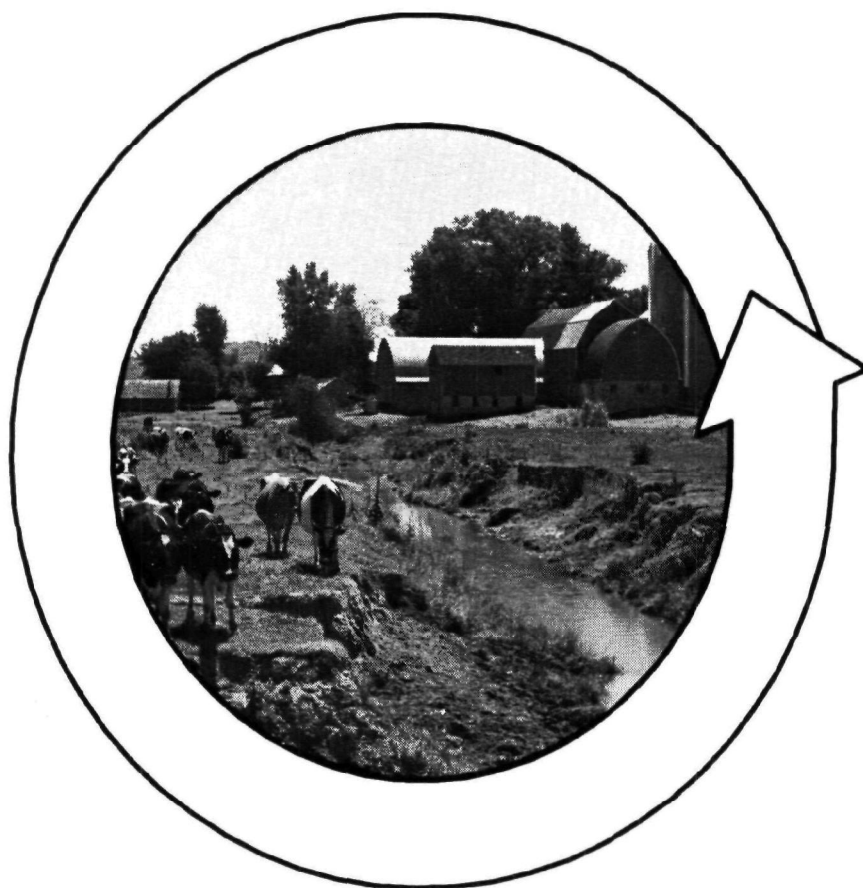

INTEGRATING EPA'S AGRICULTURE AND WATER GRANT PROGRAMS

*A Comparison of 16 Programs that Protect
the Water Resource From Agricultural Contamination*



United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs
H7506-C

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Abbreviations

Programs and Strategies

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|
| 1. | CSGWPP | -- Comprehensive Ground Water Protection Program |
| 2. | WHP | -- Wellhead Protection Program |
| 3. | PSMP | -- Pesticides State Management Plan Program |
| 4. | Class V UIC | -- Class V (Agriculture Drainage Wells) Underground Injection Control Program |
| 5. | NPS | -- Nonpoint Source Program |
| 6. | CNPS | -- Coastal Nonpoint Source Program |
| 7. | PWS | -- Public Water Supply Program |
| 8. | NCW | -- Near Coastal Waters Program |
| 9. | NEP | -- National Estuary Program |
| 10. | CBP | -- Chesapeake Bay Program |
| 11. | SWPP | -- State Wetlands Protection Program |
| 12. | CLP | -- Clean Lakes Program |
| 13. | NPDES | -- National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (specifically the Feedlot Program under NPDES) |
| 14. | CWA §106 | -- Clean Water Act Section 106 Program |
| 15. | APPS | -- Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy |
| 16. | NAP | -- Nitrogen Action Plan |

Statutes

- | | |
|--------|--|
| CWA | -- Clean Water Act |
| CZMA | -- Coastal Zone Management Act |
| CZARA | -- Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments |
| FIFRA | -- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act |
| SDWA | -- Safe Drinking Water Act |
| RCRA | -- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| CERCLA | -- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |

EPA Program Offices

OPPTS	-- Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances
OGWDW	-- Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
OWEC	-- Office of Wastewater Enforcement Compliance
OW	-- Office of Water
OWOW	-- Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds

Other Federal Agencies

NOAA	-- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
SCS	-- Soil Conservation Service
USDA	-- U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	-- U.S. Geologic Survey

Other Abbreviations

MCL	-- Maximum Contaminant Level
BMP	-- Best Management Practice
MOU	-- Memorandum of Understanding

Chapter 1

Introduction and Recommendations for Using This Report

Chapter 1 provides background information on EPA's Agriculture and Water Integration Project, including the purpose of the project and the progress of the Agriculture and Water Integration Work Group. This chapter also provides recommendations to federal and State staff for using this report and lists the programs and strategies that were included in the project.

I. Background

Under various statutory authorities, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for carrying out a number of programs that address the problem of *agricultural* contamination of the water resource -- e.g. the Pesticides and Ground Water Strategy, the Nonpoint Source Program, the National Estuary Program, and the Clean Water Act Section 106 Program. Many of these programs are implemented on the State level, are funded in part by EPA grants, and contain similar goals and requirements.

In June 1991, senior managers in the Agency's Office of Water (OW) and Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) met to discuss the problems on both the federal and State level that have resulted from a lack of coordination of these programs. For example, while the programs are very similar in nature (e.g. they all focus on preventing or addressing contamination of the water resource), they are authorized under a variety of statutes and run by five different offices within the Agency. As a result, the potential exists for duplication of effort on all levels of government and for inefficient use of federal and State resources.

To address these problems, a staff work group was formed of over 20 representatives from eight EPA Headquarters and Regional offices to inventory all of the Agency's programs and strategies that address the problem of agricultural contamination of the water resource, and to develop recommendations for coordinating and integrating activities in the EPA grant process. The specific charge given to the work group was to:

- Conduct an inventory of all of the Agency's programs and strategies that protect the water resource from contamination by agricultural practices;
- Compare the basic approaches and major components of each program and strategy;

- Identify the similarities and overlaps among programs and strategies, as well as the areas where they differ in their approach to protecting the water resource; and
- Develop recommendations for increasing coordination of the programs and strategies and their grant guidances.

In a separate but related action, EPA Regional Offices IX and X agreed to poll all 10 Regional Offices on existing coordination of agricultural activities. The results of this survey are summarized in Chapter 3 and the complete report on the survey can be found in Appendix C.

The Agriculture and Water Integration Work Group met several times over the summer and fall of 1991 and compiled detailed information on 16 EPA agriculture and water programs affecting States. Over the winter and spring of 1992, briefings were held for the Division Directors and Office Directors that provided oversight for the project. The final products and recommendations of the work group are provided in the chapters and appendices of this report.

II. Purpose of This Report and Recommendations for Using It

"Integrating EPA's Agriculture and Water Programs: A Comparison of 16 Programs that Protect the Water Resource From Agricultural Contamination" is a compilation of the various products developed by the EPA Agriculture and Water Work Group. They are intended to provide a comprehensive summary and comparison of 16 EPA programs and strategies relating to agricultural activities and water resources. Although the report is not meant to replace statutes, regulations, programmatic guidance, or grant guidance as the authoritative sources of EPA requirements and policies for each program, it is intended to serve as a compendium of the general goals, requirements, and benefits of these programs for Headquarters, Regional, and State staff who work on agriculture and water programs. The detailed *program fact sheets and comparison matrices in Appendices A and B* may be the most useful part of the report to federal and State staff because they represent the only detailed and comprehensive resource to date on all 16 programs and strategies.

Clearly, more work needs to be done at EPA across programs to achieve common goals such as protecting the water resource from agricultural contamination. This report, however, is intended to be used as a starting point for federal and State-level staff in identifying coordination and integration opportunities across EPA programs for increased efficiency and effectiveness in protecting water resources from agricultural pollution. The material presented in this report will be especially helpful in:

- Coordinating EPA grant programs on the federal and State levels; and

- Developing future federal and State strategies and policies for protecting the water resource from agricultural contamination.

Coordinating EPA Grant Programs -- Questions to Consider:

Since this project's inception, one of its main objectives has been to assist EPA staff who make decisions on grant awards to States. The information presented in this report can assist federal and State officials in coordinating and integrating activities at the State level and in better leveraging grant dollars to most effectively address their agricultural contamination problems.

EPA staff can use the report to ensure that EPA and State efforts are not duplicative or at cross purposes. The report identifies programs that provide similar grants and support related protection efforts. Staff can check with other program offices that address similar contamination sources and water bodies to ensure that EPA is not funding a State activity that is also being funded by another EPA program office. On the other hand, EPA staff also can use the report to check whether a program is funding an activity that is in conflict with other EPA program requirements or funding sources. Elimination of duplication and of efforts at cross purposes with each other will assist EPA and the States in using existing limited resources in the most effective and efficient way possible.

The following questions should provide a useful starting point for EPA staff as they use this report to coordinate EPA grant programs and work with States on preventing and addressing agricultural contamination of ground and surface water:

- ✓ Are the States conducting the same or similar activities under a different EPA program, and if so, are both programs providing funds for that activity?
- ✓ Do any of the States' specific activities conflict with goals another program is trying to achieve? Will EPA be funding an activity that actually conflicts with another program's goals and objectives?
- ✓ Have the States thought through how they are going to coordinate all of the agricultural activities in their water-related programs? Are they using common program elements in a mutually supporting way? Have the States chosen the right mix of EPA support from the 16 programs described in the report to address agricultural and water problems in the most effective way?
- ✓ Finally, how can EPA (at both the Headquarters and Regional level) more effectively integrate its grant programs and/or guidances to support the States' efforts to address agricultural and water problems?

Developing Strategies and Policy:

EPA and the States will benefit from using this report to develop and coordinate future programmatic guidance as well as agency-wide strategies and policies.

- **EPA Headquarters:** EPA program office staff may find the report a useful starting point when looking broadly across programs and coordinating the development of guidance documents as well as major policy decisions. The report may be useful in determining where gaps in protection exist and where the focus of existing efforts ought to be.
- **EPA Regional Offices:** Regional staff can use the report to coordinate and integrate the activities of similar programs. The report could also be used to develop Regional guidance to ensure the coordination of grants and other activities to better protect water resources from agriculture-related pollution sources.
- **States:** States can use the report to ensure that existing and future activities move forward in a mutually supporting way. States may also find the report useful in developing programs, choosing the right mix of EPA grants and other support for addressing agricultural contamination of water resources, and coordinating schedules for developing and submitting grant applications to EPA.

III. Organization of the Report

This report is a compilation of the materials developed and insights gained by the Agriculture and Water Integration Work Group since it first met in 1991. The report is organized into the following chapters and appendices:

Chapter 2 -- Sixteen EPA Agriculture and Water Programs and Strategies: Presents and compares general information on the programs, such as the program goals and the waters targeted for protection, as well as the review and approval processes for the 16 programs. It provides a sense of the range of approaches taken and the various stages of development and implementation of all the programs. In addition, it provides a brief summary of the similarities and differences among programs.

Chapter 3 -- Regional Coordination Activities and EPA's Future Integration Plans: Summarizes the Regional Coordination Survey conducted by Regions IX and X and outlines EPA's future plans to further integrate and coordinate agriculture and water programs.

Appendix A -- Program Fact Sheets: Contains an executive summary and 16 two-page fact sheets on each of the programs, with detailed information on the general

approach taken (e.g. goal of the program, risks addressed, priorities for achieving the goal, mandatory or voluntary, etc.) and the review and approval process (EPA Headquarters and Regional roles, State agencies involved, program status, how grants can be used, review schedule, etc.).

Appendix B -- Comparison Matrices: Compares the information collected in the fact sheets across all programs in three sets of matrices. The first matrix covers general goals and approaches; the second covers the review and approval processes; and the third covers the components of a program that EPA requires States to develop to receive grants.

Appendix C -- Regional Coordination Survey: Contains the results from the Water/Pesticides and Toxics Regional Coordination Survey that was conducted by EPA Regions IX and X.

Appendix D -- EPA Work Group Members: Lists the Agency staff who participated on the Agriculture and Water Integration Work Group and assisted in developing this report.

Appendix E -- Regional EPA Offices with Responsibility for Agriculture and Water Programs: Lists the addresses and phone numbers of the EPA Regional Offices with responsibility for carrying out the 16 programs.

IV. Programs and Strategies Covered

The table presented on the next two pages provides a brief overview of the 16 programs and strategies covered in the project and described in this report. The programs and strategies are:

Ground Water Programs

1. Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program
2. Wellhead Protection Program
3. Pesticides State Management Plans
4. Class V (Agriculture Drainage Wells) Underground Injection Control Program

Ground Water & Surface Water Programs

5. Nonpoint Source Program
6. Coastal Nonpoint Source Program
7. Public Water Supply Program

Surface Water Programs

8. Near Coastal Waters
9. National Estuary Program
10. Chesapeake Bay Program
11. State Wetlands Protection Grant Program
12. Clean Lakes Program
13. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Program
14. Clean Water Act Section 106 Program

Strategies

15. Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy
16. Nitrogen Action Plan

EPA Agriculture and Water Programs and Strategies

GROUND WATER PROGRAMS		
Program & Authority	Summary of Program	Agriculture-Related Activities
(1) Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program (CSGWPP) (CWA, SDWA, FIFRA, CERCLA, & RCRA)	States develop and implement CSGWPPs, which address all sources of ground water contamination, in priority fashion, using federal, State, and local authorities.	Provides framework for coordinating all Agency ground water programs, including Pesticide SMPs. To receive EPA concurrence, States will have to set priorities for addressing all sources of contamination, including agricultural sources.
(2) Wellhead Protection Program (WHP) (SDWA §1428)	States develop and implement land-use controls and other preventive measures for all sources of contamination within wellhead protection areas.	Promotes BMPs and other controls of agricultural sources of contamination. Assisted SCS's Rural Well Protection Project.
(3) Pesticides State Management Plan (PSMP) (FIFRA)	For specified pesticides, States develop and implement SMPs, which establish management practices that allow use of the pesticide while protecting the ground water.	Promotes management of pesticide use based on State's unique hydrological and agricultural characteristics. Agency is providing technical assistance on assessment, monitoring, prevention and response components of SMPs.
(4) UIC Program: Class V Wells (Class V UIC) (Ag Drainage Wells) (SDWA §1421-1426)	Affords protection of all underground sources of drinking water from contamination by well operations. States may obtain primacy to implement the program.	Through a rule-making process (currently underway), agricultural drainage wells will be addressed by a series of agricultural BMPs incorporated in CSGWPPs.
GROUND WATER AND SURFACE WATER PROGRAMS		
Program & Authority	Summary of Program	Agriculture-Related Activities
(5) Nonpoint Source Program (NPS) (CWA §319)	Grant program which provides annual grants to States to address NPS pollution. Grant requirements are flexible, so States can address NPS problems in a prioritized fashion.	To date, agriculture-related activities have received the most funding. Activities include assistance to farmers, education on farming practices to protect water quality and drinking water quality, and cost sharing for BMPs.
(6) Coastal Nonpoint Source Program (CNPS) (CZARA)	Development of State programs to insure implementation of NPS management measures to restore and protect coastal waters.	Addresses erosion/sediment control, animal facility management, pesticide/nutrient management, grazing management, and irrigation management.
(7) Public Water Supply Program (PWS) (SDWA)	States or EPA enforce drinking water standards (MCLs) at the tap. Systems can use a combination of prevention and treatment to meet MCLs	MCLs have been promulgated for 25 pesticides and nitrogen compounds. Interest in agricultural activities focuses upon MCL compliance and vulnerability assessment.

SURFACE WATER PROGRAMS		
Program & Authority	Summary of Program	Agriculture-Related Activities
(8) Near Coastal Waters Program (NCW)	Begun as Agency Initiative aimed at maintaining and enhancing NCW quality. Currently implemented through Regional NCW strategies and yearly work plans which are supported by grants from Headquarters.	Does not have specific agricultural priorities. Activities addressing agricultural sources can be included in Regional NCW strategies, and can include technical assistance, public outreach, etc.
(9) National Estuary Program (NEP) (CWA §320)	For estuaries of national significance, States develop and implement Compliance Conservation Management Plans (CCMPs) with Headquarters supplying technical and financial assistance.	Agricultural activities may be identified in individual CCMPs.
(10) Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) (CWA §117)	Region III and the Bay States work together to implement projects which will protect, restore, and enhance the Bay.	Grants are available for direct financial assistance to farmers for BMPs.
(11) State Wetlands Protection Grant Program (SWPP) (CWA §104(b))	Program provides grants to support the development of State Wetlands Protection Programs.	Agriculture is not identified as a specific priority; however, agriculture-related activities may be part of State Wetlands Conservation Plans.
(12) Clean Lakes Program (CLP) (CWA §314)	Provides assistance to conduct lake restoration, protection, and assessments.	Does not specifically require agricultural activities; however, grant funds can be used to implement agricultural BMPs in lake watersheds.
(13) NPDES Program (NPDES) (CWA §402) (40 CFR 122.23)	Focuses on developing and implementing NPDES permitting program.	Developing a guidance to expand the focus of feedlots permits to BMPs for land application, manure storage, and composting.
(14) Clean Water Act §106 Surface Water Program (CWA §106)	Provides base program funding support for a variety of State water quality management activities.	Grants support some agriculture-related activities, such as monitoring surveys, printing of publications, and ADP support.
STRATEGIES		
Program & Authority	Summary of Program	Agriculture-Related Activities
(15) Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy (APPS)	Product of EPA strategic planning that will set targets and monitor success in achieving agricultural pollution prevention goals.	Based on national commitment to integrate existing programs addressing agriculture-related pollution.
(16) Nitrogen Action Plan (NAP)	Product of EPA strategic planning that coordinates a number of EPA offices to protect ground and surface water from all sources of contamination by nitrogen compounds through pollution prevention.	Focuses on reducing fertilizer use and better controlling runoff and infiltration from livestock operations. Activities include technical assistance, education, enforcement, and research. Nitrate contamination of public and private drinking water supplies is also a major focus.

Chapter 2

Summary of 16 EPA Programs and Strategies

Chapter 2 summarizes and compares specific program elements, such as the program goals and the waters targeted for protection, as well as the review and approval process for State submittals for the 16 programs and strategies comprising this project. The chapter also presents the range of regulatory and non-regulatory approaches and the various stages of development and implementation of all the programs.

This chapter consists of three sections. The first section, "General Overview of Programs and Strategies," provides a description of the general goals as well as the regulatory or non-regulatory approaches used by the programs to protect waters from agricultural pollution. The second section, "Review and Approval Process," discusses the review process for State submittals for EPA grants under each of the 16 programs. Finally, the third section provides the reader with a summary of the similarities and differences of the programs and strategies.

I. General Overview of Programs and Strategies

This section provides general information concerning the following program elements for each program and strategy included in this project:

- A. Statutory authority;
- B. State participation in development and implementation of the programs;
- C. General goals and objectives;
- D. Agricultural activities and priorities; and
- E. State flexibility in addressing program requirements.

Additional detailed information on each program can be found in Appendix A and Appendix B.

A. Statutory Authorities

The statutory authorities under which the 16 Agriculture and Water programs and strategies operate determine, to a large extent, the characteristics of the various programs, particularly in the review and approval process for awarding EPA grants. There are three generally defined types of programs:

- (1) Those programs that operate under direct statutory authority;
- (2) EPA policy approaches and strategies; and
- (3) Programs that focus on specific geographic areas.

The statutory authority of the programs generally determines how each functions. Programs with clear, well defined statutory authority tend to be relatively prescriptive in terms of required participation, sanctions, and program requirements. Programs that are the result of strategic initiatives tend to provide greater flexibility to the State.

- Ten of the programs derive authority from two statutes: the Clean Water Act (7 programs) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (3 programs). One program derives regulatory authority from the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and one derives its authority from the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990.
- Eleven programs have direct statutory authority. They are the Wellhead Protection Program, Class V UIC Program, NPS Program, Coastal NPS Program, Public Water Supply Program, National Estuary Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, Clean Lakes Program, CWA §106 Program, and NPDES Program.
- Five programs are not directly authorized under a specific statutory authority but have been developed through an EPA strategic planning process. They are the Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program approach, Pesticides SMP Program (although FIFRA provides authority to regulate the use of pesticides), Near Coastal Waters Program, Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy, and Nitrogen Action Plan. The Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program was developed by a high-level EPA Ground Water Task Force. The Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy, and Nitrogen Action Plan rely on the coordination of several programs.

B. State Participation

In general, programs that have direct statutory authority are more likely to be mandatory State programs than programs that derive authority from several statutes, or strategic initiatives, which generally encourage voluntary State participation. In addition, statutorily authorized programs tend to impose stiff sanctions for non-participation.

- Two of the programs encourage participation in exchange for State primacy and grant funds (Class V UIC Program and Public Water Supply Program). The result of non-participation is administration of the program by the EPA Regional Office and a loss of grant funding.

- Ten of the programs are voluntary, with non-participation resulting in decreased or total loss of grant funding only (Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Wellhead Protection Program, NPS Program, Coastal NPS Program, Near Coastal Waters Program, National Estuary Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, Clean Lakes Program, and CWA §106 Program).
- Non-participation in the Pesticides SMP Program, also a voluntary program, results in cancellation of the particular pesticide in the State.
- In the case of the NPDES Program, no action is taken for non-participation.
- Non-participation in the Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy may result in loss of funding, and varying sanctions across programs result from non-participation in the Nitrogen Action Plan.

C. General Program Goals and Priorities

The goals of the various programs are generally consistent. Each of the programs attempts to prevent and mitigate the impacts of pollution on water resources (ground water, drinking water, surface water, lakes, bays, estuaries, etc.). The goals of programs that operate under broad statutory authority generally include protection of water resources, pollution prevention, and restoration of water resources. The goals of region-specific programs focus on distinct geographical areas (e.g., Chesapeake Bay, lakes, estuaries, near coastal waters).

The programs' priorities vary considerably depending on their focus and goals. Specific programmatic priorities tend to be broadly defined and encompass a wide range of activities. In spite of this, four priority activities are identified by many programs.

- Nine programs have identified **technical assistance** as a programmatic priority (Wellhead Protection Program, Pesticides SMP Program, NPS Program, Coastal NPS Program, Public Water Supply Program, National Estuary, Chesapeake Bay Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, and Clean Lakes Program).
- For five programs, the **development of guidance** for States is a major priority (Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Pesticides SMP Program, Wellhead Protection Program, Coastal NPS Program, and Near Coastal Waters Program).
- Four programs identified **outreach** efforts to affected parties as a programmatic priority (Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Wellhead Protection Program, NPS Program, and National Estuary Program).

- Eight programs indicated that supporting States in **program implementation** is a major priority (Pesticides SMP Program, Class V UIC Program, NPS Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, NPDES Program, and CWA §106 Program and Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy).
- **Program definition** is currently a major priority for the Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program and the Nitrogen Action Plan.

D. Agricultural Activities and Priorities

Agriculture-related priorities and projects identified by each of the programs are listed below:

- The Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program will address all potential sources of contamination of ground water resources, including all agricultural sources. The Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water is currently coordinating with the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the Extension Service, as well as with other EPA offices (i.e., OPP, OPA, OWOW), in managing the Farmstead Assessment System project.
- The WHP Program promotes best management practices and other controls for agricultural sources of contamination, and assists the Soil Conservation Service in the Rural Well Protection Project.
- The Pesticides SMP Program addresses agricultural use of pesticides and provides technical and financial assistance to States for developing plans covering 12 basic components.
- The Class V UIC Program funds demonstration research projects and has sponsored a forum on best management practices for agricultural drainage wells.
- Agriculture-related NPS activities receive the bulk of the EPA grant funding in the NPS Program. State funded activities include support for technical assistance, educational programs, enforcement mechanisms, and cost-share assistance for demonstration projects related to agricultural contamination of the water resource.
- The Coastal NPS Program addresses agricultural nonpoint sources as well as urban, silvicultural, and other nonpoint sources.

