	30 Colonias projects will have been completed or under construction.		*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	Projects	30	123%	7	
31g	OWM	All but 267 of the remaining construction grants projects will be closed out.		*	21	97	56	26	59	11	19	14	22	15	340	Projects	267	79%	-73	Region 2 Issues related to appeals could not be resolved in time to close out seven (7) of the grants targeted by the end of this FY (Note: An RA decision in May 1999 was issued for two (2) grants but appealed to the AA for Water and we anticipate decisions involving ten (10) grants in the first quarter FY'00) Region 4 24 Pre 1991

OCFO ID	GOAL OWNER	Annual Performance Goals/Measures and Key Actions from the Clean Water Action Plan	Lead Reporter (if not Region)	HQ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	National Total	Unit	99 Target	% Target Met	Surplus (or shortage if "-")	Comments/Explanation of Missed Target
3ab	OWM	50% of biosolids are beneficially reused. (CPM)		*	42%	56%	56%	61%	25%	50%	80%	69%	70%	50%	50%	Biosolids	50%	100%	0	Region 5: Actual number should be ~50% but small WWTPs don't report to PCS. Use as landfill cover by large WWTPs not counted as beneficial use lowers #. 1994 inhouse estimate was 5. Region 7 estimate
3a7	OST	Take final action on one effluent guideline limitation for industrial categories that contribute significantly to pollution of surface waters.	OST	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Guideline	1	100%	0	Took final action, deciding not to promulgate a rule for Industrial Laundries
3a7	OST	Propose two effluent guidelines limitations for industrial categories that contribute significantly to pollution of surface waters.	OST	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	Guidelines	2	100%	0	
31h	OWM	Audit all approved pretreatment programs over a 5 year period.		*	7%	38%	31%	15%	21%	21%	30%	28%	5%	21%	20.5%	Pretreatment Programs (under which there may be multiple facilities)	100% over 5 years	100%	0	Region 7 Audited 24/80
3ac	OWM	Development of a national inventory of AFOs and estimates of pollutant loadings.	OWM	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Inventory	1	0%	-1	OWM determined that this measure was not appropriate because it would be difficult to conduct an inventory since there are as many as 450,000 AFOs and rapid changes are occurring in a number of these facilities. Region 10: Currently there are 81 permitted CAFOs > 1000 Animal Units in Region 10
3ad	OWM	Quantify the number of CAFOs which are currently permitted by EPA and states and the extent the permits include manure management requirements.	OWM	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Animal Feeding Operations	1 list	100%	0	

Subobjective 3.2: 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.

3b1	OWOW	In support of the Clean Water Action Plan, 10 additional States upgrade their NPS programs to ensure that they are implementing dynamic and effective nonpoint source programs that are designed to achieve and maintain beneficial uses of water.	OWOW - AWPD	*	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	11	States	10	110%	1	Region 2: Goal is to have all 4 states (NY, NJ, PA & VT) with approved upgraded Nonpoint Source Management Plans by 12/99. Region 5: Some states did not submit upgrades until late August. Since both the Reg. and Hdrqs review these and provide comments, the process is time consuming and approvals could not be made in time for year end. Region 6: At only state to accomplish. Other states, in process of development or development here for comment or being approved. P2/B 9.10 attachment
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OCFO ID	GOAL OWNER	Annual Performance Goals/Measures and Key Actions from the Clean Water Action Plan	Lead Reporter (if not Region)	HQ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	National Total	Unit	99 Target	% Target Met	Surplus (or shortage if "-")	Comments/Explanation of Missed Target
<b>Goal 4: Communities, Homes, Workplaces, Ecosystems</b>																				
<b>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.</b>																				
8-1	AIEO/IO	25 (cumulative total of 171) Tribes with delegated/approved environmental programs		*	3	0	N/A	0	4	7	0	0	2	8	24	Tribes	25	96%	-1	Region 5 "27" is the cumulative number. "4" is for FY'99. Region 8 As defined, 23 tribes within R8 have TAS above. Region 9 Five Tribes are revising draft applications for CWA 303/401 and 402
8-2	AIEO/IO	38 (cumulative total of 246) Tribal environmental media/multi-media programs delegated/approved		*	5	0	N/A	0	8	22	0	17	2	8	62	Tribal Programs	38	163%	24	Region 5 the cumulative number is 43. Region 8 2 WQS approved, 5 CAA TAS approved, 9 lead (Pb) TAS approved. Region 9 Same as 8-1
8-3	AIEO/IO	10% of Tribal environmental baseline information will be collected.		*	10%	0	N/A	0	*	0	50%	24%	N/A	0	10%	Tribal Baseline Information	10%	100%	0	HQ has collected 10% of tribal data on a national level. Each Region is also collecting data separately and is reporting the % for the individual Region. Region 6 45% of Region 6 tribes have preliminary SAs. Region 8 Has 230 data sets out of 962 available (36 data sets x 26 reservations)
8-4	AIEO/IO	10 additional tribes (cumulative total of 45) will have Tribal/EPA environmental agreements or identified environmental priorities.		*	3	0	N/A	6	2	10	0	1	20	4	46	Tribes	10	460%	36	Region 2 The region has had numerous discussions with the SRMT. Delays have been incurred but a second draft is under review and is expected to be signed by 6/00. The region has funded the Haudenosaunee Environmental Taskforce to develop environmental priorities. Region 5 the cumulative number is 31. Region 7 Winnebago Tribe has committed to developing a TEA with this region. Region 8 see attachment
<b>Goal 6: Reducing Global and Transboundary Risks</b>																				
<b>Objective 1: By 2005, reduce transboundary threats to public 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.</b>																				
<b>Sub-Objective 1.2: 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.</b>																				
mx1	OWM	1 additional water/wastewater projects along the Mexican border will be certified for design construction.		*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	1	*	9	Projects	1	900%	8	Region 9 Pechanga Tribe
<b>Subobjective 1.4: 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.</b>																				