- The Public Water Supply Program provides technical assistance and training to public water supply systems to remove pesticides from drinking water; and recently promulgated 25 pesticide maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).
- The Near Coastal Waters Program coordinates agriculture-related technical assistance activities, public outreach, and data and information management.
- In the National Estuary Program, EPA's Oceans and Coastal Protection Division (OCPD) is currently working with the Soil Conservation Service to improve coordination and to provide technical assistance to the Estuary Program's various Management Conferences.
- The Chesapeake Bay Program provides a significant amount of financial assistance to farmers for installing agricultural best management practices in the Bay States. The Program also provides technical assistance, public outreach, research and modeling, and reporting and data management.
- The State Wetlands Protection Program addresses agricultural sources of contamination or degradation of wetlands and watersheds.
- The Clean Lakes Program provides technical and financial support for installing agricultural best management practices in selected watersheds where agricultural activities are contributing to a lake's water pollution problems.
- The NPDES Program includes the development of guidances and expansion of permits to best management practices for feedlots as priority activities, but reported that currently there are minimal program activities.
- The CWA Section 106 Program supplements the Nonpoint Source Program funding for some agriculture-related activities.
- The Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy identifies pollution prevention practices that will protect against contamination of water from cropping, grazing, and confined feeding activities while assuring the economic viability of food and fiber production.
- The Nitrogen Action Plan focuses on reducing fertilizer use and better controlling runoff and infiltration from livestock operations.

Many of the Agriculture and Water Programs use technology transfer and public outreach to prevent and mitigate the impact of agricultural pollution on water resources.

In some cases, emphasis is placed on technology transfer of best management practices (BMPs) for agriculture drainage wells or feedlots. In other programs, outreach efforts occur in the form of guidance, training, and public education. Some programs also provide cost sharing and support for technical assistance for installation of agricultural BMPs.

E. State Flexibility in Addressing Program Requirements

The State role in setting priorities and the degree of flexibility in determining program components varies among the programs. The State role does not necessarily depend on the program's statutory authority.

- Eight programs provide States with a **high degree** of flexibility in addressing program components. They are the Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Wellhead Protection Program, Pesticides SMP Program, Nonpoint Source Program, NEP, Clean Lakes Program, and CWA §106 Program and the Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy.
- Four programs allow States to play a **moderate role** in the determination of program priorities. (Coastal NPS Program, Near Coastal Waters Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, and NPDES Program)
- The Public Water Supply Program provides a **low degree** of flexibility in addressing program components, and the Chesapeake Bay Program reported no flexibility.
- Two programs reported that **State flexibility has yet to be determined**. (Class V UIC Program and Nitrogen Action Plan).

II. Review and Approval Process for Awarding EPA Grants

Many of the programs and strategies provide grants to States for addressing programmatic priorities or provide primacy to States to implement the program with EPA's assistance. The review and approval processes largely depend on the statutory and regulatory authority of the program. For instance, programs with direct statutory authority that encourage States to gain primacy tend to be more structured with a defined review and approval process, while the EPA-developed strategies tend to have a less definitive review and approval process. This section describes the review and approval procedures for State submittals under each of the programs or strategies. This section includes information concerning the following aspects of the review and approval process for each program and strategy:

- A. EPA's organizational structure for implementing the program;
- B. Program status at the federal and State level;
- C. State activities supported by EPA grant funds;
- D. Program review schedules;
- E. Program review processes;
- F. Process for Reviewing grant applications and making a final determination;
- G. Process for providing EPA feedback to the States;
- H. Grant awards decision criteria; and
- I. EPA oversight and program evaluation.

Additional information on each program can be found in Appendix A. Appendix B provides concise comparison matrices on the 16 programs.

A. EPA's Organizational Structure for Implementing the Programs

Within EPA, the Office of Water is primarily responsible for the implementation and development of the majority of programs that protect ground water and surface water.

- Fourteen of the programs are administered by the Office of Water in the following offices: the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW), the Office of Wastewater Enforcement and Compliance (OWEC), and the Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds (OWOW).
- The Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS), implements one program, Pesticides SMPs.
- Region III administers the Chesapeake Bay Program.

There is also federal agency cooperation in several programs among EPA, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and other agencies.

- The USDA and USGS play a role in working with States in the Pesticides SMP Program, Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, NPS Program, Coastal NPS Program, and Clean Lakes Programs.
- NOAA co-administers one program with EPA, the Coastal NPS Program.

Regional Offices are highly involved in working with the States in the review and approval process. In many instances, the Regions review and approve State programs as well as make determinations on grant awards. For some programs, EPA Headquarters is involved in the review process and the final determination. The Regions tend primarily to be responsible for the evaluation of State programs, while some oversight occurs at the Headquarters level. Regions sometime take the initiative to develop a specific solution to agricultural problems (i.e. Region VII has addressed the problem of atrazine in the Southwest).

The specific State agencies involved in implementing the programs vary from State to State. In general, the States' water quality, environmental, agriculture, natural resources, and/or health departments tend to be involved, with several agencies sharing responsibility for program development and implementation.

B. Program Status at the Federal and State Level

The status of State programs provides a useful method of analyzing the 16 State programs. At the federal level, program status varies from initial policy development to full implementation.

- At the federal level, eight programs are in the full implementation phase. These programs include the Wellhead Protection Program, NPS Program, Public Water Supply Program, National Estuary Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, Clean Lakes Program, NPDES Program, and CWA Section 106 Program. Of those eight, five are in the "advanced" phase of implementation. Federal guidance, regulations, and technical assistance are available for these programs. Presently, EPA is assisting States in gaining primacy in these programs. The National Estuary Program is in both the development and implementation phases. Presently, 17 Compliance Conservation Management Plans (CCMPs) are being developed under the NEP. The Puget Sound CCMP and the Buzzards Bay CCMP are in the implementation phase, while the remaining 15 CCMPs are still in the development phase.
- The remaining eight programs are at various stages along the planning and development phase at the federal level. For the Pesticides SMP, Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Coastal NPS Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, and Near Coastal Waters Program, policy development and guidance development is still occurring. The Class V UIC Program is currently developing regulations and guidance to address agricultural drainage wells. The Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy and the Nitrogen Action Plan are still in the planning phase of development.

A sign of program status tends to be the availability of program regulations and guidance:

- Presently, nine programs have either regulations or guidance available for State program development. These programs include the Wellhead Protection Program, NPS Program, Public Water Supply Program, National Estuary Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, Clean Lakes Program, CWA §106 Program, and NPDES Program.
- Guidance and regulations are in the development phase or under consideration for seven programs. They are the Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Pesticides SMP Program, Class V UIC Program, Coastal NPS Program, and the Near Coastal Waters Program and the Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy and Nitrogen Action Plan.

Program status at the State level parallels program status at the federal level. In ten programs a majority of States have achieved primacy or are working toward primacy.

- Wellhead Protection Program -- 20 approved State programs;
- Class V UIC Program -- 35 States have been granted primacy. However, there currently are no specific Class V UIC Programs;
- Nonpoint Source Program -- all States have approved NPS Assessments and Management Programs (in some cases only portions of State management programs have been approved);
- Public Water Supply Program -- 55 States and territories have been granted primacy;
- Near Coastal Waters Program -- five Regional strategies have been developed (Regions I, IV, VI, IX, and X), and three Regional strategies are being developed. In addition, in Region V, Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) continue to be developed and implemented and Lake-Wide Action Management Plans (LAMPs) are being developed for Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario;
- National Estuary Program -- Puget Sound and Buzzards Bay are implementing NEP's CCMPs. Another 15 CCMPs are under development;
- Chesapeake Bay Program -- fully implemented at the State level;

- Clean Lakes Program -- 44 authorized States, 1 territory, and 15 Native American Tribes participate;
- NPDES Program -- 39 approved State or territory NPDES programs; and
- CWA Section 106 Program -- all States receive grants each year.

The remaining six programs (the Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Pesticides SMP, Coastal NPS, and State Wetlands Protection Programs and the Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy and Nitrogen Action Plan) are not yet implemented at the State level.

C. State Activities Supported by EPA Grant Funds

In order to determine where programs can better complement each other, it is important to examine the types of program activities that each program funds.

- The Pesticides SMP Program provides funds for initial generic SMPs before pesticide-specific SMPs are required to continue the use of a pesticide.
- The Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program will target financial assistance through the CWA §106 Program and coordinate other EPA ground water-related grants to help promote the development of State ground water protection programs.
- Implementation grants for the Class V UIC Program are available to States that have accepted primacy; development grants are available to Indian tribes.
- The NPS Program provides financial assistance to implement NPS Programs and funds demonstration projects. In addition, Illinois used a portion of the State's FY'91 NPS Program funds to develop a generic SMP.
- The Near Coastal Waters Program funds development and implementation of projects consistent with Regional Strategies.
- The Public Water Supply Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, and Clean Lakes Program all provide funds for program implementation.
- The National Estuary Program provides five years of funding for development of CCMPs. The Program requires States to develop a funding strategy outlining options for implementation funding.

- Grants for the development of new or enhanced State Wetlands Protection Programs have been available since FY '91.
- NPDES grant funds are used for regulation of point source pollution sources, including agricultural feedlots affecting surface waters.
- CWA §106 grant funds may be used for overall administrative and program support for State water quality management programs.
- Grants to States for development of Coastal NPS Programs and the Wellhead Protection Programs are authorized but have not yet been funded by Congress.
- The uses of grants, if any, under the Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy and the Nitrogen Action Plan have not yet been determined.

All but two of the programs (CWA §106 and Public Water Supply Program) that receive funding have been funded for less than five years. Program funding, however, varies widely and no consistently applied factors determine funding among programs.

- Grant funding provided by each of the programs in FY92 ranges from \$4 million (Near Coastal Waters) to \$81.7 million (CWA §106).
- The total amount of grant dollars provided to States by all the programs in FY'92 was \$263 million, although not all was spent on agriculture.
- All of the Pesticides SMP grants (\$5 million), and 49.7% of the NPS Program grants (\$25 million in FY'91 -- FY'92 data are not yet available) directly support agricultural activities. However, most of the programs focus on threats to the water resource from many different sources of contamination, the other programs were unable to provide information on how much of their total grant funding was being used to support agricultural activities on the State level.
- Three programs reported that grant funding is not yet being provided by the Agency: the Wellhead Protection Program, the Agriculture Pollution Prevention Program and the Nitrogen Action Plan.

In eleven cases, programs require State matching funds (Pesticides SMP Program, Class V UIC Program, NPS Program, Coastal NPS Program, Public Water Supply Program, Near Coastal Water Program, National Estuary Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, Clean Lakes Program, CWA §106). The required match varies from 5 percent for the Near Coastal Water Program to between 50 and 70 percent for the CWA §106 Program.

D. Program Review Schedules

In general, the level of development of a program's review and approval process depends on its current program status on the federal level. For example, programs that have evolved beyond the planning and development phases into the implementation phase are more likely to have a clearly identified review schedule and review process.

- Of the eight programs in the implementation phase of program development, seven have formal review schedules. (Wellhead Protection Program, NPS Program, Public Water Supply Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, Clean Lakes Program, NPDES Program, and the CWA §106 Program.) The National Estuary Program has not yet established a schedule.
- Two of the review schedules of programs currently in the implementation phase vary State-by-State or by grant program. (Public Water Supply Program and Chesapeake Bay Program)
- The review schedule has not yet been determined for six of the programs in the development or planning phases. (Pesticides SMP Program, Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Class V UIC Program, Coastal NPS Program, Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy and Nitrogen Action Plan)
- The review schedule of two programs currently in the development phase will vary by Region (Near Coastal Waters Program and State Wetlands Protection Program).

E. Program Review Processes

To a lesser extent than with the review schedule, the more developed a program is, the more likely that it has a defined review process on some level.

- All eight programs currently in the implementation phase specify a review process. Four programs that are currently in the implementation phase have review processes that vary State-by-State (NPS Program, Public Water Supply Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, and CWA §106 Program). The review process for the National Estuary Program includes reviewing annual workplans. After the five-year development phase, the States are on their own to implement their CCMPs.

- The review processes of six programs that are in the development or planning phase have yet to be finalized (Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Pesticide SMP, Class V UIC Program, Coastal NPS Program, Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy and Nitrogen Action Plan).
- The review processes for the Near Coastal Waters and State Wetlands Protection Programs vary by EPA Region.

F. Reviewing Grant Applications and Making a Final Determination

In most cases, the Regions conduct program reviews. Similarly, Regions generally provide final program approval, with or without concurrence from Headquarters.

- The lead program reviewer for eleven programs is the EPA Regional Office (Pesticides SMP Program, Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Wellhead Protection Program, Class V UIC Program, Public Water Supply Program, Nonpoint Source Program, National Estuary Program, Clean Lakes, NPDES Program, and CWA §106 Program and the Nitrogen Action Plan). Of these programs, five require EPA Headquarters' concurrence in at least the initial program approval determinations (Wellhead Protection Program, Class V UIC Program, National Estuary Program, Clean Lakes Program, and NPDES Program).
- The Near Coastal Waters Program and the State Wetlands Protection Program require EPA Headquarters review.
- The Coastal NPS Program will be reviewed by EPA Regions and possibly EPA Headquarters, but this is not decided as yet. In addition, the Coastal NPS Program requires NOAA review.
- The review process for the Chesapeake Bay Program varies depending on the grant program involved.
- The process for making the final determination has yet to be developed for the Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy.

G. Process for Providing EPA Feedback to the States

In general, the process for EPA to provide feedback to the States is not well defined.

- In nine of the programs, Regions provide some sort of feedback to the States (Pesticides SMP Program, Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Wellhead Protection Program, NPS Program,

Public Water Supply Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, Clean Lakes Program, NPDES Program, and CWA §106 Program). For the WHP Program and the NPS Program, Regions provide States with written as well as oral comments. In addition, for the NPS Program in some cases, Regions hold negotiation sessions with States. Feedback will occur during negotiation of the Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program multiyear program plan and during negotiation of yearly action plans between Regions and the States. Feedback in the Pesticides SMP Program will occur during the initial review of Generic and Pesticide Specific SMPs and during the SMP updating process.

- The feedback process for the Chesapeake Bay Program varies by State.
- Feedback in the National Estuary Program is ongoing during the development of CCMPs.
- Four of the programs do not yet have a defined feedback process. (Coastal NPS Program, Near Coastal Waters Program, Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy, and Nitrogen Action Plan).
- While feedback procedures are defined for the general UIC Program, specifically procedures for Class V wells are still being developed.

H. Grant Awards Decision Criteria

The decision criteria used by EPA to award State grants vary considerably among the programs.

- Eight programs rely on a formula for determining grant amounts provided to States (Pesticides SMP Program, Class V UIC Program, NPS Program, Public Water Supply Program, Near Coastal Waters Program, Clean Lakes Program, NPDES Program, and CWA §106 Program).
- Progress towards developing and implementing the six strategic activities of a Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program will affect grant determinations.
- In five programs, the decision process for awarding EPA grants varies based on the grant or the project (Wellhead Protection Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, National Estuary Program, State Wetland Protection Program, and Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy).
- Two programs do not yet have a process for awarding grants (Coastal NPS Program and Nitrogen Action Plan).

I. EPA Oversight and Program Evaluation

Oversight and evaluation of State program implementation is generally the responsibility of the Regions. The exact form that oversight takes, however, varies across programs.

- Regions are responsible for oversight and program evaluation for the Pesticides SMP Program, NPS Program, Public Water Supply Program, Near Coastal Waters Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, and NPDES Program.
- Regions and EPA Headquarters review/approve workplans annually for the National Estuary Program and Coastal NPS Program. NOAA also reviews Coastal NPS plans.
- States submit quarterly tracking reports for the Public Water Supply Program and Chesapeake Bay Program, and periodic progress reports for the Class V UIC Program.
- Under the Clean Lakes Program, Regions and EPA Headquarters Clean Lakes Program staff conduct a technical peer review; maintain contact with the State; perform site visits; and review scheduled status reports.
- Under CWA §106 Program, Public Water Supply and UIC Programs, Regional Offices conduct written evaluations.
- Oversight procedures have not yet been fully developed for the Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Wellhead Protection Program, Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy, and Nitrogen Action Plan Programs/Strategies.

III. Summary of Similarities and Differences

The 16 EPA programs and strategies, identified by the Agriculture and Water Integration Project, provide States with a complex set of tools for addressing the impacts of agriculture on surface and ground waters. The integration of these tools, however, requires an understanding of their similarities and differences. This section provides a brief summary of the similarities and differences in terms of the following key elements of the 16 agriculture and water-related programs and strategies:

- Statutory Authorities and Goals;
- Priorities for Achieving Goals;

- Flexibility and State Participation;
- Review and Approval Processes;
- Level of Funding;
- Status of Programs and Strategies; and
- State Activities.

Statutory Authority and Goals

- ☞ The programs are authorized under four different statutes (CWA, FIFRA, SDWA, CZMA/CZARA);
- ☞ Two programs are mandatory -- i.e. EPA administers program if a State fails to (PWS, Class V UIC);
- ☞ Fourteen are voluntary (CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, NPS, CNPS, NCW, NEP, CBP, SWPP, CLP, NPDES, CWA §106, APPS, NAP);
- ☞ Four programs and strategies focus on ground water (CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, Class V UIC), five focus on ground water and surface water (NPS, CNPS, PWS, NAP, APPS), seven focus on surface water (NCW, NEP, CBP, CWA §106, CLP, SWPP, NPDES);
- ☞ Goals of the programs cover protection of water resources, pollution prevention, and restoration; and
- ☞ Four programs focus on distinct geographic areas (CNPS, NCW, NEP, CBP).

Key to Program Abbreviations

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1. CSGWPP | — | Comp. Ground-Water Protection Program |
| 2. WHP | — | Wellhead Protection Program |
| 3. PSMP | — | Pesticides State Management Plan Program |
| 4. Class V UIC | — | Class V UIC Program |
| 5. NPS | — | Nonpoint Source Program |
| 6. CNPS | — | Coastal Nonpoint Source Program |
| 7. PWS | — | Public Water Supply Program |
| 8. NCW | — | Near Coastal Waters Program |
| 9. NEP | — | National Estuary Program |
| 10. CBP | — | Chesapeake Bay Program |
| 11. SWPP | — | State Wetlands Protection Program |
| 12. CLP | — | Clean Lakes Program |
| 13. NPDES | — | NPDES — Feedlot Program |
| 14. CWA §106 | — | Clean Water Act Section 106 Program |
| 15. APPS | — | Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy |
| 16. NAP | — | Nitrate Action Plan |

Priorities for Achieving Goals

☞ Program priorities include:

- Technical Assistance (9 programs)
(WHP, PSMP, NPS, CNPS, PWS, NEP, CBP, SWPP, CLP);
- Guidance Development (5 programs)
(CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, CNPS, NCW);
- Outreach (4 programs)
(CSGWPP, WHP, NPS, NEP);
- Program Implementation (8 programs)
(PSMP, Class V UIC, NPS, CBP, SWPP, NPDES, CWA §106, APPS); and
- Program Definition (2 programs)
(CSGWPP, NAP).

Flexibility and State Participation

- ☞ Eight programs provide a high degree of flexibility to States in addressing program components (CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, NPS, NEP, CLP, CWA §106, APPS);
- ☞ Four programs allow moderate flexibility (CNPS, NCW, SWPP, NPDES); and
- ☞ Four programs provide limited flexibility, or are determining flexibility (PWS, CBP, Class V UIC, NAP).

Review and Approval Processes

- ☞ Fourteen programs are administered by OW, one by OPPTS (PSMP), one by Region III (CBP);
- ☞ USDA and USGS are involved in five programs (PSMP, CSGWPP, NPS, CNPS, CLP), NOAA in one (CNPS);
- ☞ Eight programs are in implementation phase, with most States receiving grants and holding primacy (WHP, NPS, PWS, NEP, CBP, CLP, NPDES, CWA §106); and

- ☞ Eight programs are in some stage of development on both the federal and State levels (PSMP, CSGWPP, CNPS, SWPP, NCW, Class V UIC, APPS, NAP).

Level of Funding

- ☞ Grant funding provided by each of the programs in FY'92 ranges from \$4 million (Near Coastal Waters) to \$81.7 million (CWA §106); and
- ☞ The total amount of grant dollars provided to States by all the programs in FY'92 was \$263 million, although not all was spent on agriculture.
- ☞ All of the Pesticides SMP grants (\$5 million), and 49.7 percent of the NPS Program grants (\$25 million in FY'91 -- FY'92 data are not yet available) directly support agricultural activities. However, because most of the programs focus on threats to the water resource from many different sources of contamination, the other programs were unable to provide information on how much of their total grant funding was being used to support agricultural activities on the State-level.

Status of Programs and Strategies

- ☞ All eight programs currently in the implementation phase specify a review process (WHP, NPS, PWS, NEP, CBP, CLP, NPDES, CWA §106);
- ☞ Six programs in the development or planning phase have yet to finalize review processes (CSGWPP, PSMP, Class V UIC, CNPS, APPS, NAP);
- ☞ Four programs have review processes that vary State-by-State (NPS, PWS, CBP, CWA §106); and
- ☞ The review processes for two programs vary by EPA Region (NCW, CWA §106).

State Activities

- ☞ States are asked to do similar things under many programs:
 - Set goal (11 programs)
(CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, Class V UIC, NPS, CNPS, NEP, CBP, CLP, CWA §106, APPS);
 - Define roles and responsibilities (8 programs)
(CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, CNPS, NEP, CBP, CLP, CWA §106);

- Establish legal authorities (11 programs)
(CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, Class V UIC, NPS, CNPS, PWS, NEP, CBP, CWA §106, APPS);
- Establish prevention measures (10 programs)
(CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, NPS, CNPS, NEP, CBP, CLP, CWA §106, APPS);
- Provide public participation (10 programs)
(CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, Class V UIC, NPS, CNPS, NEP, CBP, CLP, CWA §106);
- Report on progress (9 programs)
(CSGWPP, PSMP, Class V UIC, NPS, PWS, CBP, CLP, CWA §106, APPS);
- Provide resources (11 programs)
(CSGWPP, PSMP, Class V UIC, NPS, CNPS, PWS, NEP, CBP, CLP, CWA §106, APPS);
- Monitor (10 programs)
(CSGWPP, PSMP, NPS, CNPS, PWS, NEP, CBP, CLP, CWA §106, APPS);
- Enforce (9 programs)
(CSGWPP, PSMP, Class V UIC, CNPS, PWS, NEP, CBP, CWA §106, APPS);
- Disseminate information (10 programs)
(CSGWPP, WHP, PSMP, NPS, CNPS, NEP, CBP, CLP, CWA §106, APPS); and
- Respond to contamination (5 programs)
(CSGWPP, PSMP, Class V UIC, CBP, CLP).

Chapter 3

Regional Coordination Activities and EPA's Future Integration Plans

Chapter 3 consists of three sections. The first section, "Regional Coordination Activities," summarizes the results of the Water/Pesticides and Toxics Regional Coordination survey that was conducted jointly by the Region IX Water Division and the Region X Air and Toxics Division. The second and third sections, "EPA's Future Integration Plans" and "Conclusion," outline the Agency's plans to continue addressing the coordination of grant guidances and programs related to agricultural contamination of the water resource over the next few years.

I. Regional Coordination Activities

As an additional source of information on how the Agency is currently coordinating agriculture and water activities, and how EPA could improve coordination in the future, senior managers in the Water and Pesticide Divisions of Region IX and X conducted a survey of all ten EPA Regions on how each Region coordinated agriculture- and water-related programs and activities.

The survey was conducted by contacting representatives in each of the EPA Regional water and pesticide programs. The representatives were asked the following questions:

- What groups, task forces, etc., have been formally established within your Region that facilitate cross-program coordination between water and pesticide programs? What level of management is involved?
- Was there any specific effort in your Region to develop FY'92 program guidance for States? If so, briefly describe the process?
- What actions did the Region take to promote (or require) program coordination between water and pesticide programs at the State level?
- For EPA's agriculture-related programs, rank coordination between water and pesticides in your Region.
- For the same list of program areas, list any barriers you can identify which inhibit closer coordination and briefly indicate possible ways to address these.