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gl2	GLNPO	Develop protocols for 5 of a proposed 12 GLNPO Monitoring Indexes, summarizing the prior year's data on select fish contaminants, atmospheric deposition, limnology, biology, and sediments.	GLNPO	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	5	Assessment/Information Indicators	5 protocols	100%	0	Protocols developed for swimmability index, benthic community health, sediment assessment, sediment remediation and predator fish
gle	GLNPO	Great Lakes Projects initiated in support of toxics reduction.	GLNPO	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	12	Projects	11	109%	1	
glb	GLNPO	Catalog and publicize actions (partnerships or virtual elimination demonstration projects) toward reduction challenges under BNS.	GLNPO	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	3	Actions	3	100%	0	
gli	GLNPO	Assessments and characterizations of Great Lakes Areas of Concern.	GLNPO	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	7	Areas of Concern	5	140%	2	2 new plus 5 follow-up
gll	GLNPO	Cumulative total (out of 5 started since 1996) of sediment demonstrations completed	GLNPO	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	2	Cleanup Demos	3	67%	-1	Region 5 A GLNPO site remediation was completed at the Fox River (WI) An Ottawa River (OH) site was done before FY99 Hayton Millpond (WI) will now be completed in FY00 rather than in FY99 due to the desire of State and private partners for a more extensive, cooperative cleanup than originally planned
gla	GLNPO	Acreage ecologically enhanced in terrestrial biodiversity investment areas.	GLNPO	*	*	*	*	*	6,000	*	*	*	*	*	95,000	Acres	6000	1583%	89000	GLNPO The 95,000 acres enhanced includes some overlaps in acreage numbers or double counting, however, even when double-counting is accounted for the goal was significantly exceeded. This exceedance is due in part to some of the projects having a regional or basin-wide impact which translates into a large number of acres impacted
gla	GLNPO	Projects in terrestrial biodiversity investment areas.	GLNPO	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	8	Projects	5	160%	3	
glm	GLNPO	Identify steps in ballast water management that will prevent the introduction of new non-indigenous species.	GLNPO	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	Set	1	100%	0	
glik	GLNPO	Set of quantifiable targets for ecological enhancement in aquatic biodiversity investment areas.	GLNPO	*	*	*	*	*	N/A	*	*	*	*	*	0	Set	1	0%	-1	Region 5 Remove for FY99 per mid year report Preliminary (per 98 SOLEC meeting)

#### Goal 7: Expansion of America's 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 disproportionately impacted and disadvantaged communities.

Subobjective 3: 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.

OCFO ID	GOAL OWNER	Annual Performance Goals/Measures and Key Actions from the Clean Water Action Plan	Lead Reporter (if not Region)	HQ	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	National Total	Unit	99 Target	% Target Met	Surplus (or shortage if "-")	Comments/Explanation of Missed Target
rk3	OWOW	Index of Watershed Indicators (IWI) is updated.	OWOW	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Report	1	100%	0	

Objective 2: 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.

Subobjective 1: 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.

rk5	OGWDW	# of States with which EPA has an agreement on the most efficient and effective methods (e.g., training, outreach) for implementing the Consumer Confidence Rule in each state.	OGWDW	*	6	4	4	8	6	5	3	0	4	4	44	States	50	88%	-6 (on target at MY)	Region 6 Agreement reached with all Region 6 States
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## GOAL 2: Clean and Safe Water

*Artwork by Krystelle*

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## GOAL 2: CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

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.

### OVERVIEW

EPA strives to ensure that all Americans have access to water that is safe for drinking, fishing, and swimming and that all fresh and saltwater resources support healthy populations of fish and wildlife.

Safe drinking water is the first line of defense in protecting human health. The American public enjoys some of the safest drinking water in the world, yet illnesses due to contamination continue to occur. For example, in 1993, an outbreak of the contaminant *Cryptosporidium* in Milwaukee's drinking water supply caused over 400,000 illnesses and more than 100 deaths. More recently, in September 1999, two people died and more than 700 became ill after drinking water tainted by *E. coli* at an upstate New York county fair. Overall, in 1999, nine percent of Americans served by community water systems, or approximately 38 million people, received water that violated health standards at least once during the year.

Clean water and healthy aquatic ecosystems support all life, are vital to many sectors of the U.S. economy, and play an important role in Native American culture. U.S. manufacturers and the agricultural industry use vast quantities of clean water every year to manufacture products, irrigate crops, and raise animals. The nation's tourist industry relies heavily on ocean and fresh-water destinations. Native American cultures place great importance on clean water and invoke the spirit of water in cultural ceremonies for medicinal and purification purposes.

In its Strategic Plan, EPA established three objectives to guide its work to provide clean and safe water over the next five years: protect human health by ensuring safe drinking water and protection from contaminated fish and recreational waters; conserve

and enhance the ecological health of waterbodies; and reduce the impact of pollutants entering the nation's waters.

### FY 1999 PERFORMANCE

#### Safe Drinking Water, Reduced Exposure to Contaminated Fish, and Healthy Recreational Waters

EPA, working with its partners, protects the public from exposure to contaminated water by addressing the three primary paths of exposure: drinking, eating fish and shellfish, and recreational contact. By 2005, EPA's objective is to protect human health so that 95 percent of people served by community water systems will receive water that meets the 1994 health-based drinking water standards, consumption of contaminated fish and shellfish will be reduced, and exposure to microbials (pathogenic viruses, bacteria, and parasites) and other forms of contamination in waters used for recreation will be reduced.

#### Improving Drinking Water Quality

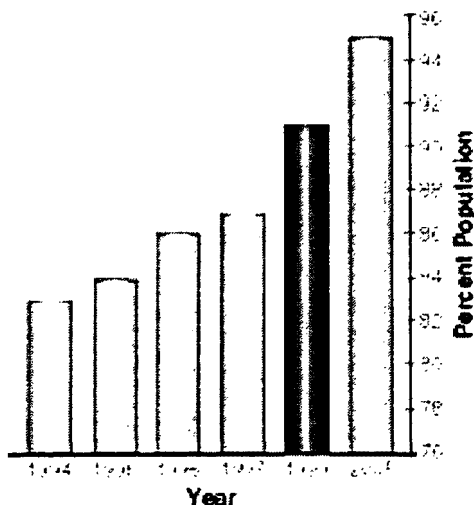
To ensure the delivery of safe drinking water, EPA works in partnership with the States, Tribes, and other interested parties to design and implement strong protective standards. *In FY 1999, EPA met its goal of promulgating two new health-based regulations. One addresses disinfection byproducts (DBPs—potentially harmful contaminants formed by the reaction of disinfectants, such as chlorine, with naturally occurring organic matter in water); the other addresses microbials (APG 8).* The DBP rule provides increased protection for as many as 140 million people. The microbial rule establishes controls for *Cryptosporidium* and other waterborne pathogens. The Agency estimates that this rule will reduce the number of cryptosporidiosis cases by between 110,000 and 463,000 per year.

## PARTNERSHIP FOR SAFE WATER

The Partnership for Safe Water is a voluntary effort of the nation's drinking water utilities and their representative organizations, States, and EPA. The goal is to provide an additional measure of safety to millions of Americans by implementing prevention programs beyond regulatory requirements. The Partnership gives members specific tools they can use immediately to examine their operations and identify ways to improve performance. Plants that completed the self-assessment phase of the Partnership showed a 30 percent reduction in finished water turbidity levels. (Under normal conditions turbidity is an indicator of the effectiveness of filtration for pathogen removal). As of April 1999, membership includes 225 surface water utilities representing 330 water treatment plants, serving over 90 million people.

EPA provided critical technical assistance for implementation of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). As of September 30, 1999, States entered into 792 assistance agreements with community and non-community drinking water systems. This program has contributed to greater compliance with health-based standards through improvements to pipes, treatment plants, and other components of drinking water infrastructure.