- Add any other Region-specific information you feel is relevant to describing current program coordination efforts within the Region. We are particularly interested in identifying what has worked and what hasn't in this area, and any recommendations you may have to improve coordination and communication.

The results of the survey indicate generally that Regional coordination of water and pesticide programs focus primarily on ground water-related activities. The survey indicates also that several Regions are just beginning coordination efforts on surface water concerns. A brief summary of Regional responses to each of the survey questions is provided below. A more comprehensive discussion of the responses is included in a memorandum entitled *Results from the Water/Pesticides and Toxics Regional Coordination Survey*, dated September 11, 1991 (Appendix C).

Groups that Facilitate Cross Program Coordination

All Regions have formally established multi-program ground water coordination groups. Most of these groups were formed in the mid-to-late 1980s and included Branch Chiefs and/or Division Director representatives. A few groups included Division Directors.

Many Regions also have Regional task forces or groups for nonpoint source pollution coordination. Other cross-program coordination groups include:

- Specific project or issue workgroups or committees;
- Specific geographic initiatives; and
- Risk reduction workgroups or committees.

FY 92 Integrated State Program Guidance

Coordination within the Regions on State program guidance most frequently occurs in the ground water area. Specific examples of coordination and programs involved include:

- In FY'92, Regions IV, V, and IX each worked to develop a joint water and pesticides grant guidance, usually on ground water issues.
- In FY'92, Regions I, II, III, VI, VII, VIII, and X had some mechanism within the Region to coordinate grants relating to ground water protection. Some Regions established coordinated review of draft grant guidances, and another Region developed its ground water grant guidance through cross-program coordination.
- In FY'92, Region IX also established a workgroup to ensure that its nonpoint source program guidance and grant funds addressed cross-program and cross-media concerns.

Regional Actions to Promote State Coordination

Several Regions, through State workplans for ground water, pesticides, and nonpoint source programs, required States to coordinate their water and pesticides programs. Specifically, Regions worked with States to achieve one or more of the following coordination activities:

- Inform the States that the Region expected the State programs to coordinate;
- Work with States to identify attendance of multi-media meetings for developing Pesticide State Management Plans;
- Require cross-program infrastructures to support the development of Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs;
- Require the State to identify a formal process that the State would use to coordinate its programs; and
- Make funding contingent upon the development of a coordinated program plan.

One of the benefits of State coordination is that some Regions would allow the lead State agency to provide pass-through funds to appropriate agencies.

Regions also promoted State coordination through funding of special projects and nonpoint source demonstration projects that require State coordination. Some Regions required the use of CWA Section 106 funds to be used on cross-program issues and some Regions conducted joint grant negotiations and evaluations. Regions are also attempting to set an example for States by demonstrating effective coordination within EPA at both the Regional and Headquarters levels.

Regional Ranking on Coordination

According to the survey, the strongest area of coordination among the Regions' programs is between the ground water programs and the Pesticides State Management Plans. The area which needs the most improvement is coordination on nonpoint source programs.

Areas that present opportunities for coordination include special projects, joint enforcement actions, wetlands protection, pesticides enforcement actions, water quality risk studies, episodic issues, certification of pesticide applicators, geographic initiatives, and sampling programs.

Barriers That Inhibit Coordination

The Regions identified a number of barriers that limit cross-program coordination at the EPA Regional level, including:

- Differing grant award cycles and restrictions on funding;
- Lack of resources;
- Differing program goals and priorities;
- Lack of integration or coordination at EPA Headquarters level;
- Late release of necessary programmatic and grant guidances;
- Lack of formal or informal coordination mechanisms;
- Lack of information or commitment; and
- Limitations based on State mandates and regulations.

Several respondents suggested that these barriers also exist for many States. In addition, State efforts at coordination are also limited by State agency mandates and different EPA grant awards cycles and restrictions associated with funding.

Regional Coordination Efforts that Worked

A number of Regions stressed their success in coordination and noted that the following actions enhanced coordination efforts:

- Coordinated development of Regional guidance for Pesticide State Management Plans;
- Establishment of workgroups or committees, such as Regional ground water policy committees, water quality or atrazine workgroups, or cross agency committees;
- Use of a multi-program approach to pilot projects on pesticides in ground water;
- Development of memoranda of agreements and/or joint program guidance;
- Maintenance of open lines of communications at all levels with other programs within the Region;
- Use of a coordinated approach to specific issues when conducting State directors' meetings.

Recommendations for Improving Coordination

Experiences with coordination provided Regional Offices with valuable insights on how to plan coordination efforts in the future, including:

- Coordinated response to information requests;
- Formalized coordination;
- Integration of national strategies at Headquarters;
- Development of guidance on use of coordination for handling potential water pollution at past pesticides spill areas;
- Allotment of adequate resources; and
- Coordination of activities between EPA Regions and Headquarters as an example to States.

II. EPA's Future Integration Plans

EPA's Office of Water and Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances will continue to work to coordinate and integrate agriculture and water-related programs over the next few years. As the Agriculture and Water Integration Work Group completed the materials summarizing and comparing the 16 agriculture and water-related programs, it became clear that the most appropriate forum for developing specific recommendations for increasing coordination of grant guidances over the next few fiscal years is the Ground Water Policy Committee's State Programs Implementation Work Group (SPIW), established by the Deputy Administrator. Recommendations for FY'94 grant guidance will be developed and coordinated in the following way:

- ☛ ***Ground Water Grant Guidance Coordination*** -- The work completed by the Agriculture and Water Work Group addressing ground water grant coordination will be integrated into the work being conducted by the State Programs Implementation Work Group. The SPIW will have the responsibility for developing recommendations for coordinating FY'93 and FY'94 grant guidances. This is supported by all program offices involved. The SPIW is not only currently addressing the coordination of grant guidances as part of its responsibilities, but is made up of many of the program office participants that worked on the Agriculture and Water Project.
- ☛ ***Surface Water Grant Guidance Coordination*** -- As national guidance for primarily surface water-related grant programs is developed and/or revised, the concerns of the Agriculture and Water Project regarding coordination

will be addressed. For example, the agricultural sections of the proposed guidance for the new Coastal Nonpoint Source Program are being closely coordinated with Pesticides, Ground Water and other offices. Future revisions to the Nonpoint Source Program, Clean Lakes Program, National Estuary Program, and other primarily surface water-related grant guidances provide an opportunity for promoting synergism, mutually supportive activities, and cost-efficiency among the various EPA programs addressing agriculture-related water quality problems.

III. Conclusion

While this report was prepared as a starting point for EPA and State staff to use in working to avoid duplication of effort and coordinate activities to protect the water resource, clearly more work needs to be done across programs to achieve common goals in the most effective way. Because much of the administration of these programs occurs at the Regional Office level, a large part of the coordination effort should significantly involve the Regions. As pointed out by the Regional Coordination Survey, the Regional Offices are already moving ahead in the area of working together across programs to achieve common objectives.

Many EPA Regions have in place inter-program committees that include a wide range of programs (estuaries, ground water, pesticides, pollution prevention). These committees provide an excellent opportunity to coordinate the various grants awarded by different EPA programs to States to address agricultural pollution problems. Most Regions are already committed to this approach. This report can provide initial support to both EPA Headquarters and Regional Staff, as well as the States, as we continue to work over the next few years to review carefully the Agency's water-related grant programs and use inter-program committees or other coordination techniques to ensure that these programs are consistent, mutually supporting, and effective.

Appendix A

Detailed Fact Sheets on Each of the 16 EPA Programs and Strategies

Appendix A provides detailed information on the sixteen EPA agriculture and water programs affecting States. The appendix contains an Executive Summary and 16 Program Fact Sheets. The Executive Summary consists of a four page summary of all of the 16 programs and strategies, with highlights of agricultural activities. The 16 Program Fact Sheets provide a general description as well as information on the review and approval processes for each program and strategy.

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Executive Summary

AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES FACT SHEETS

Executive Summary

Program	Statutory Authority and Summary of Program	Agriculture-Related Activities
Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derives authority from §106 and §319 of CWA, §1424(e) and §1428 of SDWA, as well as CERCLA, RCRA, and FIFRA. • EPA's new GW Protection Strategy establishes CSGWPPs as the Agency's overall approach to adequately protect ground water from contamination. The Strategy recognizes the primary State role in designing and implementing programs to protect the ground water resource consistent with distinctive local needs and conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program will aid in agricultural pollution prevention by establishing priorities for preventive measures and monitoring. OGWDW is involved in the following agriculture-related activities: investigating ground and surface water interaction and toxic loadings of surface water from pesticides and nutrients; supporting the Farmstead Assessment System and coordination with USDA.
Wellhead Protection Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1428 • The Wellhead Protection Program was established to protect public ground water supplies from contamination. The program is based on the concept that the development and application of land-use controls and other preventive measures can protect ground water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program office has not addressed options for management of agriculture-related sources in any of its publications, but is interested in promoting best management practices of the sources. At the present time, the program office does not have the resources to devote to such an endeavor. In the past, the program office has worked with the Soil Conservation Service on their efforts to produce a video on Rural Drinking Water Well Protection.
Pesticides State Management Plan Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIFRA • The goal of the program is to manage the use of pesticides in order to prevent adverse effects to human health and the environment and to protect the environmental integrity of the nation's ground water. State Management Plans (SMPs) are the vehicles to achieve this goal. EPA determines the pesticides that require the SMP approach, while States tailor their SMPs to their distinct hydrogeological, agricultural, and institutional conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program office provides grants to States for FIFRA ground water activities and is developing guidance documents covering the following aspects of SMP development: (1) the 12 components of an SMP, (2) EPA's review and approval process, and (3) technical assistance on assessment, monitoring, prevention, and response to contamination. In addition, the office is working with OGWDW to ensure that SMPs are integrated into the States' overall ground water protection programs.
UIC Program: Class V Wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1421-1426 • The UIC Program is primarily a State-implemented program. The program's goal is to protect all underground sources of drinking water from contamination by injection well operations, including agricultural drainage wells. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural drainage wells are a small segment of a larger group of injection wells known as class V wells. These wells are currently subject to the rule-making process. The UIC program currently envisions that the environmental risk of agricultural drainage wells will be addressed by a series of agricultural BMPs incorporated in CSGWPPs.

AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES FACT SHEETS

Executive Summary

(continued)

Program	Statutory Authority and Summary of Program	Agriculture-Related Activities
Nonpoint Source Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water Act, Section 319 • Section 319 of the Clean Water Act establishes a grant program that provides annual grants to States to abate NPS pollution from many sources. The grant requirements are meant to be flexible, so States can address nonpoint source pollution problems in a prioritized fashion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no specific agricultural priorities for Section 319 funding. However, agriculture receives the most funding of any NPS category. Examples of agriculture-related activities include technical assistance to farmers in watershed projects, educational efforts on good farming practices to protect water quality, and cost sharing for agricultural BMPs in demonstration projects.
Coastal Nonpoint Source Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Zone Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, Section 6217 • The Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program was established to develop State programs to insure implementation of nonpoint source management measures to restore and protect coastal waters. Funding for the development of State coastal NPS programs will be provided through CZARA with support from CWA §319 and §106 funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed management measures guidance for State coastal NPS programs addresses 6 types of agricultural NPS pollution, including: erosion and sediment control, confined animal facility management, pesticide and nutrient management, grazing management, and irrigation water management. State coastal NPS programs will need to address each of the agricultural nonpoint sources, as appropriate in a given State.
Public Water Supply Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Drinking Water Act • The Public Water Supply Program establishes and enforces drinking water standards under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act. As a result, maximum contaminant level (MCL) standards have been promulgated for 25 pesticides, nitrogen compounds, and other contaminants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture-related activities include implementation of Phase II Rule for 25 pesticides and nitrates, review of pesticide occurrence data, and review of health data for developing future regulations.
Near Coastal Waters Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product of EPA strategic planning • The Near Coastal Waters Program establishes State- and federally-implemented demonstration projects to maintain and, where possible, enhance near coastal water environmental quality. Under the program, Regional strategies for near coastal waters are developed and implemented through coordinated EPA Regional, State, and local efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no specific agricultural priorities in the NCW Program. However, agriculture-related activities can be included in Regional NCW strategies. Agriculture-related activities can include technical assistance, public outreach, data management, and information dissemination.

AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES FACT SHEETS

Executive Summary (continued)

Program	Statutory Authority and Summary of Program	Agriculture-Related Activities
National Estuary Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Water Act, Section 320. The National Estuary Program's goal is to identify nationally significant estuaries threatened by pollution, development, or overuse, and to promote the preparation of State-implemented Comprehensive Conservation Management Plans (CCMPs) to ensure their ecological integrity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture-related activities are outlined and identified in each individual CCMP. These activities may include transferring scientific and management information; promoting basin-wide planning to control pollution; and overseeing development of pollution abatement and control programs.
Chesapeake Bay Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Water Act, Section 117. The Chesapeake Bay Program's goal is to restore and enhance the living resources of Chesapeake Bay. The program is administered by Region III and the Chesapeake Bay States participate by implementing programs and projects to protect the Bay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 30% of the funds awarded as grants to State agencies are expended for technical assistance, public outreach, progress reporting, data management, and research. The remaining funding is usually spent on direct financial assistance grants to farmers for BMPs installation. The program has spent a total of \$54.2 million on installation of agricultural BMPs.
State Wetlands Protection Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Water Act, Section 104(b)(3). The State Wetlands Protection Development Grants Program supports the development of new State wetlands protection programs or enhancement of existing State programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While agriculture is not identified as a priority in the program, some agriculture-related activities may be part of State Wetlands Conservation Plans or watershed protection demonstration projects.
Clean Lakes Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Water Act, Section 314. The Clean Lakes Program provides financial and technical assistance to States to conduct lake restoration and protection projects and State-wide lake assessments. Clean Lake projects that qualify for funding must be on publicly owned lakes that offer public access and recreational opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While there are no specific agriculture-related regulations under the Clean Lakes Program, some funds are being used by States to implement agricultural best management practices (BMPs) in watershed areas.
NPDES Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Water Act §402. Feedlots regulated under 40 CFR 122.23. OWEC's primary focus through the NPDES program has centered around point source discharges which are classified as major. Though certain feedlots are subject to the program, they are not major facilities. Also, the NPDES program's emphasis in recent years has been on controlling toxic pollutants. However, the problems presented by feedlots stem from contamination by conventional pollutants (phosphorous, nitrogen, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The priority for addressing feedlot contamination is the development of a permitting/enforcement guidance on feedlots to expand the focus of permits to best management practices (BMPs) including land application, manure storage, and composting.

AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES FACT SHEETS
Executive Summary
(continued)

Program	Statutory Authority and Summary of Program	Agriculture-Related Activities
Clean Water Act Section 106 Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water Act, Section 106. • Section 106 grants provide base program funding support for a variety of State, interstate, territorial, and qualified Indian tribes water quality management activities. These grants fund a wide range of surface and ground water management activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While Section 106 grants can and do support some agriculture-related activities (e.g. monitoring surveys, printing of publications, ADP support, etc.), the bulk of State nonpoint source implementation efforts are support by grants under Section 319 of CWA.
Strategy	Summary of Strategy	Agriculture-Related Activities
Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product of EPA strategic planning. • The Agriculture Pollution Strategy relies heavily on prevention. The Strategy sets targets and monitors success in achieving agricultural pollution prevention goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely a voluntary initiative focused on addressing priority risks from agricultural pollution not currently being addressed. Included in the strategy is a national commitment to integration of existing programs addressing agricultural pollution.
Nitrogen Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product of EPA strategic planning. • The NAP involves the coordination of a number of EPA offices in order to protect ground water and surface water from all sources of contamination by nitrate and related nitrogen compounds through pollution prevention. Presently, the NAP is still in the planning and development stages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High priority activities include technical assistance, education, new regulations, increasing enforcement, and research. In relation to agriculture, the plan will focus on reducing fertilizer use and better controlling runoff and infiltration from livestock operations.

Program and Strategy
Fact Sheets

(1) COMPREHENSIVE STATE GROUND WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	No direct statutory authority. Derives authority to protect ground water from CWA §106 and §319, SDWA §1424(e) and §1428, CERCLA, RCRA, and FIFRA. States have primary responsibility for implementing CSGWPPs.
Program goal:	To prevent adverse effects to human health and the environment and to protect the environmental integrity of the nation's ground water resources. In determining prevention and protection strategies, EPA will consider the use, value, and vulnerability of ground water.
Waters targeted:	Currently used and reasonably expected drinking water supplies, both public and private; and ground water closely hydrologically connected to surface waters.
Contamination sources:	All sources of ground water contamination.
Role of State in setting priorities:	State-developed process for setting priorities for ground water protection (based on use, value, and vulnerability) is part of adequacy criteria.
Risks addressed:	Prioritized to limit risk of adverse effects to human health and the environment first and second to restore currently used and reasonably expected sources of drinking water.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Initial goals: 1) Establish a formal mechanism for coordinating authorities and programs under federal statutes; 2) Identify the most valuable, vulnerable aquifers; and 3) Evaluate or rank the highest priority sources.
Programmatic priorities:	For FY'93: 1) develop final CSGWPP elements & adequacy criteria; 2) establish program incentives; 3) integrate program with other EPA programs/regulations; and 4) conduct outreach on CSGWPP.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	Support development and implementation of CSGWPP approach and the WHP Program, which address all potential sources of ground water contamination, including agriculture. Depending on State priorities, this might include: establishing priorities for preventative measures and monitoring programs through assessments of aquifer sensitivity; source characterization; assessments of risks; and consideration of use and value.
Agriculture-related activities:	Policy integration: incorporate ground water protection policy approaches into Pesticides and Ground Water Strategy, SMP guidance documents, Nitrogen Action Plan, and other agriculture-related documents. Research: Water Quality Initiative Technical Integration Group; review MASTER outputs; manage projects investigating ground and surface water interaction and toxic loadings to surface water from pesticides and nutrients. Technical assistance: Technical Assistance Documents on methods of assessing aquifer sensitivity to pesticides; and supporting Farmstead Assessment System and USDA's eligibility criteria on wellhead areas for CRP.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	States are encouraged to develop and implement CSGWPPs through EPA outreach, technical assistance, coordination of EPA ground water-related grants, and programmatic incentives (deference to State ground water priorities).
Result of non-participation:	In FY'93 and beyond, States showing little or no progress towards developing and implementing CSGWPPs receive reduced grant awards from each of EPA's ground water-related programs.

**(1) COMPREHENSIVE STATE GROUND WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
(continued)**

General Overview of Program	
Components required for grants:	State must demonstrate it is making progress toward addressing all 6 strategic activities: 1) Goals, 2) Priorities, 3) Responsibilities, 4) Implementation, 5) Information, and 6) Public Participation.
Degree of State flexibility:	States have considerable flexibility in how they address each strategic activity. Too soon to know the level of specificity the Agency will encourage the States to adopt.
Voluntary components:	No voluntary components. Strategic activities and adequacy criteria expected to be sufficiently comprehensive.
Use of "reference points":	States must use enforceable quality standards that minimally meet EPA drinking water standards. States can establish their standards, if they are at least as stringent as EPA's.
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	1) Participating in ground water "regulatory cluster" to coordinate ground water decisions across regulations, offices, and media. 2) Working with OPP in pesticides in gw-related issues. 3) Work with Nitrogen Action Plan and the Pollution Prevention Strategy for Agriculture. 4) Develop coordination grant guidance with OPP for FIFRA and CWA §106. 5) Consider and evaluate UIC regulations for agricultural drainage wells.
Suggestions for future policy integration/coordination activities:	The Policy Committee is the focal point for integrating ground water-related policy of Agriculture/Water programs. Focus should be identification of 1) common agriculture-related activities, 2) available expertise, 3) existing coordination, 4) sources of funding, and 5) research focusing on resource protection.

(1) COMPREHENSIVE STATE GROUND WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	HQ: Ground Water Policy Committee oversees implementation and policy direction. Membership includes: OW, OSWER, OPTS, OPPE, AO, ORD, OAR, OARM, OE, and OGC. RO: Profile States' current ground water protection programs; review EPA programs at Regional level; establish priorities, milestones, commitments from all programs; and review and oversee CSGWPP plans.						
Description of State agency involvement:	Lead agency to be determined. Likely a committee appointed by the Governor. Role will be to 1) initiate dev. & imp. of CSGWPPs; 2) coordinate ground water activities; 3) characterize ground water; 4) set priorities; and 5) provide authority and resources.						
Current program status on federal level:	Initial phase of implementation. Plan for implementation outlined and Policy Committee established. Draft National Guidance will be released in June 1992.						
How grant funds are used:	Financial and technical assistance provided to States for capacity building for CSGWPP and related programs.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	FY'92 CWA §106 grant guidance and Supplemental Guidance for Ground Water Protection assists States in developing and implementing CSGWPPs. Will issue general guidance and supporting documents in '92.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	All States have Ground Water Protection Strategies. EPA cannot concur with State programs until the CSGWPP approach is finalized.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ (millions)	6.2	6.7	10.7	12.2	12.9	TBD (to be determined)
Program funding sources:	§106 of CWA. No State match. Other programs participating in the CSGWPP approach will provide grant funds for the development of CSGWPPs.						
Review/approval process-- Schedule:	Schedule for submission will be determined State-by-State.						
Review/approval process-- Reviewer:	To be determined by Policy Committee. Regions likely to have lead review role, with HQ assistance.						
Review/approval process-- Review process:	Policy Committee will define approach for review/concurrence of CSGWPPs.						
Review/approval process-- Final determination:	To be determined by Policy Committee.						

(1) COMPREHENSIVE STATE GROUND WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Review/approval process-- EPA feedback:	To be determined by Policy Committee.
Review/approval process-- Awards decision criteria:	In FYs '92, '93, grants awarded based on existing allocation formulas. In FY '94, States showing exemplary progress will receive increased amounts, States showing little or no progress receive lower amounts. Strategic activities and criteria will serve as basis for EPA review.
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	To be determined by Policy Committee.
Use of environmental indicators:	To be determined by Policy Committee.
Integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process:	To be determined by Policy Committee.
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	Use Ground Water Policy Committee as a focal point for integrating and coordinating Agency activities involving ground water and agricultural programs.

(2) WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	Authorized under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 (SDWA), Section §1428. Primarily a pollution prevention program.
Program goal:	To protect ground water that is used or will be used for drinking water.
Waters targeted:	Surface and subsurface waters surrounding a well or wellfield that supplies a public water system.
Contamination sources targeted:	All potential sources of contamination located within a wellhead protection area.
Role of State in setting priorities:	States decide what sources they wish to focus on in their wellhead protection efforts. There are no specific sources that must be addressed.
Risks addressed:	Focus on human health risks posed by drinking contaminated ground water.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Technical assistance and outreach efforts on the development of State WHP programs. Recently expanded efforts include development of local programs and implementation of State programs.
Programmatic priorities:	1) Establish a program tracking process; 2) Publicize successful case studies of WHP implementation; 3) Develop guidance on the management of sources of contamination within the transportation sector; and 4) Develop training materials on the program for use by the Regions and States.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	Agriculture has not been identified as a specific priority for the coming FY.
Agriculture-related activities:	No such activities at the present time, but interested in activities that address BMPs for agriculture.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	States required by SDWA to develop a program.
Result of non-participation:	Agency has no statutory authority to take action against the State or to run the State's program. States without a program will not be eligible to receive grants.
Components required for grants:	SDWA sets specific components (elements). Elements listed in ag/water matrix titled "Components of State Programs".
Degree of State flexibility:	The exact way in which a State addresses program elements is very flexible.
Voluntary components:	Agency guidance is used to encourage States to develop those elements listed on Table I. States have not added program elements beyond those that are required by statute.
Use of "reference points":	States not required to use specific EPA reference points.
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	WHP Program working to integrate with the UIC program (particularly Class V wells) as well as with the PWS program. Efforts do not specifically focus on agriculture although WHP is cited in OPP's Pesticides and Ground Water Strategy as a geographic targeting mechanism. Other coordination efforts underway as an outcome of the CSGWPP approach. (See fact sheet on Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program.)

(2) WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM (continued)

General Overview of Program	
Suggestions for future policy integration/ coordination activities:	Further use of WHP for guiding USDA water quality priorities.

(2) WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM (continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	<p>HQ: GWPD is responsible for implementing the WHP Program. GWPD provides technical assistance to the Regions, States, and localities; reviews State program submittal concurrently with appropriate Region.</p> <p>RO: Region has authority to approve a State WHPP, after HQ concurrence on first two. Region works with the State to develop and implement the WHPP and promote WHP at the local level.</p>						
Description of State agency involvement:	Agency with prime responsibility varies. Usually the Department of Health or Environment. Role of the lead agency varies from State to State. State must designate a lead agency in their WHPP submittal.						
Current program status on federal level:	WHP Program in place since 1987 at which time federal resources were used to provide technical assistance to assist States in developing their programs. Currently, funds are used for development of local programs and implementation at the State level.						
How are grant funds used:	Grant funds allocated in FY '91 were earmarked for municipalities, and allocated through a competitive process. Over 50 demonstration projects that developed and/or implemented WHP Programs have been funded.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	"Guidance for Applicant for State WHP Program Assistance Funds Under the SDWA," 1987. (No funds for such State grants have been appropriated.)						
Status of implementation on the State level:	There are 20 approved State and territorial WHP Programs.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	---	---	---	---	---	---
Program funding sources:	No State grant funds specifically for WHP Programs. See description of §106 ground water grants in CSGWPP fact sheet.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	States were required by SDWA to submit WHP Programs to EPA for review no later than June 6, 1989.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Regions are responsible for reviewing State WHP Programs for approval, though Headquarters must concur with a Region's first two program approvals.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	Upon receiving submittal, EPA has up to nine months to conduct a review. Actual review process has not occurred exactly as required because many States did not submit programs.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	Governor notified in writing of program approval or disapproval. Written comments will accompany a disapproval. State has six months to resubmit revised program to EPA.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	Comments and suggestions are given to a State in writing as well as in face-to-face meetings. In FY '91, EPA began Special Wellhead Education and Assistance Training, working with States to develop their programs.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	Each element of a State's program is reviewed against criteria set forth in statute and guidance.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	No State grants are given specifically for Wellhead Protection.						

(2) WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM (continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	WHP Program working to integrate with the UIC program (particularly Class V wells) as well as with the PWS program. Efforts do not specifically focus on agriculture. Other coordination efforts underway as an outcome of the CSGWPP approach.

(3) PESTICIDES STATE MANAGEMENT PLAN

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	FIFRA provides the statutory authority. The "Pesticides and Ground Water Strategy" lays out EPA's approach to regulating pesticides with the potential to contaminate ground water.
Goal of the program:	To manage the use of pesticides in order to prevent adverse effects on human health and the environment and to protect the environmental integrity of ground water.
Waters targeted:	Ground water which is currently used and reasonably expected sources of drinking water; ground water closely hydrologically connected to surface water.
Contamination sources targeted:	Pesticides, with a focus on agricultural pesticides.
Role of State in setting priorities:	States set priorities by designating their "currently used and reasonably expected" sources of drinking water. EPA determines the pesticides requiring an SMP.
Risks addressed:	Same as comprehensive programs, but specific to pesticides -- risks to human health and the environment, specifically health risks relating to currently used and reasonably expected sources of drinking water, and ecological risks relating to ground water closely connected hydrologically to surface waters.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Provide financial and technical assistance to States in developing SMPs.
Programmatic priorities:	For FY'92: 1) develop guidance documents on SMP adequacy criteria and the review and approval process; 2) provide technical assistance to the States on the assessment, monitoring, prevention and response elements of SMPs; and 3) provide grants to States for developing Generic State Management Plans.
Programmatic priorities for addressing ag. practices:	Same as above -- all of the program's priorities and activities relate to agricultural practices, specifically pesticide use.
Agriculture-related activities:	<p><i>Technical Assistance</i> -- 1) developing Assessment, Monitoring, Prevention, and Response; 2) working with ORD on developing a user-friendly model for locating vulnerable soils, and a guidance on monitoring strategies utilizing databases available to States; and 3) working with OGWDW to develop a review of methods for assessing the sensitivity of aquifers to pesticide contamination.</p> <p><i>Outreach</i> -- participating in Headquarters and Regional discussions on SMPs and comprehensive programs.</p> <p><i>Data</i> -- working with ORD on 1) developing a guidance on using ARC/INFO-based GIS and other geographically based software for pesticide management; and 2) enhancing OPP's Pesticide Information Network (PIN).</p> <p><i>Research</i> -- working with ORD on 1) field test of DRASTIC performance; and 2) surveying results of vulnerability assessment method field tests.</p>
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Program is voluntary until EPA issues a regulation for a specific pesticide at which point the program is mandatory for continued sale and use of the pesticide.
Result of non-participation:	Once EPA identifies a specific pesticide as requiring the SMP approach, State must develop plan or be prohibited from the sale and use of pesticide.
Components required:	12 components are required -- see "Components of State Programs."

(3) PESTICIDES STATE MANAGEMENT PLAN
(continued)

General Overview of Program	
Degree of State flexibility:	States have considerable flexibility in how they will address each component. The contents of adequate SMPs will vary in their extent and level of detail according to the actual and estimated magnitude of the ground water contamination threat and local conditions.
Voluntary components:	No voluntary components to the program. However, States may develop Generic SMPs before Pesticide SMPs are required by EPA. In addition, States may address in their SMPs specific areas not required by the Agency, (i.e., interstate coordination).
Use of "reference points":	A State must be at least as protective as the "Agency Policy on EPA's Use of Quality Standards in Ground Water Prevention and Remediation Activities."
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	Participating in Agency's Ground Water Policy Committee. Working to ensure consistency in approaches taken in other agriculture-related activities through leading the Ag/Water Integration Project, participating on work groups, etc.
Suggestions for future policy integration/ coordination activities:	Continue use of Ground Water Policy Committee for coordinating and integrating all ground water related activities. Promote advancement of Ag/Water Integration Work Group products and grant coordination efforts of the Policy Committee and surface water vehicle. Focus senior-level attention on need for additional coordination/integration of Agency's surface water and agriculture programs as well as surface water and ground water programs.

**(3) PESTICIDES STATE MANAGEMENT PLAN
(continued)**

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	<p>HQ: OPP/PSPS finalized "Pesticides and Ground Water Strategy" in October 1991. OPP/FOD will prepare SMP implementation guidance documents and work with other offices on integrating SMPs into CSGWPP and related programs, assist Regions in reviewing Generic and Pesticide SMPs, and evaluate program effectiveness. OGWDW provides technical assistance to States on assessing groundwater vulnerability and other SMP-related topics.</p> <p>RO: Assist States in developing and implementing SMPs. Conduct review and approval of SMPs and evaluate their effectiveness. Will dovetail with role in CSGWPP approach.</p>						
Description of State agency involvement:	No specific State agency is required to take the lead. Coordination among State health, environment, agriculture, and water agencies is required. Grant funds are provided to lead agencies for pesticides.						
Current program status on federal level:	Pesticides and Ground Water Strategy released in October 1991; guidance documents are scheduled for completion in 1992.						
How are grant funds used:	Grant funds supporting the initial planning stages of an SMP were provided in FY '90 and '91 and will continue to be provided in FY'92 and beyond.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	1) Pesticides and Ground Water Strategy; 2) Pesticides and Ground Water State Management Plan Guidance Document; 3) Appendix A: Approval and Evaluation of State Management Plans; and 4) Appendix B: Assessment, Prevention, Monitoring, and Response Components of SMPs.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	Implementation is in the initial stages. Over 55 States, Tribes, and territories have begun to develop Generic SMPs. Pesticide SMPs have not yet been required by the Agency.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	---	---	\$5	\$5	\$5	TBD
Program funding sources:	FIFRA ground water grants.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	Submittal schedule to be determined. Probably not required before 1994, though States can submit Generic SMPs at any time for review and concurrence.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Regions will have primary responsibility for reviewing and approving SMPs.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	SMP components will be evaluated using the SMP Guidance and its appendices.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	SMPs must address all 12 components. The level of protection must be adequate to address the prospective magnitude of the State's risk of ground water contamination and to protect currently used and reasonably expected sources of drinking water. EPA will review and concur with Generic SMPs if States voluntarily submit them, while Pesticide SMPs must be approved by EPA in order to continue the use of the pesticide.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	During review, Region may ask a State to revise a plan that is not adequate to protect the resource.						

(3) PESTICIDES STATE MANAGEMENT PLAN
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Review/approval process-- Awards decision criteria:	Currently, grant funds are awarded to States using a formula based on ground water susceptibility and pesticide use, not on a State's progress in developing an SMP.
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	Regions will evaluate the program to ensure that grant monies are going to their intended purpose, and that SMPs are achieving the objective of protecting currently used and reasonably expected sources of drinking water.
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	Currently, most of the coordination occurs on a Region-by-Region basis. In many Regions, the pesticides and ground water offices issued joint FIFRA and CWA §106 guidance. Some Regions, such as Region 5, direct their States to use the grant funds for a cooperative effort among the various State agencies involved in ground water protection. In addition, HQ is working to better coordinate through participation on the Ground Water Policy Committee's State Programs Work Group and the Ag/Water Integration project.
Suggestions for integration/ coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	Increase the consistency of coordination efforts across all Regions by requiring Regional review teams of representatives from all ag/water programs to review and approve all programs under the framework of comprehensive ground water programs. Also, HQ should continue the use of the Policy Committee and its work groups and charge a similar surface water group to develop recommendations for additional coordination among the program offices and in the development of guidance documents, Agency Operating Guidance, strategic planning, STARS, etc.

**(4) UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM
CLASS V WELLS (AG DRAINAGE)**

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	Authorized under the SDWA of 1974 and amendments §§1421 - 1426. Primarily a State-implemented program.
Program goal:	To protect Underground Sources of Drinking Water (USDWs) from contamination by all types of injection well operations.
Waters targeted:	USDWs defined as an aquifer or portion thereof, supplying or capable of supplying a public water supply system and currently supplies drinking water for human consumption. WHP areas and Sole Source aquifer areas may be priority areas for focusing limited resources.
Contamination sources targeted:	All types of injection well operations, including industrial, municipal or hazardous waste waters, agricultural chemicals, etc. This includes agricultural drainage wells and irrigation return flow wells (Class V wells.)
Role of State in setting priorities:	States are responsible for implementing programs. There is no prioritization within the statutory mandate of USDW protection. States are encouraged to adopt minimum federal program standards. EPA administers the programs where States decline.
Risks addressed:	Designed to address human health risks posed by the potential for contamination of drinking water by injection operations.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Class V wells are a recent program priority. Currently subject to rulemaking process with proposal projected for late 1992; Agricultural wells are to be addressed by BMPs in forthcoming regulations or guidances.
Programmatic priorities:	Wells discharging a variety of industrial wastes into Class V shallow disposal systems. Priorities focus on continuation of implementation grants.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	The focus of a limited set of special studies and investigations in States where agricultural drainage wells are utilized.
Agriculture-related activities:	Agriculture-related activities designed as demonstration research projects. Sponsored a forum on agriculture Best Management Practices for agricultural drainage wells in 9/91, to develop, review, and recommend appropriate controls for the Class V regulatory development effort.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	States are encouraged to adopt the minimum federal program requirements and obtain primary enforcement responsibility (primacy).
Result of non-participation:	EPA administers the UIC program in States that cannot or will not achieve primacy. Currently administers 17 such "direct implementation" programs nationally. Additional 5 States split program authority with EPA; Agency administers programs on Indian lands.
Components required for grants:	Seven components required. Class V well requirements to be addressed under the specific provisions of the current rulemaking effort.
Degree of State flexibility:	Rule will likely set general regulatory performance standards but rely on program guidance incorporated in CSGWPP approach.
Voluntary components:	N/A

**(4) UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM
CLASS V WELLS (AG DRAINAGE)
(continued)**

General Overview of Program	
Use of "reference points":	Current rulemaking envisions use of MCLs as a reference point for many shallow injection well operations. These are not, however, always achievable. Alternative approaches include allowing operations to continue under a "variance" if States incorporated certain BMPs into CSGWPPs.
Current policy-related integration/coordination activities:	Policy aspects of UIC agricultural controls will be coordinated as an integral element of CGWPPs.
Suggestions for future policy integration/coordination activities:	Perhaps OPP could get registrants to gather data on pesticide content of water disposed through agricultural drainage wells to improve control of pesticides and to help OGWDW better tailor its approach to the Class V agricultural drainage wells. Working with NPS program to evaluate tradeoffs for management of nutrient-laden water drained by wells or other methods and to reduce contaminant content of the discharges.

**(4) UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM
CLASS V WELLS (AG DRAINAGE)
(continued)**

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	<p>HQ: OGWDW is lead office. Responsibilities include: 1) Grant and workload allocations; 2) regulation and guidance development 3) program oversight and evaluation; 4) Approval of primacy applications and major program modifications; and 5) technical assistance.</p> <p>RO: Water Management Divisions are UIC lead office. Responsibilities include: 1) Grants management; 2) program implementation and enforcement in federally-administered programs; 3) data management and program oversight; 4) evaluation; and 5) reporting.</p>						
Description of State agency involvement:	State role varies. State environmental agencies will likely have overall responsibility for program management and agricultural operations in particular. Variations in these management structures occur via Memoranda of Agreement.						
Current program status on federal level:	Advanced phase of implementation, except for Class V portion (including agricultural drainage wells) to be addressed by new regulations.						
How are grant funds used:	Development grants were available to States from '78-'84. Since then only implementation awards available. Where States have not accepted primacy, responsible Region receives allocation. Development grants still available for Indian tribes.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	UIC program guidance # 42, Agency Operating Guidance, and General Grant Guidance (40 CFR Part 50) are the framework for State assistance.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	Agency administers 17 direct implementation programs nationally, an additional 5 split program authority with EPA, 35 States have full program authority, and Agency administers programs on Indian lands.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	11.5	10.5	11.2	10.5	10.5	TBD
Program funding sources:	SDWA grant funds.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	If State rulemaking is required by new regulations, a 270 day adoption schedule will be set.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Regions conduct preliminary review of changes in legal authority, HQs have approval authority.						
Review/approval process--Review process.	If regulations do not specify controls other than guidance for agricultural wells, there would be no formal review process; success in implementation would be judged during program evaluation visits.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	Unlikely that primacy review process will be so complex as to warrant development of criteria for major components.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	Not applicable.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	Formula based on population, land area, and injection well inventory. Minimum allocation, \$30,000.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	Accomplished through tracking of progress reports against STARS commitments and periodic (generally annual) reviews.						

**(4) UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM
CLASS V WELLS (AG DRAINAGE)
(continued)**

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	Not applicable.
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ap/Water programs:	Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs will serve as the mechanism for integration. Also need to integrate activities with NPS program and agricultural pollution prevention efforts.

(5) NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	No direct statutory authority. §319 of CWA grant program provides annual grants to States to abate NPS pollution from many sources (agriculture, mining, urban, silviculture, etc.).
Program goal:	To demonstrate and implement effective methods of abating NPS pollution.
Waters targeted:	Program addresses both surface and ground water, but there is no generic type of targeted waters. Each State negotiates annual geographic and programmatic priorities for NPS activities with its Regional Office.
Contamination sources targeted:	There are approximately 100 sources of NPS pollution which are eligible for §319 funding. Targeting is accomplished through negotiations with each State.
Role of State in setting priorities:	EPA does have some very general criteria, but these may or may not play an important role in the actual negotiations.
Risks addressed:	Health and ecological risks are factors to be considered by the State and Region in negotiating the annual grant.
Priorities for achieving goal:	The OW NPS guidance contains a number of program priorities (control particularly difficult problems, implement innovative methods, control interstate NPS problems, etc.). Actual priorities are the result of negotiations between Regional Offices and States.
Programmatic priorities:	NPS grants are made primarily to abate NPS pollution, and grants fund technical assistance, educational assistance, enforcement activities, monitoring, and cost sharing for demonstration projects. Many of these activities take place in the context of NPS watershed projects which reduce runoff or leaching from agricultural and other NPS activities.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	There are no specific agricultural priorities for §319 funding. However, agriculture receives the most funding of any NPS category. Urban NPS receives the second highest percentage.
Agriculture-related activities:	Examples of activities include: support for technical assistance to farmers in watershed projects; support for monitoring water quality in some watershed projects; development of educational materials on good farming practices to protect water quality; support for enforcement programs or for development of regulations; and cost sharing for agricultural BMPs in demonstration projects.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Participation is voluntary. §319 of the CWA encourages States to develop NPS programs by making available grants for NPS abatement. If a State does not meet the eligibility requirements and does not apply for funds, it receives none. Once a State begins to participate it must meet certain performance standards or face reduced funding.
Result of non-participation:	States do not receive grant money under §319 of the CWA.
Components required for grants:	Elements of each State's program are negotiated annually. In general all States are expected to install BMPs, monitor the water quality results, conduct educational programs, etc.
Degree of State flexibility:	In general, the States have a lot of flexibility. The degree is primarily up to the discretion of the Regions.
Voluntary components:	Everything is negotiated.

(5) NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM
(continued)

General Overview of Program	
Use of "reference points":	At this stage, standards do not play an important part in the NPS program.
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	None presently in progress.
Suggestions for future policy integration/coordination activities:	Geographical priorities can be identified in each State (e.g., wellhead protection areas or watershed areas) and the funds/efforts of several EPA programs focussed on these areas. Ground water and pesticides staff could recommend to NPS staff specific solutions to specific WQ problems which could be funded by §319. Hold small meeting with representatives of programs with related statutory authority and resources to potentially accomplish something significant. Regions currently have sufficient resources and authority to address agriculture-related problems. Encourage Regions to use this existing potential.

(5) NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	<p>HQ: The office responsible for §319 grants is the Office of Water/OWOW/AWPD. The NPS Control Branch has the most direct responsibility and is located in AWPD.</p> <p>RO: Responsibility for NPS activities lies with the Regional NPS Coordinator who is located in the Water Management Division.</p>						
Description of State agency involvement:	The type of agency which is the lead State NPS agency varies from State to State, but in most cases it is the water quality or environmental agency. The types of cooperating agencies vary, but agriculture is always a major issue.						
Current program status on federal level:	Early stage of program development. Regions are currently following the OW guidance.						
How are grant funds used:	By statute § 319 funds are used solely to implement NPS Management Programs.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	The NPS program has no regulations. The OW guidance of 2/15/91 is regarded as the final guidance for the program, although supplemental guidance may be issued from time-to-time.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	All States have approved NPS Assessments and Management Programs or at least portions of Management Programs, and consequently are eligible for annual § 319 grants.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	---	---	38	51	51	TBD
Program funding sources:	Funding is primarily from §319 appropriations and from State matching funds (the minimum State matching 40%).						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	States submit grant applications on March 30; Regions provide responses to the States by May 30; Regions award grants by August 15.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	No HQ involvement. In most Regions ground water, wetlands, and other EPA staff comment on draft applications						
Review/approval process--Review process:	Each Region has its own process. The National NPS guidance provides general guidance and a schedule.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	The decision is the Region's. Almost all decisions are made at the Branch Chief level with only contentious issues branch to WMDD.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	The NPS guidance indicated that the Region provides a response to the State on its application by May 30. EPA provides both written and oral comments and conducts at least one negotiating session with the States.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	Funds are distributed by formula based generally on extent of NPS pollution in each State. Please refer to the guidance.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	Oversight is the responsibility of the Region, and therefore varies from Region to Region. At a minimum, Regions require quarterly reporting from States and conduct annual evaluations.						
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	HQ has encouraged Regional NPS coordinators to request the participation of ground water, estuary, and other program staff in reviewing §319 grant applications.						

(5) NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	Geographical priorities can be identified in each State (e.g., wellhead protection areas or watershed areas) and the funds/efforts of several EPA programs focussed on these areas. Ground water and pesticides staff could recommend to NPS staff specific solutions to specific WQ problems which could be funded by § 319. Hold small meeting with representatives of programs with sufficient, related statutory authority and resources to potentially accomplish something significant. Regions currently have sufficient resources and authority to address agriculture-related problems. Encourage Regions to use this existing potential.

(6) COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description.	The Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program was established under §6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) enacted on November 5, 1990. State implemented program.
Program goal:	To develop and implement programs to insure implementation of nonpoint source management measures to restore and protect coastal waters
Waters targeted:	Coastal Waters including the Great Lakes.
Contamination sources targeted:	1) agricultural runoff, 2) urban runoff, 3) silvicultural runoff, 4) hydromodification, dams and levees, and shoreline erosion control, and 5) marinas.
Role of State in setting priorities:	States must at a minimum address the above referenced sources in EPA's management measures guidance unless the State documents that one of the above sources is not a problem in their State. States may also address other sources of nonpoint pollution that they determine are important sources of nonpoint pollution to coastal waters.
Risks addressed:	This program addresses both health and ecological risks through a variety of management techniques.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Priorities for the program are focussed on the five major sources of nonpoint pollution mentioned above.
Programmatic priorities:	1) Completion of management measures guidance by May 1992. 2) Completion of program guidance by May 1992. 3) Provide technical assistance to State in development of its State program.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	Agriculture is considered the major cause of nonpoint source pollution in the nation and will be given a priority in the development of Coastal Nonpoint Source Programs.
Agriculture-related activities:	The proposed management measures guidance addresses 6 types of agricultural NPS pollution including: erosion and sediment control, confined animal facility management, pesticide and nutrient management, grazing management, and irrigation water management. State Coastal NPS Programs will need to address each of the agricultural nonpoint sources, as appropriate in a given State.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Section 6217 says that States "shall" prepare and submit Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program to EPA and NOAA for approval. These programs are to be implemented through revisions to both State coastal zone management programs, approved under the Coastal Zone Management Act, and State nonpoint source programs, approved under §319 of the Clean Water Act.
Result of non-participation.	If either NOAA or EPA determines that a State has failed to submit an approvable Coastal Nonpoint Program, then graduated penalties (10%-30%) will be levied on both §306 coastal zone management grants, and §319 nonpoint source grants beginning FY '96. No State will experience penalties to only one program.
Components required for grants:	EPA has prepared proposed program guidance which lists the items that States are required to include in their Coastal Nonpoint Programs.
Degree of State flexibility:	States will have some flexibility in interpreting the program guidance to their specific problems and circumstances.

(6) COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM
(continued)

General Overview of Program	
Voluntary components:	Cannot be answered at this time, though some flexibility is anticipated.
Use of "reference points":	Water quality standards are important "reference points" for this program and States are encouraged to use them. Specifically, State Coastal Nonpoint Source Programs must describe the process for identifying additional management measures for specific land uses and for critical areas to address situations where water quality standards are not being attained or maintained.
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	The same program office that is responsible for implementation of §319 of the CWA also is responsible for implementation of CZARA, thus the policy aspects of the two programs are being coordinated. Staff from a number of EPA Offices and federal and State agencies are participating on workgroups to develop the guidance for the program. In addition, coordination is occurring between EPA and NOAA, as the program is jointly administered by these two agencies.
Suggestions for future policy integration/coordination activities:	At the Regional level, greater coordination between nonpoint Source staff, pesticides staff, and national estuary program staff would be helpful. Regions also need to work with State water quality agencies and coastal zone agencies.