### Population Served by Community Water Systems Meeting Drinking Water Standards



*In FY 1999, 91 percent of the population served by community water systems received drinking water meeting all health-based standards, up from 83 percent in 1994, achieving FY 1999 targets (APG 9).*

To provide a safer drinking water supply and reduce the costs of treating drinking water, EPA works with the States and Tribes to protect sources of drinking water. As a key component of the multi-agency Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP), EPA works with States, Tribes, other Federal agencies, and local communities to conduct source water assessments and implement source water protection programs. In FY 1999, 51 States/territories submitted source water assessment plans, 10 of which were approved, and the remaining 41 were in the review process and expected to be approved in FY 2000. *In addition, 11,011 community water systems (CWS) are implementing programs to protect their source water (exceeding the FY 1999 target by 6,611). Combined, these community water systems serve a population of almost 49 million people (APG 10).*

The wellhead protection program includes five steps as follows:

- Form a team.
- Delineate areas around the wellhead to be wellhead protection areas (WHPA).
- Take an inventory of actual or potential sources of contamination in or near the WHPA.
- Institute preventative/protective measures to manage WHPAs and ensure the groundwater resources will not be contaminated.
- Develop and implement contingency plans should the groundwater resources that serve as drinking water supplies inadvertently become contaminated.

In FY 1999, community water systems' efforts in implementing programs to protect their source water resources included not only steps four and/or five of the wellhead protection program, but also the completion of steps one through three that provide the basis for implementation activities. This resulted in a larger number of systems being counted than originally forecast. In FY 2000, CWS' efforts will be expanded to include both surface water and groundwater sources of drinking water supplies.

### Reducing Exposure to Contaminated Fish

States and Tribes take primary responsibility for informing the public about risks of fish consumption. Approximately seven percent of river miles and 16 percent of lake acres have been assessed and found to have fish that should not be eaten or eaten in only limited quantities. To communicate this information to the public, EPA has improved its National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Advisories Internet site (<http://www.epa.gov/ost/fish>). States and Tribes can enter advisories directly on this site, allowing easy public access to timely information. In addition, EPA has distributed fact sheets to State and Tribal fish advisory programs that explain how to use technical information to develop fish consumption advisories. To help ensure consistency across the country, EPA has worked with government and private parties to establish a common standard for decision-making about fish consumption advisories. Currently, 25 States follow EPA's guidance for monitoring and evaluating fish.

As part of its efforts to better understand the contaminated fish problem, the Agency began a nationwide survey to learn about the presence of persistent bioaccumulative toxics (PBTs—pollutants that when eaten stay in fat and organs, passing along the food chain) in fish tissue. EPA also developed a draft water quality criterion for methyl mercury, a major contaminant of fish in lakes and rivers and a health risk to people, particularly children and pregnant women.

### Getting to Healthy Recreational Waters

In FY 1999, EPA continued its efforts to make nationwide beach safety information available. The Agency gathered and provided to the public information from 26 States on the quality of beaches and how States assess and inform the public about them. EPA has major efforts underway to address wet weather discharges (sewage overflows and runoff from streets), a major cause of beach closures.

### Research Contributions

EPA's drinking water research program provides the scientific and technical basis for improving drinking water quality and supporting the Agency's

#### **BEACH ADVISORIES PROTECT HUNTINGTON BEACH BATHERS**

EPA's Beach Protection Program focuses on assuring that the public is notified of risks at bathing beaches. In the summer of 1999, a major water safety effort contributed to developing an advisory for Huntington Beach for much of the summer. In keeping with EPA's Right-to-Know Initiative, Orange County provided critical information to the Southern California beach-going public. The county is leading an intensive effort to identify and reduce the sources of contamination and is committed to taking appropriate actions to return this recreational resource to unrestricted public use.

rulemaking activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. *In FY 1999, EPA met its goal of developing dose-response information on disinfectant byproducts, waterborne pathogens, and arsenic for characterizing potential exposure risks from consuming drinking water (APG 11).* The results of this work include data on the first urban study on microbial gastrointestinal disease, as well as hazard identification and screening studies on the reproductive and developmental effects of selected DBPs. This research provides important information on possible community risks and on methodologies for future studies. With this information, the Agency develops critical health data on priority drinking water contaminants to better understand the nature and magnitude of the risks posed by these agents, leading to the development of more scientifically sound regulations.

### **Conserve and Enhance the Nation's Waters**

Improving the overall health of the nation's waters is a core objective of each of EPA's water programs. By 2005, EPA, working closely with its partners, especially States and Tribes, has committed to conserve and enhance the ecological health of the nation's waters and aquatic ecosystems—rivers and streams, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, coastal areas, oceans, and groundwater—so that 75 percent of waters will support healthy aquatic communities. Currently, 500 of the nation's 2,150 watersheds have



more than 80 percent of the assessed waters meeting water quality standards, an increase from 486 watersheds in 1996.