(6) COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	<p>HQ: EPA is jointly administering this program with NOAA. The Nonpoint Source Control Branch within the Assessment and Watershed Protection Division in OWOW is responsible for implementing the program including preparing management measure guidance and working with NOAA on developing program implementation guidance. NOAA has lead for developing program implementation guidance.</p> <p>RO: Regional Nonpoint Source Coordinators are responsible for implementing the program including assisting States in developing coastal programs.</p>						
Description of State agency involvement:	States are required to designate lead agency for each pollution source. The State coastal zone management agency and designated nonpoint source agency will have a dual and co-equal role and responsibility in developing and implementing a State's Coastal Nonpoint Source Program. Several other State agencies will contribute.						
Current program status on federal level:	The legislation was passed on Nov. 5, 1990; the program is in the initial program development stage.						
How are grant funds used:	Section 6217(h) authorizes NOAA to provide grants to States for development of Coastal Nonpoint Source Programs.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	In the development phase of preparing program implementation guidance and technical management measures guidance.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	No State programs have been approved. Assuming deadlines are met, State programs would be due on Nov. 5, 1994.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	--	--	--	--	--	--
Program funding sources:	To date no funds have been appropriated. States provide 50% match for all federal funds provided under §6217(h). Several other programs provide support including: CWA §§106 and 319, USDA, and State agencies.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	Assuming all deadlines are met, then States must submit programs by Nov. 5, 1994. Then EPA and NOAA will review the plans within 6 months.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	EPA at headquarters and Regions and NOAA at headquarters.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	To be determined.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	To be determined.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	To be determined.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	To be determined.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	EPA will use its existing approach to oversight used in the §319 CWA Nonpoint Source Program. NOAA will use its approach to oversight under §306 of the Coastal Zone Management Program.						

(6) COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	Not at this time.
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	Regional NPS coordinators need to coordinate review and approval of future State Coastal Nonpoint Programs with ground water, pesticides, coastal, wetlands, and other appropriate Regional staff.

(7) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	Public Water Supply Supervision Program derives authority to protect ground water from SDWA, Public Law 93-523, as amended. States are encouraged to take primary responsibility for implementation of the program.
Program goal:	To provide safe drinking water at the tap to individuals who obtain their water from regulated public drinking water supplies. Treatment is required for all contaminant levels above the MCLs and treatment techniques which fail the appropriate criteria. A watershed evaluation is required under the surface water treatment rule. Prevention of future contamination through wellhead protection and watershed protection programs is important.
Waters targeted:	Finished water for delivery through public water supply systems.
Contamination sources targeted:	All contaminants that have MCLs, including 25 pesticides, nitrates, and coliform.
Role of State in setting priorities:	While States are encouraged to take primary responsibility for the program, the States must follow the program priorities outlined in SDWA.
Risks addressed:	Public health risks associated with the public drinking water supply.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Current contaminant priorities are microbiological contaminants under the Surface Water Treatment Rule, Phases II and V organic and inorganic contaminants (including pesticides and nitrates), and lead.
Programmatic priorities:	Enforcement of existing rules, technical assistance to small systems, and maintaining statutory schedule for rule development.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	Adoption of new Phases II and V regulations by States. Technical assistance, training, and enforcement for compliance with agriculture-associated MCLs; vulnerability assessments to reduce monitoring and support pollution prevention.
Agriculture-related activities:	Technical assistance and training through the National Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Program. Working with OPP to implement Farm Bill provisions for pesticide recordkeeping. Technical assistance to farmers using the "Farmstead Assessment System" under an interagency agreement with USDA. Finish Phase II Report from the National Survey of Pesticides in Drinking Water Wells. Recently promulgated 9 new pesticide MCLs.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	States are encouraged to take primary responsibility for implementation of the program. Currently 55 States and territories have been granted primacy. States have option of adopting a Vulnerability Assessment program.
Result of non-participation:	States that do not have primacy do not receive grants for State program funding. EPA takes over the operation of the program in non-primacy States. If this occurs, PWSs will have to deal with two regulatory authorities instead of one. EPA would also need to streamline the program -- technical assistance would be limited. The focus would be enforcement. System cannot receive monitoring waiver in States that have not adopted a Vulnerability Assessment program.
Components required for grants:	Initial granting of primacy requires a State to have the proper legal authority to implement the program, establish MCLs, monitoring and other primary requirements no less stringent than EPA's federal regulations, and have adequate resources. Two major annual requirements include: reporting of selected information about each PWS in the State; and development of an acceptable annual work plan.

(7) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
(continued)

General Overview of Program	
Degree of State flexibility:	States traditionally have implemented programs much broader than that required by EPA. However, these programs had less of a "water quality" orientation. Degree of flexibility has not been determined by precedent. However, EPA believes primacy requirements can be flexible under SDWA. Vulnerability Assessments/waivers are optional.
Voluntary components:	States can and often do have more elaborate programs than required (e.g., training and technical assistance).
Use of "reference points":	State regulations must be no less stringent federal regulations for MCLs.
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	Working to integrate PWS with EPA's Ground Water Strategy for the 1990's, including integration of WHP into the new Ground Water Disinfection Rule. Working to finalize report on Farm Bill integration activities. Region VII is promoting a new cooperative approach between water suppliers and farmers to reduce pesticide loadings to PWS and to avoid the need for costly treatment to meet MCLs.
Suggestions for future policy integration/coordination activities:	Work with USDA and EPA's Nonpoint Source Program to target watershed and ground water protection activities toward vulnerable sources of drinking water supplies. Revitalize coordination with FmHA for addressing small community capital concerns. Develop coordination approach with OPP to address surface water contamination from Atrazine and other pesticides in the midwest. Integrate Vulnerability Assessment programs with Agricultural Policy, ground water protection, and pesticide registration activities; use pesticide occurrence data to establish priority list for future MCLs. Use current MCLs as reference point to determine failure of current management approaches.

(7) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	<p>HQ: OGWDW is nationally responsible for implementing the program. OGWDW develops the regulations and treatment techniques and provides implementation guidance (including enforcement and compliance, grant allocations, technical assistance, program priorities, etc.).</p> <p>RO: Each Region has a Drinking Water branch which has Regional responsibility. In some Regions, the PWS and ground water protection programs are combined into a single branch.</p>						
Description of State agency involvement:	State drinking water programs are either administered in a Department of Health, Department of Natural Resources, or an Environmental Protection Agency. The designated primacy agency has full responsibility for implementation at the State level. This includes, but is not limited to, development of appropriate State regulations, technical assistance, training, and enforcement and compliance.						
Current program status on federal level:	Advanced phase of program implementation. Technical and financial assistance have been provided for developing programs.						
How are grant funds used:	Federal grant funds are for program implementation only. Development grant funds for the remaining States and territories or Indian tribes to develop programs in preparation to apply for primacy are available on an as-needed basis. Pilot demonstration grants and other funds are available for specific demonstration projects only.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations are contained in 40 CFR 141-143. Other regulations (e.g. grants) are contained in the appropriate CFR sections. Guidance documents are available for implementation of specific rules.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	55 of the States and territories have been granted primacy. Two Indian tribes have been approved for treatment as a State. An additional tribe is very close to approval for treatment as a State.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	33.45	33.45	39.82	47.45	49.95	TBD
Program funding sources:	SDWA budget. States are required to meet at least a minimum match of 25%.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	State's submission of its annual grant application is typically done in the spring with final EPA Regional approval in the fourth fiscal quarter.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Regions.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	Regions review HQ priorities and include them along with Regional priorities						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	Regions have the lead. RA signs off on the grants.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	Regional offices maintain close coordination with the grant recipients						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	State grant funds are awarded based upon a formula.						

(7) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	The Regions are directly responsible for performing oversight of each primacy agent.
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	The Regions are aware of HQ's priorities and the importance of these priorities being covered in the State grants.
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	Regions can emphasize priorities by establishing grant conditions, when negotiating grants with the States; Vulnerability Assessment guidance; use PWS compliance as an evaluation mechanism of success of programs; farm user group notification of pesticide use to PWS (tie in with Vulnerability Assessment); national monitoring of ground water and surface water (tie in with Vulnerability Assessment and waiver).

(8) NEAR COASTAL WATERS PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	Product of EPA strategic planning process of 1986. State- and federally-implemented demonstration projects.
Program goal:	To maintain and, where possible, enhance near coastal water environmental quality.
Waters targeted:	Inland waters to the head of tide, the territorial seas, including areas of greater distance where necessary to protect coastal barrier islands and the mouths of certain estuaries. The Great Lakes were included in the plan.
Contamination sources targeted:	All point and nonpoint sources of water pollution as identified by the program.
Role of State in setting priorities:	States participate with EPA Regions in development of a Regional NCW strategy, prioritizing waterbodies for remediation and restoration.
Risks addressed:	Health risks posed by sewage and industrial effluent, urban and agricultural runoff, and contaminated ground water from point and non point sources. In upland coastal watersheds risks addressed include habitat degradation and impairment to living resources and ecosystems.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Regional strategies will identify the priorities for achieving goals. Development of Regional strategies involves assessing coastal problems and then setting priorities for remediation.
Programmatic priorities:	HQ and Regions in process of developing a NCW guidance document that will provide guidance to Regions and States when developing Regional strategy.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	New priorities will be consistent with NEP recommendations.
Agriculture-related activities:	Strategy: 1) identifies and coordinates federal, State, and local government technical assistance activities; 2) assists in outreach for local decisions; and 3) coordinates locally managed data and information.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Voluntary program.
Result of non-participation:	State will not receive NCW funds.
Components required for grants:	Based on goals and objects of National Coastal and Marine Policy. 80% for implementation and 20% for development/enactment of base programs.
Degree of State flexibility:	Too early to be determined.
Voluntary components:	Innovative pilot projects and demonstrations.
Use of "reference points":	At this time there are no standards for "estuarine waters". There are standards for fresh water and salt water that are in some cases the same and could be used in an estuarine environment. States are required to use EPA "reference points" or standards in any case where the law applies.
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	NCW Integrated Training and the Coastal Programs Handbook.

(8) NEAR COASTAL WATERS PROGRAM
(continued)

General Overview of Program	
Suggestions for future policy integration/coordination activities:	Set up an interagency steering committee with high-level managers from each agency as members, but with extensive technical support from the staffs of the respective agencies. Need to provide clear incentives or rewards for coordinating with other programs and helping other agencies.

(8) NEAR COASTAL WATERS PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	HQ: OWOW/OCPD responsible for implementing all facets of program at the HQ level. RO: Regional NCW coordinators. Participating Regions have Division-Branch-Section structure that coordinate with the program activities at the State and Regional level.						
Description of State agency involvement:	No requirement for designated lead agency which varies State-by-State. Usually, agency(ies) that deals with Water Quality, Coastal, Environmental, or Natural Resource issues. State and local governments are responsible for implementing the program. Role involves developing a "Base Program Analysis" summarizing all activities that influence the program.						
Current program status on federal level:	Development phase.						
How are grant funds used:	Funds are used for both development and implementation of demonstration projects identified in the Regional Strategic Plan.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	Guidance under development. Both Region and HQ responsible for development of new Guidance.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	Five NCW Regional strategies developed (Region I, IV, VI, IX, and X). 3 Regions are in the process of developing their strategies. Pilot projects are underway in all 8 Regions.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	---	---	---	6.8	4.5 approx.	TBD
Program funding sources:	Coastal Environmental Management fund §104(b)(4). NCW program grants require a 5% match from the State.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	Varies by Region.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	EPA HQ reviews Regional strategy developed by Region with State input.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	Region works with the State to develop projects based on the Regional strategy and based upon criteria developed within the NCW Guidance document.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	Approval or disapproval based on criteria established by the NCW Guidance document.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	Guidance under development. Previous years based on preliminary guidance.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	Previous years awards based on preliminary guidance. Enactment of base programs.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	HQ and Regions develop workplans together						
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	Primary goal of NCW program is the coordination of base programs between States and local governments.						

(8) NEAR COASTAL WATERS PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	1) Institutionalize the review and approval process for Ag/Water programs. 2) Develop national criteria and standards for bottom sediment and overlying saline water which recognize difference between the ecology and living resources of aquatic systems. 3) Agriculture should be viewed as an industry and the Agency should develop technology-based effluent guideline discharge limitation regulations.

(9) NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	CWA of 1987 §320. State implemented, includes demonstration projects.
Program goal:	To identify nationally significant estuaries threatened by pollution, development or overuse, and to promote the preparation of Comprehensive Conservation Management Plans (CCMP) to ensure their ecological integrity.
Waters targeted:	Those nominated by the Governors of States as "significant U.S. estuaries and bays", including tributaries.
Contamination sources targeted:	All sources of pollution, identified by each program during the "priority problem identification" and "characterization" phases of the CCMP development.
Role of State in setting priorities:	States participate in NEP management conferences in the development of CCMPs, prioritizing water bodies for remediation and restoration.
Risks addressed:	Health risks posed by sewage and industrial effluent, urban and agricultural runoff, and contaminated ground water from point and non point sources upstream as well as on the coast. Also, intended to monitor habitat, ecosystem, and living resources.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Priorities are determined based on assessment of top problems within the estuary, as determined by each State/EPA management Conference Agreement.
Programmatic priorities:	To achieve goal, program office activities include: 1) establish working partnerships among federal, State, & local governments; 2) transfer scientific and management information; 3) increase public awareness of pollution problems & ensure public participation in consensus building; 4) promote basin-wide planning to control pollution & manage living resources; and 6) oversee development of pollution abatement and control programs.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	Outlined and Identified by each individual program.
Agriculture-related activities:	Technical information transfer during the planning process, no direct technical assistance. NEP has data management policy for all data collected with NEP funds.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Voluntary program. When a State signs a Conference Agreement it commits to developing a CCMP.
Result of non-participation:	State does not receive NEP funds.
Components required for grants:	CWA §320 outlines the 7 purposes of the NEP.
Degree of State flexibility:	Moderate to high.
Voluntary components:	States are given the option to modify program to meet specific needs as long as modifications do not conflict with the special conditions and requirements specified by EPA in the Conference Agreement.
Use of "reference points":	At this time there are no standards for "estuarine waters". There are standards for fresh water and salt water that are in some cases the same and could be used in an estuarine environment. States are required to use EPA "reference points" or standards in any case where the law applies.

(9) NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM
(continued)

General Overview of Program	
Current policy-related integration/coordination activities:	Participating States required to develop a Base Program Analysis. Also, States are encouraged to review State and federal options for implementation funding and demonstration project funding.
Suggestions for future policy integration/ coordination activities:	Set up an interagency steering committee with high-level managers from each agency as members, but with extensive technical support from the staffs of the respective agencies. Need to provide clear incentives or rewards for coordinating with other programs and helping other agencies.

(9) NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	HQ: OWOW/OCPD responsible for implementing all facets of the program at the HQ level. RO: Regional NCW coordinators. Participating Regions have Division-Branch-Section structure that coordinate with the program activities at the State and Regional level.						
Description of State agency involvement:	Lead agency varies State-by-State. Usually, agency(ies) that deal(s) with Water Quality, Coastal, Environmental, or Natural Resource issues. Role involves developing a "Base Program Analysis" summarizing all activities that influence the program. Formal coordination is accomplished by the signatories to the Conference Agreement.						
Current program status on federal level:	Program is a planning process.						
How are grant funds used:	Technical assistance, financial assistance, and development of CCMPs.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	CWA §320. Grant regulation 40 CFR 35 subpart(p). Functions are to identify grant recipients, purposes, federal share, grant reporting, authorization of appropriations, research, and application process. Several specialized guidances are available.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	CCMP development and implementation phase. Two completed and submitted CCMPs, one accepted by the Administrator, the other with the State for revisions; and 15 NEPs in the process of developing CCMP.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	—	12.9	16.1	15.1	15.6	TBD
Program funding sources:	CWA §320. One requirement of participation is a minimum 25% cost share.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	--						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Regional office and OCPD.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	Regional office and OCPD review the annual workplans for consistency with the requirements and special conditions established in the Conference Agreement.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	If the workplan meets all criteria then program funds are released to the State.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	--						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	--						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	Agency workplans reviewed by both EPA HQ and Region. CCMPs must be approved by Administrator after CCMP, EPA has role in monitoring effectiveness.						
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	Working toward coordination based on program guidance: Federal Consistency Review as required by CWA §320(b)(7).						

(9) NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	1) Institutionalize the review and approval process for Ag/Water programs. 2) Develop national criteria and standards for bottom sediment and overlying saline water which recognize difference between the ecology and living resources of aquatic systems. 3) Agriculture should be viewed as an industry and the Agency should develop technology-based effluent guideline discharge limitation regulations.

(10) CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	CWA of 1987 §117. State implemented, includes demonstration projects.
Program goal:	To restore and enhance the living resources of the Chesapeake Bay. The 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement contains goals and priority commitments for living resources; water quality; population growth and development; participation; public access; and governance.
Waters targeted:	As defined by the watershed down to the Atlantic Ocean interface.
Contamination sources targeted:	All point and nonpoint pollution plus atmospheric deposition of pollutants are targeted for prevention and remediation, including agricultural runoff.
Role of State in setting priorities:	States participate in the 1987 Bay Agreement by implementing priority management programs.
Risks addressed:	Health risks posed by sewage and industrial effluent, urban and agricultural runoff, and contaminated ground water from point and nonpoint sources upstream as well as on the coast. Also, intended to monitor habitat and ecosystem, as well as living resources.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Priorities specified in the 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement and its supporting commitment (strategy) documents.
Programmatic priorities:	Installation of BMPs first priority and implementation of the program elements receive a significant portion of the budgeted and expended CBP funds.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	Program has spent \$54.2 million on installation of agriculture BMPs.
Agriculture-related activities:	Approximately 30% of the funds awarded as grants to State agencies are expended for technical assistance, outreach education, progress reporting, data management, research, and modeling, with the balance spent on direct financial assistance grants to farmers for BMP installation.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Voluntary. Pennsylvania, Maryland, DC, and Virginia signed an Agreement in '83 committing them to cooperative efforts in implementing the program. '87 Agreement expanded '83 interstate agreement to include numerical goals and achievements to be achieved by these same States.
Result of non-participation:	None
Components required for grants:	All 12 components listed in Table I and more.
Degree of State flexibility:	Each strategy and implementation plan goes through a scheduled reevaluation every 3-4 years. They are not negotiable.
Voluntary components:	Integrated Pest Management as a pollution prevention program is one such example of a new component. This will be incorporated into the Toxic Reduction Strategy during the 1992 reevaluation.
Use of "reference points":	At this time there are no standards for "estuarine waters". There are standards for fresh water and salt water that are in some cases the same and could be used in an estuarine environment. States are required to use EPA "reference points" or standards in any case where the law applies.

(10) CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM
(continued)

General Overview of Program	
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	Participating States are required to develop a Base Program Analysis. Also, States are encouraged to review State and federal options for implementation funding and demonstration project funding.
Suggestions for future policy integration/ coordination activities:	Set up an interagency steering committee with high-level managers from each agency as members, but with extensive technical support from the staffs of the respective agencies. Need to provide clear incentives or rewards for coordinating with other programs and helping other agencies.

(10) CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	HQ: OWOW responsible for budget, development, and implementation of program. Administrator's staff responsible for policy and interstate agreements. RO: Region III, RA, and Chesapeake Bay Program Office are responsible for program planning policy, legislation, etc.; and Chesapeake Bay Liaison Office is responsible for program coordination, provision of technical assistance, etc.						
Description of State agency involvement:	State lead varies with each State/jurisdiction, but generally is found in Water Quality, Coastal, or State environmental agency.						
Current program status on federal level:	EPA is working with States in program implementation.						
How are grant funds used:	Administrator signed the Bay Agreements causing them to have the force of regulations on the federal agencies. The MOU's are reflective of that, and each agency contributes to the federal workplan each year.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	CBP regulation CWA §117(b) Interstate Development Plan Grants provide an overview of the grants award process. Specific grant guidance is developed each year for each State.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	The State and DC programs involving eight States and two DC agencies are fully implemented.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	---	12.2	12.6	14.9	16.3	TBD
Program funding sources:	CWA §117. Requires a 50% match for all State and DC program grants.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	Varies by grant program.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Varies by grant program.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	Various grants (117, 319, 106, 205j(5), etc.) within the water media are given extensive program review starting with grant guidance and ending with the scope of work of the final grant application. The purpose of the review is to assure across-the-board program integration.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	Varies by grant program.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	Varies by grant program.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	Varies by grant program.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	State programs submit quarterly tracking reports showing point and nonpoint source nutrient load reductions. Associated and support program deliverables such as educational material, technology demonstration projects, etc., are reported on the comparison quarterly reports. Environmental indicators are used to track improvements.						

(10) CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	Not currently involved in any coordination efforts.
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	1) Institutionalize the review and approval process for Ag/Water programs. 2) Develop national criteria and standards for bottom sediment and overlying saline water which recognize difference between the ecology and living resources of aquatic systems. 3) Agriculture should be viewed as an industry and the Agency should develop technology-based effluent guideline discharge limitation regulations.

(11) STATE WETLANDS PROTECTION PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	No direct statutory authority. Derives authority from Clean Water Act §104(b)(3).
Program goal:	Development of new State wetlands protection programs or enhancement of existing State programs.
Waters targeted:	Wetlands and other waters of the U.S.
Contamination sources targeted:	All sources of contamination and degradation.
Role of State in setting priorities:	High.
Risks addressed:	Ecological.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Development of wetlands protection programs.
Programmatic priorities:	State Wetlands Conservation Plans, State CWA Section 404 assumption, and watershed protection demonstration projects.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	Not identified as priority.
Agriculture-related activities:	May be part of State Wetlands Conservation Plans or watershed protection demonstration projects.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Voluntary.
Result of non-participation:	Funding not available.
Components required for grants:	Varies.
Degree of State flexibility:	Moderate.
Voluntary components:	Yes
Use of "reference points":	No
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	(No response provided)

(11) STATE WETLANDS PROTECTION PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	HQ: Develops grant guidance with Regional input and review. RO: Review and select projects to be funded.						
Description of State agency involvement:	No specific State agency has lead. Types of agencies to be funded vary from State to State.						
Current program status on federal level:	Program is in early stages of development.						
How are grant funds used:	Develop new or enhance existing State wetlands protection programs.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	No regulations. Grant guidance developed annually.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	State interest has been high. 48 States have been funded.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	---	---	1	5	8.5	TBD
Program funding sources:	CWA budget; States are required to have a minimum match of 25%.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	Grant applications were due to EPA Regional offices by February 3, 1992.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Regional offices select projects to be funded. HQ has a review role.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	Each Region has its own process.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	Regions award grants.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	Regional offices maintain close contact with States. Regional offices report status of grant activities to HQ.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	Selection of grants is competitive.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	Regions will evaluate/monitor projects to assure that grant moneys are going to their intended purpose.						
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	No formal coordination program; coordination may occur on a Region by Region basis.						

(12) CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	Administered under Section 314 of Clean Water Act, as amended. Lake restoration and protection program.
Program goal:	Provide financial and technical assistance to States to conduct lake restoration and protection projects; conduct Statewide lake assessments.
Waters targeted:	Surface water: specifically, publicly-owned lakes that offer public access and recreational opportunities. Clean Lakes Program Regulations prohibit use of Section 314 funds for lakes that are solely drinking water supplies (i.e., offer no recreational opportunities).
Contamination sources targeted:	Non point sources of pollution targeted for prevention and/or remediation activities. Clean Lakes Program Regulations prohibit use of Section 314 funds for control of point sources of pollution.
Role of State in setting priorities:	States have a strong role in priority setting -- they apply for funds for waters (lakes) they want to protect.
Risks addressed:	Ecological risks, specifically habitat protection.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Financial assistance provided through four types of grants. Offer technical assistance through various means. Support development of State lake programs.
Programmatic priorities:	Grants offered for: Phase I - Diagnostic/Feasibility Studies of specific lakes; Phase II - Restoration/Protection Implementation Projects for specific lakes already diagnosed; Phase III - Post-Restoration Monitoring Studies; and Phase IV - Lake Water Quality Assessments. Technical assistance offered through: 1) technical documents; 2) operating clean lakes clearinghouse; and 3) sponsoring national conferences and workshops.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	No specific agriculture-related activities.
Agriculture-related activities:	Phase II funds are being used by many States to implement agricultural BMPs in watershed areas to minimize excess nutrients and sediments in lakes.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Not required to conduct Phases I-III. States statutorily (§314) required to report (in 305(b) biennial reports) on certain aspects of lake water quality and their efforts to control and mitigate adverse effects of pollution to lakes. Lake Water Quality Assessment grants intended to assist in gathering and reporting the required information.
Result of non-participation:	Failure to comply with reporting requirements renders States ineligible for all Clean Lakes funding.
Components required for grants:	Type of grant determines specific components required to receive grant funds. In addition to the 8 components listed on Table I, Clean Lake grant applications should include a description of public access to lake.
Degree of State flexibility:	States have considerable flexibility -- in EPA's 1980 Clean Lakes regulations, minimum requirements are defined.
Voluntary components:	Diagnosing, restoring/protecting, and evaluating restoration efforts all voluntary. States encouraged to include a citizens' volunteer monitoring program component in Lake Water Quality Assessment grants.