### Strengthening Water Quality Standards

State and Tribal Water Quality Standards represent water quality goals for each water body and establish the regulatory groundwork for water quality-based controls (like National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES, permits) necessary to protect public and ecological health. EPA is responsible for approving the standards when submitted by a State or Tribe. In addition, EPA helps these entities strengthen existing standards and incorporate advancements in risk assessment and bio-accumulation analysis into water quality criteria. In FY 1999, the Agency issued guidance to assist States and Tribes in assessing the biological health of their lakes and reservoirs and recommended new criteria that States and Tribes can incorporate into existing standards to control disease-causing microorganisms. EPA is helping Tribes to adopt water quality standards for waters on Tribal lands. In FY 1999, EPA approved new water quality standards for one Tribe and standards revisions in 17 States. The Agency also helped 17 States take corrective actions to address deficiencies in their standards, and initiated rules to establish replacement Federal standards for three States.

### Achieving Water Quality Standards

States and Tribes are primarily responsible for assessing and prioritizing problem waters and for devising and implementing strategies to achieve standards. As part of the Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP), *56 States and Territories (six more than the FY 1999 target of 50) and 84 Tribes worked with EPA, USDA, and other Federal agencies to develop Unified Watershed Assessments (UWAs) that identified the watersheds in greatest need of restoration and protection (APG 12)*. The UWAs mark the first comprehensive, nationwide assessment of watersheds using water quality data, habitat conditions, endangered species listings, and other environmental factors.

EPA, its Federal partners, and States and Tribes work together to develop Watershed Restoration

### **IOWA'S BEAR CREEK BENEFITS FROM STREAM CORRIDOR RESTORATION**

Landowners, working with Iowa State University professors, developed a riparian buffer nearly five miles in length on Bear Creek in central Iowa. This stream corridor restoration project utilizes plantings of grasses, shrubs, and trees to intercept eroding soil and agricultural chemicals from fields, slow flood waters, stabilize streambanks, provide wildlife habitat, and allow for alternative marketable products. Constructed wetlands have been developed around tile outlets to act as a sink for drainage high in nutrients. In FY 1999, this project was selected as one of 21 CWAP national restoration demonstration projects and received funding from EPA's 319 Program and other sources, including Pheasants Forever and the Leopold Center.

Action Strategies to address those watersheds identified in the UWAs as most in need of restoration. These actions will coordinate the work of many partners to protect and restore the full physical, chemical, and biological integrity of these watersheds. EPA targeted \$100 million of FY 1999 funding for non-point source grants to support implementation activities in high-priority watersheds.

To focus attention on entire water bodies instead of individual discharges, States, working with EPA, develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive from all sources of pollution and still meet water quality standards. TMDLs are part of a strategy to implement the water pollution controls and management measures necessary to reduce these pollutants. Over the next 15 years, almost 40,000 TMDLs need to be established; in FY 1999, States developed and submitted approximately 500 TMDLs to EPA for approval. EPA has developed better models to allow for the consideration of more factors, like runoff and air deposition, in TMDL calculations and has proposed stronger TMDL regulations to better identify impaired waters and develop and implement TMDLs for them.

### Supporting Water Quality Work in Specific Places

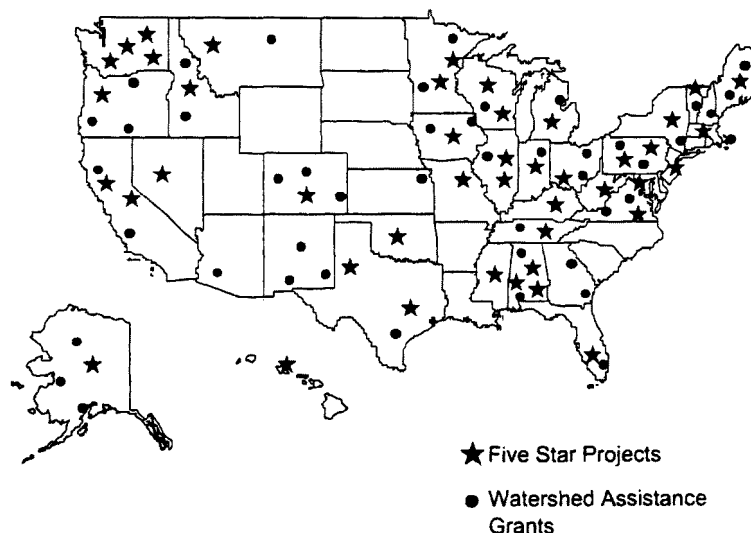
EPA actively supports State and local initiatives in specific high-priority areas throughout the country:

- The National Estuary Program (NEP) supports inclusive, community-based planning and action to restore and protect 28 of America's nationally significant estuaries. In FY 1999, EPA approved four Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs), blueprints that NEPs develop and use to improve, restore, and protect their estuaries, for a cumulative total of 21 CCMPs.
- EPA's Gulf of Mexico Program, in partnership with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, launched the Gulf of Mexico Challenge Fund. This fund leverages voluntary contributions from the private sector to support projects identified by Gulf States and local coastal communities, protecting and restoring important habitats for recreational and commercial fisheries of the Gulf.
- From 1985 to 1999, the Chesapeake Bay Program Partners restored over 26,000 acres of Bay grass beds, contributing significantly to the current total level of 63,500 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. Bay grasses provide food and habitat for waterfowl, fish, shellfish, and invertebrates. The grasses serve as a nursery habitat for many species of fish, such as young spot and striped bass, which seek refuge from predators in the grass beds.

To foster local partnerships, EPA supported the development of the Watershed Assistance Grants Program at River Network, a national nonprofit organization. Every dollar applied to the Watershed Assistance Grants program has leveraged an additional two dollars in matching funds and has assisted 46 local efforts across the country to start up new watershed partnerships and build outreach, educa-

tion, monitoring, and planning capabilities. *In FY 1999, to support local partnerships that restore wetlands and river corridors, EPA initiated the Five Star Partnership Program, under which EPA grantees funded 46 community projects, exceeding the Agency's FY 1999 goal by 16 projects (APG 13).* Five Star Partnerships involve student groups, conservation corps, corporations, watershed groups, and government agencies in demonstration projects, training, and other educational activities related to stabilizing stream banks, eliminating harmful non-native vegetation, replanting wetlands and riverside areas, and restoring natural water flows.

**Community-Based Projects Supported in FY 1999  
by the Five Star Restoration Program and Watershed  
Assistance Grants**



### Research Contributions

*In FY 1999, EPA met its goal to provide data and information for use by States and EPA Regional Offices in assessing and managing aquatic stressors in watersheds to reduce toxic loadings and improve ecological risk assessment (APG 14).* Specifically, EPA developed and disseminated a research strategy, completed in September 1999, for integrating economic assessments with ecological risk assessments of multiple aquatic stressors. This strategy will help environmental managers determine risks more accurately and more explicitly weigh manage-

ment options to choose those that provide the greatest degree of ecological protection. EPA also produced three publications on "knowledge-based approaches" to watershed assessments and a fourth on ecosystem classification and mapping.

### **Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition**

To better protect aquatic ecosystems and public health, EPA works to reduce the pollution entering surface waters from discrete point sources (e.g., discharge pipes) and diffuse non-point sources (e.g., agricultural runoff). EPA has set an objective of reducing pollutant discharges from key point sources and non-point source runoff by at least 20 percent from 1992 levels by 2005. Air deposition of key pollutants impacting water bodies also will be reduced.

### **Reducing Point Source Pollution**

To reduce point source pollution, it is critical to maintain and upgrade the nation's municipal wastewater treatment facilities. In most cases, secondary treatment is the minimum level of treatment required for discharges from publicly owned treatment works. *In FY 1999, an additional 3.4 million people (for a cumulative total of 179 million) received the benefits of secondary treatment, meeting the Agency's goal (APG 15).* Through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program, Congress

continues to provide funds to States for the construction and maintenance of wastewater treatment facilities. Since 1988, the CWSRF has financed 5,200 infrastructure projects across the country, with 859 of those funded in FY 1999. In addition, approximately \$400 million was provided for other infrastructure projects, including projects addressing the needs of the colonias (Hispanic rural communities) along the U.S.-Mexico boundary and Alaskan Native Villages.

Through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program, EPA and States are ensuring that all facilities requiring a permit have one that includes all conditions necessary to assure water quality protection. EPA, working closely with the States, regulates industrial point sources by developing effluent guidelines implemented through NPDES permits. In FY 1999, EPA proposed two new effluent limitation guidelines. The proposal for the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry will, if promulgated as proposed, prevent 18.8 million pounds of pollutants from entering the nation's waters each year. The proposal for Synthetic-based Drilling Fluids, if promulgated as proposed, will reduce air emissions of the criteria air pollutants by 450 tons per year, decrease fuel use by 29,000 barrels per year of oil equivalent, and reduce the disposal of oily drilling wastes by 212 million pounds per year.