(12) CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM
(continued)

General Overview of Program	
Use of "reference points":	Not required to use EPA reference points or standards to receive funds. Region X encouraging States to use data gathered in Diagnostic Feasibility Study to develop a TMDL prior to requesting Restoration funding.
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	There is close coordination between the Clean Lakes Program and the Nonpoint Source Program at both HQ and in the Regions because the two programs are in the same office organizationally. Region V has been in the forefront of Regional coordination.
Suggestions for future policy integration/ coordination activities:	Encourage Regional offices to coordinate more consistently across all ten Regions, and to follow Region V's example.

(12) CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	HQ: OWOW; Assessment & Watershed Protection Division issues annual implementation guidelines; provides technical assistance; reviews and approves/disapproves submittals; and issues funds to Regions for grant award. RO: Water Management Division receive project submittals from States; review, approve/disapprove, and prioritize submittals; award grants; serve as EPA Project Officer in developing workplans and oversight of project implementation.						
Description of State agency involvement:	State water quality agency is lead agency in most but not all States. Role to develop detailed workplans and coordinate all aspects of project implementation. Agriculture, fish, and wildlife agencies may also be involved in project development and implementation.						
Current program status on federal level:	Program fully operational. Technical and financial assistance provided to States, as described on previous page.						
How are grant funds used:	To conduct Phase I, II, and III projects and Statewide assessments.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	CLP regulations (40 CFR 35 Subpart H, 1980) assist States in applying for grant funds. CLP guidance assists States in implementing new (1987 CWA Reauth.) elements of program. Annual implementation memo to Regions to assist States to prepare their annual requests for funding.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	44 States, 1 territory, and 15 Indian tribes participate. About 200 completed projects and 450 active projects.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	0.0	7.5 5.0 (demo)	8.7	7.0 3.8 (specific projects)	7.0	TBD
Program funding sources:	Agency receives CLP appropriation as Congressional add-on. States required to match all CLP funding. Lake Water Qual. Assessment Grants and Restoration/Protection Projects matched 50% by State, 50% by fed. Diagnostic Feasibility Study and Post-Restoration Monitoring Studies matched 30% by State, 70% by fed.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	HQ issues implementation memo to Regions with requirements, priorities, schedule, and target Regional allocations. States submit requests for funding to Regional offices during 1st/2nd qtr. of each fiscal year. Region reviews, approves/disapproves, and prioritizes State submittal within their target allocation and forwards those approved to HQ at begin. of 3rd qtr. HQ transfers funds to Region. Region awards grant by end of 4th qtr.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Regional Clean Lake coordinators and HQ Clean Lakes staff. Technical peer review by scientists with expertise in lake restoration as needed for restoration projects.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	State submittals evaluated based on their compliance with CLP Regulations and Guidance. Weaknesses may be addressed as special conditions to the grant award.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	Regions forward approved submittal to HQs for a final programmatic review and approval.						

(12) CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Review/approval process-- EPA feedback:	Regional Clean Lakes coordinator works with State at all stages of review process to address weaknesses in their submittal. Region works with State to finalize submittal.
Review/approval process-- Awards decision criteria:	Many Clean Lakes projects are expensive and require multi-year funding. Agency and State work together and develop workplans and budget needs that can be funded in 1-2 yr. increments as resources allow.
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	Regular contact with State, project sight visits, and scheduled status reports.
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	Coordinate efforts with SCS, USDA, and when appropriate with other federal agencies.
Suggestions for integration/ coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	Continue working on small watersheds areas and small projects, such as Rural Clean Water Program, which has been successful in the past.

(13) NPDES PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	Granted statutory authority under Clean Water Act. Granted regulatory authority in 40 CFR 121 through 125, 129, 136, and the 400 series. NPDES program regulates all point source discharges to U.S. waters through permitting and enforcement program which is implemented by 39 approved States and territories and by EPA. Agricultural activities under NPDES program authority include permitting of feedlots of 1000 or more animal units or other facilities determined on case-by-case basis to contribute to water impairment (as defined in 40 CFR 122.23).
Program goal:	Overall goal to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters and ultimately eliminate the discharge of pollutants. Interim goal is to make nation's waters fishable and swimmable.
Waters targeted:	Surface waters.
Contamination sources targeted:	Point sources including stormwater targeted for prevention and/or remediation activities; specifically, §402 of CWA focuses on establishing water-quality-based and technology-based requirements for point source discharges through NPDES Permit program.
Role of State in setting priorities:	Under §304(1) of CWA, States identify waters which are not anticipated to attain or maintain: 1) Water Quality Standards (WQSs) due to toxic pollutants; or 2) water quality to assure protection of human health, public water supplies; agricultural or industrial use; protection of shellfish, fish and wildlife; and allow recreation in and on the water.
Risks addressed:	Protect human health, aquatic life, and wildlife. Few feedlot permits based on water quality concerns, but tend to implement technology-based effluent limitation guidelines (Effectively no discharge effluent limitation guidelines).
Priorities for achieving goal:	Focus on facilities impacting surface water quality.
Programmatic priorities:	Point source discharges which are classified as "Majors" due to size, nature of discharge, or potential to cause a water quality impact. Focus on controlling toxic pollutants.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	Development of permitting guidance on feedlots to expand focus of permits to BMP including land application, manure storage, and composting.
Agriculture-related activities:	NPDES does not provide technical assistance or outreach to agricultural community as a whole. Some States have programs to address this.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Voluntary; States encouraged by federal statute to develop a NPDES program.
Result of non-participation:	No action taken against a State that does not develop/implement a program.
Components required for grants:	See CWA §106 fact sheet discussion for grants information.
Degree of State flexibility:	Minimum requirements specified but States have flexibility developing components beyond minimum basic requirements.
Voluntary components:	States encouraged to adopt general NPDES permit authority components.

(13) NPDES PROGRAM (continued)

General Overview of Program	
Use of "reference points":	States are required to adopt WQSs, but these are not related to receipt of grant funds.
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	Not a primary focus at this time. OWEC is working with OPPE and OWOW to identify ways of improving feedlot regulation.

(13) NPDES PROGRAM (continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	<p>HQ: OST develops technology-based effluent limitations guidelines, establishes water quality criteria, and reviews and approves State WQSS. OWEC provides oversight, technical assistance and policy development for NPDES permitting and reviews.</p> <p>RO: Oversee approved States and provide technical assistance. Carry out NPDES in unapproved States and approves State permit programs along with HQ's concurrence.</p>						
Description of State agency involvement:	Lead agency varies from State to State. For contamination due to feedlots, State versions of EPA, Department of Agriculture, and Soil Conservation Services.						
Current program status on federal level:	39 approved State or territory NPDES programs. In area of program implementation, EPA and Regions provide technical and financial assistance through CWA §104 and §106 monies.						
How are grant funds used:	Regulation of point source pollution sources of surface waters.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	Granted statutory authority under the Clean Water Act, Section 402. Granted regulatory authority in 40 CFR 121 through 125, 129, 136, and the 400 Series. Guidance documents for implementation of specific requirements are available.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	39 approved State or territory NPDES programs. Arizona, Florida, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas interested in developing NPDES programs.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	---	---	---	---	---	---
	(see CWA §106)						
Program funding sources:	For grants, see CWA §106 discussion. For NPDES program authorization, see below.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	After State submittal, EPA publishes elements of proposed State program in Federal Register. Public comment period for public to comment on State program. Public hearing period within State. Within 90 days of receipt of a complete State program submission RA shall approve/disapprove program. If RA disapproves program, he/she shall notify State of reasons for disapproval and revisions to State program necessary for approval.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Concurrent review/approval process through EPA Regions and Headquarters.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	See Review Schedule.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	Concurrent final determination between Regions and HQs.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	Because review/approval process is concurrent, EPA HQs and Regions provide feedback and interact throughout the process.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	Requirements of CWA.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	Regional offices oversee approved States. Headquarters oversee Regional offices and in conjunction with the Regions, the States.						

(13) NPDES PROGRAM (continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program	
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	Not currently involved in integration/coordination activities.

(14) CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 106 PROGRAM

General Overview of Program	
Statutory authority and description:	Derives authority from CWA §106 "Grants for Pollution Control Programs." Federal grant program to support State water quality management programs.
Program goal:	To provide grants to States, inter-State agencies, and qualified Indian tribes for overall administration and program support of their water quality management programs.
Waters targeted:	Surface and ground waters; specific high priority waters can be selected during grant negotiation process.
Contamination sources targeted:	Virtually any source of surface and ground water pollution.
Role of State in setting priorities:	Overall priorities dictated by AOG and OW annual program guidance. States delineate their priorities during grant negotiation process. Priorities may be program-specific or geographic.
Risks addressed:	High risk activities (e.g. human health, aquatic life, and wildlife) would be considered high priority in projects.
Priorities for achieving goal:	General priorities reflected in AOG: 1) To support establishment of toxic water quality standards, issue/reissue NPDES permits; 2) To maintain monitoring programs, etc. National priorities formulated into State-specific guidance by Regional offices for use in negotiating annual grant agreements.
Programmatic priorities:	Primarily AOG and Region-specific guidance to each State.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	Section 106 is not a primary funding source for agriculture-related activities.
Agriculture-related activities:	Section 106 funds frequently support certain activities funded as part of a larger §319 efforts such as monitoring surveys, printing of publications, ADP support, etc.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Voluntary, but once grant agreement signed §106 funding support can be reduced or withheld if certain obligations are not met or if State fails to implement certain mandatory CWA requirements (e.g., adopting WQSs for toxics).
Result of non-participation:	Sanctions (e.g., reducing or withholding a grant) available if State does not comply with EPA's overall priorities and grant work program commitments.
Components required for grants:	15 program elements with outputs, resources, and milestones established for each. (See Table I)
Degree of State flexibility:	States have flexibility in shaping their annual §106 grant programs but must adhere to AOG and follow program regulations and guidance for statutorily mandated activities funded under §106.
Voluntary components:	State can tailor its program around required program elements to customize program to meet specific needs.
Use of "reference points":	Not directly related to §106. States are required, however, by CWA to adopt WQSs. States use EPA recommended criteria as basis for adopting standards but are allowed to establish their own criteria if sufficient to protect designated uses of that State.

(14) CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 106 PROGRAM
(continued)

General Overview of Program	
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	Participated in OPPE "Comparative-risk" pilot project to examine methods of improving coordination of grant funds for high priority activities. Conducting a State water quality management funding analysis to determine current use of grant funds from several sources based on standard list of eligible activities.
Suggestions for future policy integration/coordination activities:	Coordination of national guidance. Improve Regional/State grant negotiation/project review process to stress need for improved coordination between grant programs.

(14) CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 106 PROGRAM
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	<p>HQ: Office of Wastewater Enforcement and Compliance provides overall grant guidance via AOG.</p> <p>RO: Water Management Division staff tailors AOG guidance to meet individual State needs; negotiates grant agreements; and evaluates performance through on-site written evaluations.</p>						
Description of State agency involvement:	Lead agency typically State water quality agency. Depts. of Health and Agriculture involved in some cases. States have the option to fund sub-State or local agencies.						
Current program status on federal level:	Ongoing program since 1972. Regions assign project officers to each State and WMD staff are available to provide technical assistance.						
How are grant funds used:	Overall administrative and program support for State water quality management programs.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	AOG and Region-specific guidance to each State. Section 106 regulations; 40 CFR Parts 35 & 130; Water Quality Planning and Management Final Rule.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	All 63 States, inter-State agencies, and territories receive grants each year. Also, approximately 100 grants awarded to Indian tribes.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	61.0	67.1	72.6	81.7	81.7	TBD
Program funding sources:	Section 106, direct appropriation. States required to contribute a level of effort match; State contribution averages approximately 1/3 to 2/3 of total program.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	June/July: States submit draft workplans. Sept./Oct.: States submit final workplans. Jan-June.: Regions review programs.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	Regional Water Management Divisions (circulated to other programs as necessary).						
Review/approval process--Review process:	Varies from Region to Region, but most conduct structured review against HQ/Regional priorities.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	Regional project officer has lead, but Division Director/RA signs grant.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	Written evaluations and continuous coordination between grantee and Regional project officer.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	Individual grant awards are determined based on work program development and State grant targets that are determined by formula.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	Written evaluations conducted by Regional Offices.						
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	As States submit annual grant work programs for Regional review, any agriculture/water-related activities are typically reviewed in coordination with NPS/Agriculture staff.						

(15) AGRICULTURE POLLUTION PREVENTION STRATEGY

General Overview of Strategy	
Statutory authority and description:	Request by Congressional Committee responsible for pollution prevention legislation.
Strategy goal:	Protect human health and aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems while assuring the economic viability of food and fiber production.
Waters targeted:	All waters.
Contamination sources targeted:	All sources.
Role of State in setting priorities:	States have a lead role in identifying priority geographic areas.
Risks addressed:	Risks due to agriculture, largely drawn from Science Advisory Board report.
Priorities for achieving goal:	Still in draft; covers agriculture risks identified by Science Advisory Board.
Programmatic priorities:	All relevant EPA and USDA programs. Emphasis on measurable results.
Programmatic priorities for addressing ag. practices:	Some practices to be identified for advancement nationally. Some practices identified for use in specific watersheds.
Agriculture-related activities:	Integrates with all EPA and USDA agriculture-related programs.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	Program is voluntary. States encouraged to set priorities to guide federal agency (e.g., USDA, EPA) spending.
Result of non-participation:	Failure to set priorities which guide federal agency leads to less support.
Components required for grants:	9 program elements. Very general guidance at first, but potential for more specific approaches.
Degree of State flexibility:	Wide flexibility as long as goals are met.
Voluntary components:	Yes.
Use of "reference points":	States required to use EPA "reference points" or standards (e.g., MCLs, WQSS) in operating program. States allowed to use State standards if at least as stringent as federal standards or in absence of federal standards.
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	Integration a major objective of strategy.
Suggestions for future policy integration/coordination activities:	All proposed activities require EPA integration among EPA programs and with USDA.

(15) AGRICULTURE POLLUTION PREVENTION STRATEGY
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Strategy							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	<p>HQ: Activities include: working with interested parties to set targets and attain voluntary, nationwide reductions in use of hazardous substances; providing information to reduce use of hazardous substances during registration of pesticides; expediting registration of safer pesticides; identifying priority U.S. ecological systems; setting criteria for identifying priority water quality problem areas; setting criteria for certifying integrated chemical management firms; and, working with other agencies to attain these and other objectives.</p> <p>RO: Activities include: working with State water quality agencies to identify priority areas; and providing some selective enforcement where priority problems not adequately by voluntary programs.</p>						
Description of State agency involvement:	State water quality agencies have the lead in identifying priority watersheds and monitoring achievement of strategy targets for these areas.						
Current program status on federal level:	Pollution prevention serves integrating function. Purpose is to target federal program funds based on water quality and terrestrial, ecological priorities some of which are set by States, others federal.						
How are grant funds used:	No formal link yet, but grants would be heavily influenced by any State priority setting.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	No guidance yet.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	None yet.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	---	---	---	---	---	---
Program funding sources:	EPA may designate certain funds specifically for Pollution Prevention. However, pollution prevention strategy will integrate several areas of federal & State programs.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	None yet.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	None yet.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	None yet.						
Review/approval process--/Final determination:	None yet.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	None yet.						
Review/approval process--Awards decision criteria:	None yet.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	See Headquarter's and Regions' roles identified above.						

(15) AGRICULTURE POLLUTION PREVENTION STRATEGY
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Strategy	
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	Strategy to serve an integrating function.
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	Integration is essential to the strategy, to focus resources on specific water quality problem areas and critical ecological systems and to achieve targets.

(16) NITROGEN ACTION PLAN

General Overview of Strategy	
Statutory authority and description:	No lead EPA office, each of the following must take responsibility for related activities: CWA, SDWA, and TSCA. OW, OPTS, ORD, OPPE, Regions and States are involved in development and implementation. USDA offices with related activities are participating as well.
Strategy goal:	To protect ground water and surface water from all sources of contamination by nitrate and related nitrogen compounds through pollution prevention. To assure that public and private drinking water quality is maintained.
Waters targeted:	Ground water, surface water, and public and private drinking water supplies.
Contamination sources targeted:	Contamination from nitrates and other nitrogen compounds.
Role of State in setting priorities:	
Risks addressed:	Health risks associated with nitrates in the drinking water supply. Ecological risks from eutrophication of surface water bodies from high nitrate levels, especially in coastal areas.
Priorities for achieving goal:	The high priority actions include technical assistance, education, new regulations, increased enforcement, and research.
Programmatic priorities:	The Nitrogen Action Plan identifies high priority activities for each office and the USDA. Providing incentives for trading pollution prevention for treatment of PWS.
Programmatic priorities for addressing agricultural practices:	EPA Programs should focus on reducing fertilizer use and better controlling runoff and infiltration from livestock operations through increased implementation of BMPs in high priority areas.
Agriculture-related activities:	EPA Programs should focus on reducing fertilizer use and better controlling runoff and infiltration from livestock operations.
Mandatory or voluntary State participation:	The type of activity and its statutory basis determines whether it is voluntary. Funding for State programs or activities may sometimes be determined by whether the State includes specific components in its program.
Result of non-participation:	Depends on the type of activity and its statutory basis. Possible consequences for States that do not participate range from no penalty to possible loss of State grant funding.
Components required for grants:	Depends on the type of activity and its statutory basis.
Degree of State flexibility:	Presently, it is too early to tell how flexibility in required components will be incorporated.
Voluntary components:	At a minimum States are encouraged to include specific components in their programs.
Use of "reference points":	Use EPA reference points and standards in a number of ways, depending upon the base program of which activity is a part. Overall objective is to assure that water quality does not fail minimum federal standards and guidelines. This will often, if not always, involve beginning action well before the federal limits are approached.

(16) NITROGEN ACTION PLAN
(continued)

General Overview of Strategy	
Current policy related integration/coordination activities:	Coordinating policy objectives through workgroups with nitrogen-related regulations and a joint USDA/EPA committee.
Suggestions for future policy integration/coordination activities:	NAP should be fully incorporated into the Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy. Additional high priority NAP activities should be undertaken, even if not a part of the Agricultural Pollution Prevention Strategy.

(16) NITROGEN ACTION PLAN
(continued)

Review and Approval Process for Program							
Roles of EPA offices in HQ and Regions:	HQ: OW sets priorities and assures that resources are available and that offices are accountable for completing tasks. OGWDW, OWOW, OWEC, OTS, OPP, ORD, OPPE implement NAP activities in their programs. RO: Work with States to coordinate and implement program elements and to provide technical assistance.						
Description of State agency involvement:	State surface water, ground water, drinking water and pesticide regulatory agencies will have lead responsibility. These agencies are usually found in State departments of environment, natural resources, health, and agriculture.						
Current program status on federal level:	Integrated NAP activities have not yet begun. A number of EPA offices are actively developing NAP components.						
How are grant funds used:	Still in the development process.						
Federal program guidance documents and/or regulations:	Draft NAP. In addition, a list of recommended guidance documents and regulations is being developed.						
Status of implementation on the State level:	Individual State and local nitrogen activities are in nearly every stage of development. However, integrated NAP activities have not yet begun.						
Program funding history:	FY	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93
	\$ million	---	---	---	---	.5	TBD
Program funding sources:	OPTS for FY '92.						
Review/approval process--Schedule:	To be determined.						
Review/approval process--Reviewer:	To be determined.						
Review/approval process--Review process:	To be determined.						
Review/approval process--Final determination:	To be determined.						
Review/approval process--EPA feedback:	To be determined.						
Review/approval process: Awards decision criteria:	To be determined.						
Agency oversight and program evaluation role:	To be determined.						
Integration/coordination activities in the current review/approval process:	None currently.						
Suggestions for integration/coordination activities in the review/approval process of Ag/Water programs:	EPA programs need to address NAP priorities in their workplans, budgets, and products each year. The NAP provides coordination, but more active commitment from the programs is necessary.						

Appendix B

Comparison Matrices

Appendix B contains three sets of comparison matrices for the sixteen EPA agriculture and water programs and strategies affecting States. The first matrix compares the general goals and approaches of the programs. The review and approval processes for awarding EPA grants are compared in the second matrix. Finally, the third matrix offers a comparison between the required components of the State programs.