### **TRIBAL DRINKING WATER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL IMPROVED**

With funding provided in FY 1999, 2,500 homes among 28 Tribes in Indian country with inadequate sewage disposal systems were connected to new or upgraded facilities. Over 300 homes using pit privies were placed on septic systems or connected to treatment works for the first time. Hundreds of failing septic or other wastewater treatment systems were repaired. Other homes were taken off septic systems and connected to community treatment works. In addition, with special funds earmarked for Alaskan Native Villages, the public health and sanitation systems of over 40 Alaska Native Villages were improved through the construction of drinking water and sewage disposal systems.

In addition to routine discharges from point sources, EPA and its municipal partners must also control episodic releases associated with wet weather sources of pollution from Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO), Sanitary Sewer Overflows, and storm water. *Five hundred thirteen communities implemented requirements in Storm Water Phase I permits and/or CSO Long Term control plans that are anticipated to contribute to improvements in their local watersheds (APG 16).* EPA is not yet able to measure actual improvement in watersheds; therefore, this goal has been dropped after FY 1999. Communities that implemented requirements in Storm Water Phase I permits and/or CSO Long-Term Control Plans were used as surrogate indicators of progress, which resulted in a significantly larger number of communities meeting the goal than originally forecast. EPA and States work with

### IMPROVING THE CHARLES RIVER WATERSHED

The lower Charles River (Boston, Massachusetts) is one of the busiest recreational rivers in the world. Yet, in 1995, swimming standards were met only 19 percent of the time, and boating standards only 39 percent. The "Clean Charles 2005" initiative aims to make the Charles River swimmable and fishable by Earth Day 2005. In April 1999, EPA issued its report card on the river's health giving it a B-, an improvement from a D in 1995. Achieving a swimmable, fishable Charles River means integrating permitting, enforcement, and voluntary programs on a watershed basis. For example, through the work of Federal, State, and local partnerships, inspections for illegal storm water connections are resulting in the elimination of roughly one million gallons of contaminated flow.

over 900 communities to promote compliance with the CSO requirements. Approximately 800 of these communities now have permits or other enforceable mechanisms that will minimize the amount of direct sewage discharges from CSOs into local waters and avoid major impacts such as shellfish bed and beach closures. The overwhelming majority—96 percent of municipal separate storm sewer systems serving populations greater than 100,000—are covered by permits requiring practices to minimize discharges of pollutants into aquatic habitat. EPA also issued a number of storm water general permits that will help reduce and prevent pollutant loadings from thousands of industrial and construction activities.

As part of the Clean Water Action Plan, EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in partnership with many others, released a final strategy to minimize impacts to water quality and public health from animal feeding operations and from application of animal waste to agricultural lands. This strategy is based on the expectation that owners and operators will adopt sound and economically feasible site-specific Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans that will identify actions to meet clearly defined nutrient management goals.

### Strengthening State Non-Point Source (NPS) Programs

EPA is working with States to upgrade their non-point source pollution control programs. *In FY 1999, 11 States submitted upgraded NPS programs for a cumulative total of 13, meeting EPA's goal. EPA approved all of these programs (APG 17).* The Agency expects virtually all States will complete this work by the end of FY 2000.

In FY 1999, Congress provided \$200 million for non-point source grants to States to upgrade existing non-point source programs and to support implementation of watershed restoration action strategies in priority watersheds. Through the CWSRF program, 25 States funded non-point source and estuarine projects valued at \$169 million dollars in FY 1999. EPA, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, also has begun work with stakeholders to develop voluntary national standards for managing onsite/decentralized septic systems. The failure of these systems due to improper siting, design, installation, or maintenance is a major source of NPS pollution.

### Reducing Atmospheric Deposition Loads

EPA initiated a pilot project in FY 1999 to explore inclusion of atmospheric sources of pollution in TMDLs. States will use the TMDL allocation process as a new tool to reduce pollution from these sources. Additionally, EPA added coastal atmospheric deposition monitoring sites for mercury and nitrogen to the nationwide network to improve the understanding of deposition on water quality; supported monitoring efforts, including the Great Lakes Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network, which monitors deposition of toxic pollutants in the Great Lakes Region; and began a national modeling effort to collect and distribute high-quality deposition data for six pollutants.

### Research Contributions

*In FY 1999, EPA continued efforts to deliver support tools such as watershed models, which enable resource planners to select consistent and appropriate watershed management solutions and alternatives as well as less costly wet weather flow technologies. EPA is making progress toward this*

*goal, which it expects to reach in 2003 (APG 18).* Specifically, EPA is working to integrate its Storm Water Management Model (SWMM) with the geographic information system compatible with the Better Assessment Science Integrating Point and Non-Point Sources (BASINS) model. EPA's SWMM has become the fundamental program for estimating urban storm water and sewer design. EPA uses BASINS to develop TMDL estimates; this integration will allow the Agency to factor urban geographic information into watershed management decisions. These decision support tools will enable community-based water resource planners to select consistent, appropriate watershed management solutions to reduce the cost and increase the effectiveness of wet weather flow abatement facilities.

## PROGRAM EVALUATION

EPA completed a program evaluation of the National Estuary Programs (NEPs) in FY 1999. The key objective was to assess the effectiveness of the NEP approach in managing the nation's estuaries and to identify program elements that could serve as successful management tools for other community-based environmental protection efforts. Major findings include the following: (a) the NEP approach improves the management of estuaries and their resources by integrating Federal, State, and local management efforts, enabling citizen participation and public involvement; and (b) EPA can improve program success by encouraging more local funding for implementation and by improving the structure for measuring environmental progress. In addition, EPA conducts a biennial review of each NEP implementing an approved plan to ensure adequate progress and to identify valuable information to be shared with other watersheds.

## CONCLUSIONS AND CHALLENGES

EPA, States, Tribes, and local providers will strive to address the burden of implementing new drinking water regulations and guidance, including those focusing on microbials, DBPs, arsenic, radon, monitoring for unregulated contaminants, consumer confidence reports, small systems, and operator certification. The sheer number of requirements

strains State capacity, meaning a redoubled effort is key to the achievement of the goal of safe drinking water.

The Agency is concerned about long-standing impairments to aquatic systems (such as damage to fish habitat, loss of wetlands that are nurseries of aquatic life, and stream corridor degradation) that have become more apparent as the Agency and its partners move to address problems on a watershed basis. Management actions and investments targeted at in-stream and watershed-scale restoration are required to solve these types of impairments. As States develop implementation plans for their impaired waters over the next 15 years, many will need to include watershed restoration activities in order to meet Clean Water Act goals.

EPA will work to foster a national commitment to preventing non-point source pollution. Often the governmental entity responsible for preventing NPS pollution is not the traditional water quality agency, but rather a natural resource agency with a mission broader than pollution control. In many cases, the responsibility for preventing and abating NPS pollution falls to individual citizens. EPA, in partnership with other Federal and State agencies and Tribes, needs to intensify efforts to reduce NPS pollution and provide the information and financial incentives citizens need.

As EPA continues its progress toward the goal of clean and safe water, the Agency faces the key challenges of improving performance measurement to reflect outcomes and improving the ability to link annual program actions to long-term environmental outcomes. EPA will strive to increase the proportion of annual performance goals and measures that support environmental outcomes to make the connection between EPA's efforts and the environmental results achieved. The Agency will work to improve environmental information through existing and new monitoring and assessment strategies designed to fill data gaps and increase the understanding of watershed health. EPA also will strive to improve its efforts to provide sound data on the quality of the drinking water supply and to modernize the Safe Drinking Water Information System.

Every year different organizations and consumer-oriented journals conduct studies of what Americans rank as high priority items for ensuring a good quality of life. Clean and safe water has consistently placed in the top five areas of greatest importance. EPA, the principal Federal agency for regulating and protecting the waters of the United States, will continually strive to design, develop, and carry out programs to strengthen Americans' confidence in their water resources. Success depends on concentration, commitment, and cooperation toward finding the best solutions to ensure clean and safe water for the nation.

## **KEY MILESTONES FOR THE FUTURE**

To accomplish the goal of Clean and Safe Water, EPA will continue to develop protective standards on a strong scientific foundation. The following will form the basis for updated point source permits and prevent increased pollutant loadings to America's rivers:

- By the close of 2002, EPA will issue effluent guidelines and nutrient criteria and will partner with States and Tribes to set water quality standards.
- By FY 2002, EPA and its partners will complete the establishment of a significant number of TMDLs for the most at-risk waters.

To further reduce wet weather pollution, EPA will:

- Work with States to issue additional guidance and ensure effective implementation of the CSO Policy, existing Storm Water rules, and new Storm Water Phase II rules so that by the end of FY 2002, Sanitary Sewer Overflow regulations will be in place.
- Review the effectiveness of States' revised non-point source plans and through the NEP, preserve, restore, and/or create 50,000 acres of habitat nationwide.

Public health protection is the cornerstone of the drinking water and fish and beach advisory programs. The Agency will support States and

Tribes in ensuring timely implementation of the following requirements:

- By 2001, EPA will issue drinking water regulations to limit arsenic and radionuclides in drinking water and to further improve treatment of surface waters and groundwater that face risk of microbial contamination.
- Through authorities under the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act, EPA also will propose to strengthen controls on sources of mercury and other toxics impacting fish.
- Finally, by 2003, EPA will work with all States to adopt beach water quality standards.

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# Key Contacts

*Section 9*

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