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Comparison Matrices

Matrix 1: General Overview of Programs and Strategies

EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:

General Overview				
Program Element:	Program/Strategy			
	CSGWPP	Wellhead Protection Program	Pesticides SMP	Class V UIC Program
1 Statutory Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA policy coordination across many programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDWA §1428 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIFRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDWA §1421-1426
2. Program Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GW Protection Pollution prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GW Protection Pollution prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GW Protection Pollution prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GW Protection
3 Waters Targeted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- currently used & reasonably expected sources of dw, -- closely hydrologically connected to sw 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- gw sources of public water supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- currently used & reasonably expected sources of dw, -- closely hydrologically connected to sw 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- "underground sources of drinking water"
4 Contamination Sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sources of contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sources of contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pesticides, with a focus on agricultural pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture drainage wells
5 State Role in Setting Priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate
6 Risks Addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health Ecological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health Ecological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health Ecological
7 Priorities for Achieving Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical assistance to States for assessing gw and ranking sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance Public outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical assistance to States for developing SMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture well regulation development
8 Programmatic Priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidance Flesh out incentives Foster integration of EPA programs Outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tracking process Publicize success Additional guidance Training materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidance Technical assistance Provide grants for Generic SMPs Coordinate w/ CSGWPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation grants
9 Priorities for Addressing Agriculture Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development and implementation of CSGWPPs, which address all potential sources of contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not identified as a priority in FY'92 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidance Technical assistance Provide grants for Generic SMPs Coordinate w/ CSGWPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special studies and monitoring

EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)

General Overview				
Program Element:	Program/Strategy			
	CSGWPP	Wellhead Protection Program	Pesticides SMP	Class V UIC Program
10 Agriculture-Related Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Rural water pollution • Research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None presently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance on assessment, monitoring, prevention, response • Assist ORD w/ research and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration research projects
11 Mandatory or Voluntary Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary
12 Result of Non-Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced grant awards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of the use and sale of certain pesticides in the State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA region administers program
13 Number of Components Required:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7
14 Degree of Flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined
15 Voluntary Components:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
16 Use of "Reference Points"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

General Overview				
Program Element:	Program/Strategy			
	Nonpoint Source Program	Coastal Nonpoint Source Program	Public Water Supply Program	Near Coastal Waters Program
1 Statutory Authority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWA §319 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CZARA §6217 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA strategic planning
2 Program Goal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution Prevention and abatement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Water Protection • Restoration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DW Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance near coastal water quality
3 Waters Targeted:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface and ground water; • But no generic type of targeted waters • State negotiates waters targeted with Regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal waters • Great Lakes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finished water for delivery through PWS systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland waters to the head of the tide • Territorial seas • Great Lakes
4 Contamination Sources:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 100 categories of NPS pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural runoff • Urban runoff • Silvicultural runoff • Hydromodification • Marinas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources that have MCLs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources of pollution
5 State Role in Setting Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate
6 Risks Addressed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Ecological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Ecological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Ecological • Habitat and living resources
7 Priorities for Achieving Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address difficult problems • Innovative methods • State priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on sources mentioned above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the microbiological, phase II organic and inorganic, and lead contaminants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional decision
8 Programmatic Priorities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Public outreach • Abatement • Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance • Technical assistance to States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of guidance
9 Priorities for Addressing Agriculture Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture programs receive the most funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is one of 5 major NPS addressed by program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement • Technical assistance • Training PWSs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As incorporated in each Regional strategy
10 Agriculture-related Programs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture programs receive the most funding • Many types of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best available technologies • States to develop Coastal NPSP to implement ag and NPS measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Training PWSs for compliance with agricultural-associated MCLs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate technical assistance activities • Public outreach • Data and information management

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

General Overview				
Program Element:	Program/Strategy			
	Nonpoint Source Program	Coastal Nonpoint Source Program	Public Water Supply Program	Near Coastal Waters Program
11 Mandatory or Voluntary Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary • All States participate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States are encouraged to take primacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary
12. Result of Non-Participation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA region administers program • Loss of grant funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of funding
13 Number of Components Required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies from State to State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined
14 Degree of Flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate
15. Voluntary Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No
16 Use of "Reference Points"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes

EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)

General Overview				
Program Element:	Program/Strategy			
	National Estuary Program	Chesapeake Bay Program	State Wetlands Protection Program	Clean Lakes Program
1 Statutory Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWA §320 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWA §117 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWA §104(b)(3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWA §314
2. Program Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the ecological integrity of nationally significant estuaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To restore and enhance the living resources of Chesapeake Bay; • Maintain water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new State wetlands protection programs or enhancement of existing State programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake restoration and protection • Lake assessments
3 Waters Targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Significant" estuaries and bays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chesapeake Bay and surrounding watersheds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetlands and waters of U.S 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicly owned lakes that offer recreational opportunities
4. Contamination Sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources of pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources • Atmospheric deposition of pollutants • Agricultural runoff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources of contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources of pollution
5 State Role in Setting Priorities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High
6. Risks Addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Ecological • Habitat and living resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Ecological • Habitat and living resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological • Habitat protection
7 Priorities for Achieving Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies by estuary, as determined by each State and EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specified in the 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Wetland Conservation Plans • State 404 assumption • Watershed Protection Approach Demo Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance • Technical assistance
8. Programmatic Priorities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government coordination • Information transfer • Public outreach • Planning • pollution abatement and control program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of BMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Wetlands Conservation Plans • State CWA §404 assumption • Watershed protection demonstration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance • Technical assistance
9 Priorities for Addressing Agriculture Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As outlined and identified by each individual program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of BMPs for agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not identified as priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific agriculture-related activities

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

General Overview				
Program Element:	Program/Strategy			
	National Estuary Program	Chesapeake Bay Program	State Wetlands Protection Program	Clean Lakes Program
10. Agriculture-related Programs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Public outreach • Financial assistance to farmers • Research and modeling • Reporting and data management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be part of State WCP or watershed protection demonstration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants used to implement agricultural BMPs in watersheds • Reduce nutrients and sediments to lakes • minimize pesticides contamination
11. Mandatory or Voluntary Program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory biennial reporting • Other elements voluntary
12. Result of Non-Participation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of funding 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of funding
13. Number of Components Required for Grants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 purposes outline in CWA §320 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 plus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies by type of grant
14. Degree of Flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate/High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High
15. Voluntary Components:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
16. Use of "Reference Points":	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No

EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)

General Overview				
Program Element:	Program/Strategy			
	NPDES Program	Clean Water Act Section 106 Program	Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy	Nitrogen Action Plan
1 Statutory Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWA §402 • Feedlots addressed in 40 CFR 122.23 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request by legislative committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA Policy coordination across many programs
2 Program Goal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Water Protection • Pollution prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide grants for surface water quality management programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect health and ecosystems while assuring economic viability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SW & GW Protection • Pollution Prevention
3 Waters Targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface waters of the U.S. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and private drinking water • Surface waters, especially coastal
4 Contamination Sources:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point sources • Stormwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer • Livestock • Septic systems • POTWs
5 State Role in Setting Priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High for geographic priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined
6 Risks Addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Ecological resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Health • Ecological resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Ecological resources • Habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Health • Ecological resources
7 Priorities for Achieving Goal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of point sources impacting water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of toxic water quality standards • Issuing permits • Compliance/enforcement • Monitoring programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on Science Advisory Board report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance • Education • Regulations • Enforcement • Research
8 Programmatic Priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major point sources • Toxic pollutants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies by Region and State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EPA and USDA agriculture-related programs • Emphasis on measurable results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies for each office
9 Priorities for Addressing Agriculture Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidances • Expand permits to BMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a primary source for agriculture-related activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some national, some by watershed/area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies for each office
10 Agriculture-related Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplements §319 funding for some agriculture-related activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrates with all EPA and USDA agriculture-related programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies for each office

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

General Overview				
Program Element:	Program/Strategy			
	NPDES Program	Clean Water Act Section 106 Program	Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy	Nitrogen Action Plan
11. Mandatory or Voluntary Program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary assumption by States • Permitting program is mandatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary where goals are met 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies across programs
12. Result of Non- Participation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of funding • Selective regulatory response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies across programs
13. Number of Components Required for Grants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies across programs
14. Degree of Flexibility:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined
15. Voluntary Components:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes for program • No for grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined
16. Use of "Reference Points".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes for program • No for grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies across programs

Comparison Matrices

Matrix 2: Review and Approval Process

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

Review and Approval Processes				
Review and Approval Process Element:	Program/Strategy			
	CSGWPP	Wellhead Protection Program	Pesticides SMP	Class V UIC Program
1 Lead EPA Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground Water Policy Committee/OGWD W/GWPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OGWDW/GWPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OGWDW/GWPD
2 EPA Regional Involvement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High
3 State Agencies Involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies State-by-State, usually Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination w/ Ag, Health, Env, Water is required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies State-by-State
4 Current Program Status on Federal Level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National guidance in 1992 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting States implement programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial stage of implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced phase of implementation
5 How are Grant Funds Used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program development Complementary programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance for WHPP development Demonstration projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning stages of SMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation
6 Program Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FY '92 CWA §106 grant guidance Supplemental Guidance for GW Protection Additional guidance being developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Guidance for Applicant for State WHPP Assistance Funds under SDWA" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pesticide and Ground Water Strategy SMP Guidance Document, and Appendices A & B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UIC program guidance #42
7 Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 CFR Part 50
8 Status of Implementation at State Level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States & EPA are defining a "comprehensive" program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 approved State programs 30 under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial development 49 States developing Generic SMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 States have primacy
9 Years Funded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 years
10 Average Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$ 9 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funded under §106 grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$5 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$10.7 million
11. State Matching Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% State match 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% State match

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

Review and Approval Processes				
Review and Approval Process Element:	Program/Strategy			
	CSGWPP	Wellhead Protection Program	Pesticides SMP	Class V UIC Program
12 Review/Approval Process Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined State-by-State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHPP submittal required by 6/19/89; but submittals are still forthcoming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies by State
13 Reviewer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regions HQ must concur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Review Teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regions review HQs must concur
14 Review Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine month process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each SMP will be evaluated for adequacy using guidance and appendices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies by State program
15. Final Determination:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States allowed to resubmit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional determination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undecided
16 EPA Feedback:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written as well as oral feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regions provide feedback SMP updating process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
17 Awards Decision Criteria:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on progress toward CSGWPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formula based on GW susceptibility and pesticide use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formula
18 EPA Oversight and Program Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None at this time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional oversight to monitor SMP effectiveness and grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States submit progress reports Periodic reviews

EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)

Review and Approval Processes				
Review and Approval Process Element:	Program/Strategy			
	Nonpoint Source Program	Coastal Nonpoint Source Program	Public Water Supply Program	Near Coastal Water Program
1 Lead EPA Office:	• OWOW/AWPD	• OWOW/AWPD	• OGWDW	• OWOW/OCPD
2 EPA Regional Involvement:	• High	• High	• Moderate	• High
3 State Agencies Involved:	• Varies State-by-State	• Varies State-by-State	• Varies State-by-State, usually Health	• Varies State-by-State
4 Current Program Status on Federal Level:	• Initial phase of implementation • Assisting States	• Initial program development stage	• Advanced phase of implementation	• Development phase
5 How are Grant Funds Used	• Implementation of State NPS Programs	• Program Development	• Implementation	• Development and implementation of demonstration projects
6 Program Guidance.	• OW guidance of 2/15/91	• Proposed management measures and program implementation guidance under development	• Available for implementation of specific rules	• Under development
7 Regulations:	• None	• None	• 40 CFR 141-143	• None
8 Status of Implementation at State Level.	• All States have approved NPS Assessments and Management Programs	• No State programs have been approved	• 55 States and territories have been granted primacy	• 5 Regional strategies developed • 3 Regional strategies being developed
9 Years Funded	• 3 years	• N/A	• 15+ years	• 2 years
10. Average Funding:	• \$47 million	• No funds to date	• \$39 million	• \$5 million
11 State Matching Funds:	• 40% State match	• 50% State match	• 25% State match	• 5% State match
12 Review/Approval Process Schedule.	• Each Year, States apply by 3/30 • Regions reply by 5/30 • Grants awarded by 8/15	• To be determined	• States apply in the spring • EPA approval in fourth fiscal quarter	• Varies
13 Reviewer:	• Regions	• EPA and NOAA	• Regions	• EPA Headquarters
14 Review Process:	• Varies by Region	• To be determined	• Regions maintain close coordination with States	• Varies by Region and by State

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

Review and Approval Processes				
Review and Approval Process Element:	Program/Strategy			
	Nonpoint Source Program	Coastal Nonpoint Source Program	Public Water Supply Program	Near Coastal Water Program
15. Final Determination	• Regional decision	• To be determined	• Regional determination	• Criteria established by NCW Guidance
16. EPA Feedback	• Written and oral comments by Region • Negotiation session	• To be determined	• Regions perform oversight	• To be determined
17. Awards Decision Criteria	• Formula	• To be determined	• Formula	• To be determined
18. EPA Oversight and Program Evaluation:	• Regional responsibility	• EPA and NOAA	• Regional responsibility	• Regions review the annual workplans submitted by States • HQ role TBD

EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)

Review and Approval Processes				
Review and Approval Process Element:	Program/Strategy			
	National Estuary Program	Chesapeake Bay Program	State Wetlands Grant Program	Clean Lakes Program
1 Lead EPA Office:	• OWOW/OCPD	• Region III	• OWOW/WD	• OWOW/AWPD
2 EPA Regional Involvement:	• High	• High	• High	• High
3 State Agencies Involved	• Varies State-by-State	• Varies State-by-State	• Varies State-by-State	• State water quality agency is usually lead agency
4 Current Program Status on Federal Level:	• Program is in the planning process	• Implementation	• Development stage	• Program fully operational
5 How are Grant Funds Used.	• Financial assistance • Technical assistance • Development of CCMPs	• Implementation of priority management programs in PA, MD, DC, and VA.	• Development of or enhancement of State wetlands protection programs	• Technical assistance • Financial assistance • State-wide lake assessment
6. Program Guidance	• Several guidances	• Specific grant guidance is developed each year for each State	• Guidance developed annually	• Clean Lakes Program Guidance
7 Regulations:	• 40 CFR 35 Subpart (p) • CWA §320	• CBP regulation CWA §117(b)	• None	• 40 CFR 35 Subpart H
8 Status of Implementation at State Level.	• CCMP development and implementation phase	• Fully implemented	• 40 States have received grants	• 44 States authorized • 1 territory authorized • 15 Indian tribes authorized
9 Years Funded.	• 4 years	• 4 years	• 3 years	• Since 1974
10 Average Funding:	• \$14 million	• \$13.5 million	• \$4.8 million	• \$9.0 million
11 State Matching Funds	• 25% State match	• 50% State match	• 25% State match	• 30% State match
12 Review/Approval Process Schedule.	• No schedule provided	• Varies by grant program	• Grant applications due to regions by 2/3	• States apply 1st or 2nd quarter; EPA response in 3rd and 4th
13 Reviewer:	• Regional Office and OCPD	• Varies by grant program	• Regional office selects • HQ reviews	• Regions and HQ Clean Lakes staff • Technical peer review

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

Review and Approval Processes				
Review and Approval Process Element:	Program/Strategy			
	National Estuary Program	Chesapeake Bay Program	State Wetlands Grant Program	Clean Lakes Program
14 Review Process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual workplans reviewed for consistency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review is to assure across-the-board program integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies by region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on their compliance with CLP regs/guidance
15 Final Determination:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regions and OCPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies by grant program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HQs provides final review/ approval
16 EPA Feedback:	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies by grant program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional staff works with States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional staff works with States
17. Awards Decision Criteria.	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies by grant program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean lakes regulations
18 EPA Oversight and Program Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workplans reviewed annually by Regions and HQ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States submit quarterly tracking reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regions evaluate & monitor projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular contact with State • Project site visits • Status reports

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

Review and Approval Processes				
Review and Approval Process Element:	Program/Strategy			
	NPDES Program	Clean Water Act Section 106 Program	Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy	Nitrogen Action Plan
1 Lead EPA Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OWEC and OST (also OPPE for feedlots) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OWEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OGWDW
2 EPA Regional Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate
3 State Agencies Involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies State-by-State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically State water quality agency is lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution prevention serves integrating function at federal level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies State-by-State
4 Current Program Status on Federal Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing program since 1972 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial development phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated NAP activities have not yet begun
5 How are Grant Funds Used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance Financial assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program support Administrative support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined
6 Program Guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many guidances Model general permit for feedlots See CWA §106 for grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Quality Planning and Management Final Rule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No guidance yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft NAP is under review Additional guidance and regulations being developed
7 Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 CFR 121-125, 129, 136 & 400 series 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 CFR Parts 130 & 135, Section 106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being developed
8 Status of Implementation at State Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39 approved State or territory NPDES programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All States receive grants each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated NAP activities have not yet begun
9 Years Funded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1972 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 year
10 Average Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Averages \$75 million over the last five years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$0.25 million
11 State Matching Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of Effort contribution averages 1/3 to 2/3 of total 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None yet
12 Review/Approval Process Schedule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA responds in 90 days after submittal See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual scheduled review of grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

Review and Approval Processes				
Review and Approval Process Element:	Program/Strategy			
	NPDES Program	Clean Water Act Section 106 Program	Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy	Nitrogen Action Plan
13. Reviewer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Administrator See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Water Management Divisions 	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined
14. Review Process:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States submit program; EPA responds in 90 days See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies from Region to Region 	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined
15. Final Determination:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Administrator See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional decision 	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined
16. EPA Feedback:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from RA if program is disapproved See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written evaluations and coordination 	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined
17. Awards Decision Criteria:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirements of CWA See CWA §106 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formula 	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined
18. EPA Oversight and Program Evaluation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regions review States OWEC reviews Regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written evaluations conducted by Regional Offices 	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined

Comparison Matrices

Matrix 3: Components of State Programs

Matrix 3, Components of State Programs, provides a comparison summary of the program requirements for each of the 16 programs and strategies. The first column in the matrix (Program Requirements) lists each of the 12 program requirements that are found in one or more of the 16 programs and strategies. The remaining columns represent the 16 programs and strategies identified by the Ag/Water Integration Project. The information in the second column indicates the strategic activity in the CSGWPP program that corresponds to the program requirement. The information in the latter 15 columns indicates if the program requirements are components of a particular program or strategy -- a check mark (✓) indicates that the program requirement is part of the program or strategy, a double dash (--) indicates the program requirement is not part of the strategy, and TBD indicates that the program requirement has yet to be determined. For example, Goal, Legal Authorities, Public Awareness and Participation, Records and Reporting, Resources, Enforcement Mechanisms, and Response and Remediation are program requirements for the Class V UIC Program. In addition, the Class V UIC Program does not require States to establish a Basis for Planning and Assessment, and the program requirements for Roles, Prevention Actions, Monitoring, and Information Dissemination have yet to be determined.

The program and strategy abbreviations used in the matrix are listed in the key below.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----|--|
| 1. | CSGWPP | -- | Comprehensive Ground Water Protection Programs |
| 2. | WHP | -- | Wellhead Protection Program |
| 3. | PSMP | -- | Pesticides State Management Plan Program |
| 4. | Class V UIC | -- | Class V UIC Program |
| 5. | NPS | -- | Nonpoint Source Program |
| 6. | CNPS | -- | Coastal Nonpoint Source Program |
| 7. | PWS | -- | Public Water Supply Program |
| 8. | NCW | -- | Near Coastal Waters Program |
| 9. | NEP | -- | National Estuary Program |
| 10. | CBP | -- | Chesapeake Bay Program |
| 11. | SWPP | -- | State Wetlands Protection Program |
| 12. | CLP | -- | Clean Lakes Program |
| 13. | NPDES | -- | NPDES -- Feedlot Program |
| 14. | CWA §106 | -- | Clean Water Act Section 106 Program |
| 15. | APPS | -- | Agriculture Pollution Prevention Strategy |
| 16. | NAP | -- | Nitrate Action Plan |

EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:

Components of State Programs								
	Program/Strategy							
Program Requirements	Corresponding CSGWPP Strategic Activities (SA)	WHP	PSMP	Class V UIC	NPS	CNPS	PWS	NCW
1 Goal	SA-1 Establish goal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	TBD
2. Roles	SA-3: Define roles, authorities, responsibilities, resources, and coordinating mechanisms	✓	✓	TBD	--	✓	--	TBD
3 Legal Authorities	SA-3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	TBD
4 Prevention Actions	SA-4. Implement necessary activities	✓	✓	TBD	✓	✓	--	TBD
5 Public Awareness and Participation	SA-6: Public participation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	TBD
6. Records and Reporting	SA-5: Information collection and management	--	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	TBD
7 Resources	SA-2. Establish priorities, based on characterization of the resource, identification of sources of contamination, and programmatic needs	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	TBD
8 Monitoring	SA-5	--	✓	TBD	✓	✓	✓	TBD
9 Enforcement Mechanisms	SA-4	--	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	TBD
10 Basis for Planning and Assessment	SA-2	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	TBD
11 Information Dissemination	SA-6	✓	✓	TBD	✓	✓	--	TBD
12. Response and Remediation	SA-4	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	TBD

TBD = To Be Determined

**EPA AGRICULTURE AND WATER PROGRAMS/STRATEGIES:
(continued)**

Components of State Programs								
	Program/Strategy							
Program Requirements	NEP	CBP	SWPP	NPDES	CLP	CWA §106	APPS	NAP
1 Goal	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	TBD
2. Roles	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	TBD
3 Legal Authorities	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	TBD
4 Prevention Actions	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	TBD
5 Public Awareness and Participation	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	TBD
6 Records and Reporting	--	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	TBD
7 Resources	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	TBD
8. Monitoring	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	TBD
9 Enforcement Mechanisms	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	TBD
10 Basis for Planning and Assessment	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	TBD
11 Information Dissemination	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓	✓	TBD
12. Response and Remediation	--	✓	--	--	✓	--	--	TBD

Appendix C
Results from the Water/Pesticides and
Toxics Regional Coordination Survey

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle WA 98101



SEP 11 1991

Reply to
Attention of: AT-081

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Results from the Water/Pesticides and Toxics Regional Coordination Survey

FROM: Gary O'Neal, Director
Air and Toxics Division

Harry Seraydarian, Director
Water Management Division

TO: Vic Kimm, Deputy Assistant Administrator
Office of Pesticides and Toxics Substances

Martha Prothro, Deputy Assistant Administrator
Office of Water

As a follow-up from the Joint Water/Pesticides/Toxics Meeting, Region 9 and 10 agreed to poll the other Regions on existing regional coordination on agricultural issues. Attached is the consolidated response from all the Regions. Described below are highlights.

General Observations

Since this survey focused on agriculture, most regional responses centered on relationships between their pesticides and water programs. The Regions rarely discussed coordination with their toxics programs.

Much regional effort with respect to coordination is focused in the area of groundwater. Regions are just beginning coordination efforts on surface water concerns.

Groups that Facilitate Cross Program Coordination

All regions had formally established multi-program ground water coordination groups. Most of these groups started in the mid-to-late 1980s and included Branch Chiefs and/or Division Directors representatives. Some groups included Division Director representatives.

The second most frequently mentioned category for regional task forces/groups (4 Regions) is non-point source pollution. Other groups mentioned included:

- * *Specific Project or Issue Workgroups/Committees* such as National Pesticides Survey, pesticides state management plans, agricultural policy, GIS technical advisory committee, Farm Bill, data management, and pesticides/nitrates;
- * *Specific Geographic Initiatives*, such as the Merrimack Initiative and Platte River Enforcement Project;
- * *Risk Reduction Workgroups/Committees*, such as Risk Coordination Committee, Regional Comparative Risk Project, and Risk Reduction Opportunities Teams..

FY92 Integrated State Program Guidance

Coordination within Regions on state program guidance is most frequently used in the ground water area. Specific examples are listed below.

- * Region 9 developed joint FY 92 grant guidance for FIFRA and CWA Section 106;
- * Region 5 developed FY92 joint grant guidance for the development of generic state pesticides and groundwater management plans;
- * Region 4 developed joint regional grants guidance for FY91 ground water and, pesticides grant activities, with that guidance setting the trend for future years;
- * Region 8's FY89 uniform guidance for ground water protection set the direction for future years;
- * Region 1 coordinated within the Region when developing regional guidance document on the contents of a Ground Water Management Plan;
- * Region 7 coordinated on grants with respect to groundwater management and protection;
- * Regions 3, 5, 6, 10 coordinated reviews during the grant guidance development specifically through providing drafts for each other's program to review, and Region 2 reviewed the programs to assure that the objectives were consistent; and
- * Region 9 established a workgroup to assure their non-point source program guidance and grant funds address cross-program and cross-media concerns.

Regional Actions to Promote State Coordination

The most frequent action that Regions took to promote coordination between water and pesticide programs at the state level is requiring state coordination in various program workplans for ground water, pesticides, non-point source.

Specifically, Regions would:

- * inform the states that the Region expected the state programs to coordinate;
- * work with states to identify attendance of multi-media meetings for developing State Management Plans;
- * require the development of cross program infrastructures to support Ground Water Strategy development;
- * require the State to identify formal process by which the State would use to coordinate among its programs;

- * require within state coordination in the grants guidance;
- * make funding contingent upon development of a coordinated program plan;
- * allow the Lead State Agency to provide pass through funds to appropriate agencies; and
- * require the creation of coordinating committees.

Other activities included:

- * stating the expectation that states would coordinate;
- * funding special projects which required state coordination;
- * requiring use of CWA Section 106 monies to be used on cross program issues;
- * developing joint grants guidance;
- * conducting state/EPA meetings to promote working relationships and enhance coordination;
- * funding non-point source demonstration projects;
- * conducting joint grant negotiations and evaluations; and
- * setting an example for the states by demonstrating effective coordination within EPA (both the Regions and HQs).

Regional Rankings on Coordination

The strongest areas for coordination among the regional programs is in the groundwater programs and the state pesticide management plans. The area which needs the most improvement is coordination on non-point source programs.

Areas which present opportunities for coordination include Special Projects, Joint Enforcement Actions, Wetlands Protection, Pesticide Enforcement Actions, Water Quality Risk Study, Episodic Issues, Certification of Applicators, Platte River Enforcement Project, Sampling Programs (Heptachlor in fish, well sampling, etc.).

Barriers Which Inhibit Coordination

Barriers inhibiting coordination include:

- * limitations based on state mandates;
- * differing grant awards cycles and restrictions on funding;
- * lack of resources;
- * differing program goals and priorities;
- * slowness in OMB releasing the Pesticides and Ground Water Strategy;
- * lack of integration or coordination at HQ level;
- * late release of necessary guidance;
- * lack of formal or formal coordination mechanisms; and
- * lack of information or commitment.

What Worked

Actions which enhanced coordination within the Regions included:

- * coordinated development of regional guidance for pesticides state management plans;
- * establishment of workgroups or committees such as regional ground water policy committees, water quality or atrazine, or cross agency committees such

- as the USGS National Water Quality Assessment Liaison Committee;
- * use of multi-program approach to pilot projects on pesticides in ground water;
- * development of IAGs with other agencies such as with USGS to develop monitoring strategies and evaluation methods to assess ground water vulnerability to pesticides contamination;
- * development of MOUs with other programs within a region;
- * development of joint program guidance;
- * use of a coordinated approach to specific issues such as monitoring use of aquatic biocides;
- * conducting state directors' meetings; and
- * maintaining open lines of communications at all levels with other programs within the Region.

Recommendations for Improving Coordination

Regional recommendations for enhancing coordination included:

- * coordinated responses to information requests;
- * formalized coordination;
- * integration of national strategies at HQ level;
- * development of guidance on use of coordination for handling potential water pollution at past pesticides spill areas;
- * allotment of adequate resources; and
- * EPA's (both HQ and the Regions) presentation of united front to its states.

As can be seen by the responses, coordination within the Regions vary from Region to Region vary, from program to program. We hope that the information is useful to you in the Water/Agriculture Integration Project. If you or your staff have any questions, please call Jayne Carlin at FTS 399-0890 or Audrey Shileikis at FTS 484-1866.

Attachment

cc: Regional Pesticides and Toxics Division Directors and Branch Chiefs
Regional Pesticides Section Chiefs
OPP: Steve Johnson, Kathy Taylor, Cathy Kronopulus
Regional Water Division Directors

RESULTS FROM WATER/PESTICIDES AND TOXICS REGIONAL COORDINATION SURVEY

1. What groups, task forces, etc., have been formally established within your Region that facilitate cross-program coordination between water and pesticides and toxics programs? What level of management is involved?

REGION 1

National Pesticides Survey Task Force: This task force, composed of senior staff from Pesticides and Toxics Substances Branch, Water Supply and Ground Water Management Branch coordinates on tasks related to the National Pesticides Survey.

Non-Point Source Workgroup: This workgroup, composed of senior staff from the Water Quality Branch, Pesticides and Toxics Substances Branch, Water Supply and Ground Water Management Branch, reviews the Non-Point Source Strategy.

Farm Bill Workgroup: This workgroup, composed of senior staff from the Water Quality Branch, Pesticides and Toxics Substances Branch, Water Supply and Ground Water Management Branch, is an advisor to Workgroup.

Ground Water Policy Committee: This committee, composed of Branch Chiefs and/or Section Chiefs from the Water Quality Branch, Pesticides and Toxics Substances Branch, Water Supply and Ground Water Management Branch, advises management.

Merrimack Initiative: Represented in this geographic initiative are section chiefs and senior staff from Pesticides and Toxics Substances Branch, Water Supply, and Ground Water Management Branch, and Water Quality Branch.

Chesprocott Initiative: Represented in this geographic initiative are section chiefs and senior staff from Pesticides and Toxics Substances Branch, Water Supply and Ground Water Management Branch.

Data Management Workgroup: A senior staff member from the Pesticides and Toxics Substances Branch advises the Ground Water Policy Committee.

REGION 2

The mechanisms which have been formally established to facilitate cross program coordination include:

Ground Water Steering Committee Involving the Division Directors.

Protocol for cooperation between the Pesticides and Water Programs which was signed by the Branch Chiefs.

Meetings between the Pesticides and Water Program Sections as needed, but at a minimum on a quarterly basis.

Telephone communication between Pesticides and Water Program staff on a monthly basis to discuss routine status. Communication on a more frequent basis concerning issues.

REGION 3

Total Quality Improvement Workgroup: In November 1990, a regional Total Quality Improvement Workgroup was established to improve coordination between project officers of all programs which affect ground water and to integrate the objectives of EPA's newly released Comprehensive Ground Water Protection Task Force Report into these EPA programs. The workgroup is chaired by the Ground Water Protection Section Chief. Progress achieved to date includes: Identification of barriers to achieving coordination and agreement on key times in the grant cycle when project officers should meet. In addition, suggested grant guidance language was circulated to the different programs to help ensure parallel coordination would take place with State counterparts. Because of the establishment of this

workgroup, the Region is beginning to conduct a more comprehensive review across the agency of all state workplans, outputs and progress reports that affect groundwater, including the pesticide program

NPS Task Force: Discussions between the Non-point Source (NPS) coordinator and staff have been taking place regarding the establishment of a formal regional NPS Task Force.

Ground Water Steering Committee: The Region also has a Ground Water Steering Committee consisting of the Deputy Regional Administrator, the Assistant Regional Administrator for Policy & Management and Division Directors for the Water Management, Hazardous Waste Management, Environmental Services, and Air, Radiation & Toxics Divisions. The senior management level group addresses development of a comprehensive Regional cross-program plan for supporting the Agency's Ground Water Protection Strategy and the recommendations of the Deputy Administrator's Ground Water Task Force. The FY91 Ground Water Protection Workplan for the Region was finalized on October 10, 1990.

REGION 4

Ground-Water Coordinating Committee: At the time the Ground-Water Protection Branch (GWPB) was established in 1985, a Ground-Water Coordinating Committee was organized. The committee was to provide input into the development of the GWPB and was composed of representatives from all affected programs. After the reorganization was completed, the committee was dissolved. The GWPB was then charged with the responsibility to facilitate cross-program coordination of ground-water issues with other programs.

Regional Agricultural Policy Committee: In FY 90, the Regional Administrator formed the Regional Ag Policy Committee which includes branch and section chief representation from both the Water Division and the Air, Pesticides and Toxics Substances Division. A major emphasis is improved relations and program coordination among environmental and agricultural agencies and groups within the states. This committee also targets environmental/agricultural issues to be addressed across program lines and with the USDA agencies. The committee is chaired by the Chief of the Ground-Water Technology and Management Section.

State Pesticide Management Plans: Although a group or task force has not been formally established, the Ground-Water and Pesticides Programs are coordinating in the funding of state activities in support of State Pesticide Management Plans (SPMPS). Through the personal involvement of Branch and Section supervisors, the respective state programs are coordinating their efforts in support of State Pesticide Management Plans.

REGION 5

Regional Ground Water Coordinating Committee: The main function of this committee is to coordinate ground water activities in the Region, and includes representatives from the ground water and pesticides and toxics programs. This committee, created in 1984, is composed of the Region's Division Directors and Deputy Regional Administrator, and staff level Technical Subcommittee.

Staff Liaisons: The Ground Water Protection Branch has one staff person designated as the Branch's Pesticide Liaison. The Pesticides Section also has one staff person designated as a Ground Water Liaison. These liaison positions coordinate for their respective programs all ground water and pesticide activities and work closely together in reviewing ground water and pesticide related documents.

REGION 6

All levels of the Region 6 management team are involved in the cross-program coordination of water and pesticides and toxics issues.

Division Directors Ground Water Steering Committee: Senior management is involved in cross program coordination through the Division Directors Ground Water Steering Committee which is an ad hoc committee that established regional ground water policy and to provide a mechanism for coordination and inter-divisional issue resolution. Committee membership is composed of each Region 6 Division Director, the Deputy Regional Administrator and is chaired by the Regional Administrator.

Regional Branch Chiefs' Ground Water Coordination Committee: This committee serves the purpose of providing a forum for the identification and discussion of ground water issues and the free exchange of program, technical and training information. Branch chiefs with program responsibilities that affect ground water are members of the committee.

Ground Water/Pesticides/Agricultural Chemicals Coordination Committee: Staff level coordination is achieved through the Ground Water/Pesticides/Agricultural Chemicals Coordination Committee which is composed of designated staff members from each program that deals with pesticides or agricultural chemicals in ground water. The committee is charged with the responsibility of coordinating ground water, pesticides and agricultural chemical related programs in Region 6 at the staff level.

Ground Water/Pesticides/Agricultural Chemicals Coordination Protocol: The need for cross-program coordination of water and pesticides and toxics programs has resulted in Region 6 developing the Ground Water/Pesticides/Agricultural Chemicals Coordination Protocol document. The document defines the roles and responsibilities of the various program offices in Region 6 and identifies the appropriate staff members as contacts for the different programs.

Regional Nonpoint Source Task Force: Water and Pesticides program personnel have been actively involved in the Regional Nonpoint Source Task Force. This task force reviewed grant proposals submitted by the Region's States for Clean Water Act Section 319(h) grant funds. The National Estuary Program and Gulf of Mexico Program also have established similar work groups to facilitate cross-program coordination within the Region.

The Region 6 Nonpoint Source Task Force was established to aid in the review and comment on the FY 91 319 grant applications and workplans. The reviews and comments were gathered from the pesticides technical staff so as to facilitate the award to the most deserving projects. The level of management involved was as follows: Division Directors were informed and participated with interagency memos, Branch Chiefs, Section Chiefs and Technical Staff participated in the task force meetings.

Risk Coordination Committee: Chaired by the regional Public Water Supply Program from 1986 to 1989, this committee served as a focus for infusion of risk concepts into Regional program activities. The Committee accomplished this through monthly meetings in which various programs discussed how risk concepts were handled in the programs, the maintenance of a 'risk' shelf in the library to provide a central point for risk information materials, and principally through the initiation of "Risk Assessment and Decision Making Workshops." About ten of these courses were presented and about 350 persons were trained. All programs contributed lecturers and facilitators. These courses served to train professionals from all Divisions. This Committee was formed by the Regional Administrator and received the support of all Division Directors.

Regional Comparative Risk Project Human Health and Ecological Risk Committees: These committees were formed to coordinate responses concerning the relative risk of 22 problem/program areas. Committees were chaired by Section Chiefs, and other committee members were staff. Feedback on approaches and recommendations on the process were provided by upper management. A follow-up study is being conducted this year specifically designed to better define risk from pesticides on water quality. This required, and will continue to require over the next two years, coordination between Water Quality Management and Pesticide Branches.

National Pesticide Survey Regional Coordination Committee: This committee was established to facilitate the Regional implementation of the National Pesticide Survey. The Committee members represented water quality, water supply, ground water and the pesticide programs. One function was to coordinate sample collection activities of Regional and State Pesticide and water program personnel. Laboratory results were distributed to the States through the Regional Committee. This activity may be regarded as the first in what has become a series of coordinated water/pesticides and toxics activities.

Soil Conservation Service Staff Member: The Region 6 has a Soil Conservation Service staff member on assignment to the Air, Pesticides and Toxics Division who acts as a liaison between the pesticides and water programs.

REGION 7

Deputy Division Director's Council: This council addresses strategic planning, multi-media enforcement, 33/50, etc.

Platte River Enforcement Project: A cross divisional project with the State of Nebraska to develop and implement procedures with which the Platte River and its ecosystems can be protected and enhanced

Risk Reduction Opportunities (RRO) Teams: The Pesticides and Nitrates Workgroup is one of three teams in Region 7 that is developing a detailed multi-year plan for specific multi-organizational, cross-media activities. The Pesticides and Nitrates Workgroup has developed several project ideas which are intended to produce measurable reductions in the risks posed by pesticides and nitrates to human health and the environment in the Region. This group includes direct involvement from staff in both Water and Air/Toxics/Pesticides Divisions, in addition to other federal and state agencies.

Water Quality Coordination Committee: This team was initially formed in 1990 to:

- 1) familiarize and educate Division staff on the authorities, goals and activities of water and pesticides;
- 2) share information pertinent to the Water Division and the Air and Toxics Division, water and pesticides programs;
- 3) coordinate state grant, regulatory and enforcement activities related to pesticides in groundwater and surface water.
- 4) assist the states in development of State Management Plans. The finalization of Pesticides and Groundwater Strategy and the State Management Plan Guidance will enhance the workgroups ability to provide direction to the states. It will also provide the foundation necessary for the states to proceed more confidently and enthusiastically while developing their individual State Management Plans.

The Water Quality Coordination Committee last met in July 1991 to review FIFRA groundwater grant proposals from the state and to rank them on the basis of project proposals. The group includes members from both the Water Management Division and the Air and Toxics Division.

Atrazine Workgroup: Consists of members from several Water Sections and persons from the Pesticide Program Development Section to review and discuss atrazine issues affecting Region VII and develop and recommend actions to be taken concerning these issues.

Grain Bin Group: Members from Water, Pesticides, Regional Council, Superfund, and the Lab meet regularly to develop and implement a strategy to address the presence of Carbon Tetrachloride in the groundwater of the Region's states. A flowsheet to coordinate the agency's action levels has been developed and is being implemented. A policy paper was drafted and a sub-workgroup was formed to determine what actions should be taken to resolve the immediate risks posed by carbon tetrachloride to effected communities.

State Pesticide/Technical Advisory Committees: Usually formed by the State pesticide lead agency with participation from both Air and Toxics and Water Divisions. All state agencies associated with implementation of drinking water regulations and groundwater protection are actively involved in this type of state coordination effort.

REGION 8

Ground Water Protection Coordinating Committee: In EPA Region 8, we established a ground water protection coordinating committee to interact on a day-to-day basis in sharing information, planning future meetings, and reviewing documents and proposals from all sources (i.e., states, USDA, EPA HQs, etc.). One routine function of the committee is the routine joint review of grant work plans. This committee, created in 1989, includes primarily representatives from the Non-point source, ground water, and pesticide programs with other programs included in specific instances. When the committee was established, it was done so with the full support and counsel of the Regional Administrator and Division Directors. It operates routinely and freely at the staff/Section Chief level with frequent support from the Branch Chiefs.

REGION 9

Ground Water Steering Committee: Region 9 established a Ground Water Steering Committee (GWSC) in 1984 to provide overall policy direction and ensure coordination with the Region's programs that affect ground water. The GWSC is comprised of the Directors of each of the Region's media divisions and is attended by the Deputy Regional Administrator. Meetings are open to all staff, and representatives from Water, Pesticides and Toxics programs are regularly in attendance.

Nonpoint Source Integration Strategy Workgroup: The Nonpoint Source Integration Strategy Workgroup (ISW) was formed in 1989. This workgroup involves representatives from Pesticides, Ground Water, Surface Water, and other programs in the development and implementation of Regional Nonpoint Source Program activities. The workgroup establishes program priorities and provides a staff-to-staff forum in which program coordination can be facilitated. The workgroup is composed primarily of staff from the participating programs.

State/EPA Agreement: State/EPA Agreement meetings are held twice a year between senior management from all Region 9 divisions and high ranking officials from the respective state agencies. These meetings serve the function of evaluating and prioritizing environmental areas of concern and strengthening the cooperative working relationship between the state and EPA programs.

Pesticides in Ground Water Advisory Group: A Pesticides in Ground Water Advisory Group was formed in FY 91 to identify review mechanisms, and provide technical assistance and guidance in developing and reviewing State Management Plans. The group includes Section Chiefs and staff from the Ground Water, Drinking Water, Underground Injection Control, Nonpoint Source, Hazardous Waste and Pesticides Programs, as well as Regional Counsel.

GIS Technical Advisory Committee: Region 9 established a Geographic Information System (GIS) Technical Advisory Committee on 3/13/91, which is composed of representatives from all Region 9 media programs. This group will provide a forum for review of GIS projects dealing with agricultural projects.

REGION 10

Ground Water Task Force: Formal cross program coordination between water and pesticides programs is facilitated by the Ground Water Task Force. The Task Force membership consists of division directors from all program divisions. The Deputy Regional Administrator is the chairman of the Task Force. A Ground Water Committee, composed of section chief and staff level participants, operates under the purview of the Task Force. Other ad hoc work groups are formed to address special water/toxics issues as appropriate.

2. Was there any specific effort in your Region to develop integrated FY 92 program guidance for states? If so, briefly describe process?

Coordinated Regional Guidance Document: The Ground Water Management Section, Water Quality Management Section and the Pesticides Section worked together to develop a coordinated Regional guidance document on the contents of a Pesticides in Ground Water Management Plan. This guidance was then distributed to the state lead agencies in pesticides and in ground water. The Chiefs of the Ground Water Section, Pesticide Section, and pesticide and Toxics Substances Branch held joint meetings in each state with both these state lead agencies attending (Region 1).

Integrated Approach to Ground Water Management: Consistent Objectives: Due to limited resources, there has been no effort to develop an integrated program guidance for the States. However, the Pesticides and Water Programs have discussed the objectives of both programs guidance to ensure that the workplans developed by the States identify an integrated approach to ground water management (Region 2).

Cross Media Reviews: The Pesticide Program commented on the Ground Water Program grant guidance, and the Ground Water Program commented on the Pesticide Program grant guidance (Region 3).

Joint Regional Grants Guidance: Joint Regional Grants Guidance for the Ground-Water and Pesticides Programs was developed for FY 91 grant activities. Although specific joint guidance was not developed for FY 92, the intent of the FY 91 joint guidance did carry over in FY 92; FY 92 workplans will again be reviewed jointly. It is important to note that the success of such coordination is not that guidance has been issued, but that the commitment exists to ensure that the coordination required by the guidance is implemented and that program follow-up occurs (Region 4).

Joint Guidance for the Development of Generic State Pesticide and Ground Water Management Plans: For FY 92, the Ground Water Protection Branch and Pesticides Section developed joint guidance for the development of generic state pesticide and ground water management plans. This guidance updated the previous joint guidance, dated December 1989. Items in the updated version included references to the National Order for the Minimum Data Element Set for Ground Water and the Ground Water Task Force Report (Region 5).

FY 92 FIFRA and CWA 106 Guidance: With respect to the FY 92 FIFRA and CWA 106 guidance, the Pesticides Section had an opportunity to review and comment on the generic and state-specific guidance, particularly on the pesticides and ground water language (Region 5).

State Program Workplan for Grants: As in previous years, and during the Regional FY 92 planning process, State program workplan for grants are being routinely circulated to all appropriate program offices for input. One mechanism that is effectively used to accomplish this coordination effort is the Branch Chiefs Ground Water Coordination Committee (Region 6).

FIFRA Grants: Each State's FIFRA grant work program includes a provision for the support of the State's development of a Comprehensive Ground Water Protection Program. All Region 6 ground water related grant programs are being encouraged to support each State's development of a comprehensive program (Region 6).

Cooperative Effort in GW Management and Protection: In FY 90, the Regional Division Directors for Water and Pesticides/Toxics issued Regional guidance to initiate a cooperative effort among the various state agencies involved in groundwater management and protection. Both Divisions have discussed ground water issues with the states and continue to build working relationships within the various state agencies involved in groundwater management and protection. For both FY 91 and FY 92, these Divisions have coordinated on grant activities to enhance program objectives under FIFRA and the Clean Water Act. Further efforts are forthcoming, pending development of final guidance and strategies by headquarters (Region 7).

Uniform Guidance: For FY92, there was no effort to develop integrated program guidance for the states. In FY89, the Region developed uniform guidance for ground water protection and held a joint conference with Departments of Health and Agriculture to develop grant workplans that were integrated and complemented the efforts of other Agencies. This initial effort set the direction for subsequent years. With joint work plan review by the committee, this effort has been sufficient for the interim (Region 8).

Nonpoint Source Program Guidance: Nonpoint source program guidance to the states is developed by the ISW to ensure that state programs address cross-media and cross-programmatic concerns (Region 9).

CWA Section 106: Additional informal staff-to-staff coordination occurs in the development of Section 106 grant guidance and review of 106 workplan proposals (Region 9).

Joint Grant Guidance: The Pesticides and Ground Water Sections have developed joint grant guidance to states outlining the activities that are eligible for funding under FIFRA and CWA Section 106, and promoting a coordinated effort by both the state water and agricultural agencies in the development and implementation of pesticides in ground water protection programs (Region 9).

Cross Program References: For FY 92, there was no specific effort in Region 10 to develop integrated program guidance for States. However, surface and ground-water guidance emphasized pesticides as a major priority for State/EPA funding. In FY 91, a letter clarifying the Pesticide Cooperative Agreement Guidance was sent to State pesticide programs with copies to State ground-water programs. Office of Ground Water comments on these letters were incorporated prior to finalization (Region 10).

3. What actions did the Region take to promote (or require) program coordination between water and pesticide programs at the state level?

Stated Expectation that States will Coordinate: During meetings with states, the state agencies were informed that the Region expected the programs to coordinate. Follow-up meetings will be scheduled this fall. State non-point source coordinators worked with state pesticide staff on 319 (h) proposals and participated in joint meetings (Region 1).

Special Project Coordination: The region also coordinated a special project in Maine dealing with pesticides in groundwater. This project enhanced the cooperation of all state agencies with groundwater protection responsibilities (Region 1).

Pesticide Program Workplans: The Pesticide Program Workplans with the States identify the attendance of multi-agency meetings for the purpose of developing State Management Plans. These meetings require close coordination between State level water and pesticide programs and their respective constituencies (Region 2)

Section 106 Pesticides in Ground Water Monies: The Water Program required the use of Section 106 Pesticides in Ground Water money to be used on cross program issues in New York and New Jersey (Region 2).

Cooperative Agreements: The Pesticide program cooperative agreements required development of cross-program infrastructures to support Ground Water Strategy program development in each State. Progress of this infrastructure development was monitored at mid-year and year-end grant reviews and discussed at pre-SFIREG (State FIFRA Issues, Research and Enforcement Group) meetings held with the State Lead Agencies (Region 3).

Pesticides in Ground Water Pilot Projects: These projects in Lancaster County, PA and Jefferson County, WV are serving as demonstrations of how interagency workgroups involving state, local, and federal agencies can successfully operate. These projects have greatly strengthened the water and pesticides program coordination in these two states (Region 3).

FY92 FIFRA Grant Guidance: This guidance continues to encourage development of interagency and cross-program infrastructures at the state level (Region 3).

FY92 Ground Water (CWA Section 106) Grant Guidance: This guidance reads as follows: "The State must identify the formal process which the State uses to coordinate among ground water, nonpoint source, agricultural and health agencies to protect the State's ground water from pesticide contamination. Those States not pursuing a pesticide management program will not receive the pesticide component (16%) of the grant target." In addition, EPA progress reviews, conference calls, and State meetings, were used to stress the need for coordination (Region 3).

Section 319: Under Section 319 grant guidance which requires within-state program coordination, the Region reviewed the operating plans of each State's Nonpoint Source Task Forces. Comments were made to strengthen the task forces where appropriate (Region 3).

State Management Plans: In FY90 and FY91, the Groundwater and Pesticides Programs met with Environmental and Agricultural Commissioners in each state to discuss the requirements of State Pesticides Management Plans (SPMP) under the Pesticides and Groundwater Strategy. These meetings were followed up with meetings in several states with the program people (Region 4).

Joint Grants Guidance: Joint grants guidance in the Groundwater and Pesticides Programs dealing with State Pesticide Management Plan activities has been issued (Region 5).

NPS Workplans: The review of Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Workplans has been coordinated with the Pesticides Program and other water programs in the Water Division. States were encouraged to coordinate §319(h) proposals with other state and federal agencies for §319 program implementation. In fact, work group or task force meetings were held by seven states to develop grant proposals. EPA representatives attended some of these meetings (Region 5).

Generic State Management Plans: State FIFRA or CWA 106 funding related to the development of Generic State Management Plans is contingent upon the development of a Coordinated Program Plan. This document is developed jointly by the State lead pesticides and ground water agencies. This document is subsequently reviewed by both the regional pesticides and ground water programs (Region 5).

State Management Plans: In the FY 91 FIFRA grant, the State lead agency for pesticides were required to provide pass-through funds to other appropriate State agencies which are involved in the protection of ground water and/or pesticide use. During the FY 92 FIFRA grant negotiations, the States are being asked to provide, at a minimum, 20 percent of the allocated FIFRA ground water monies, or services in kind, to appropriate State agencies and organizations. These pass-through funds were intended to promote cooperation and coordination in the development and implementation of States' management plans for pesticides and ground water. A portion of the Clean Water Act Section 106 Ground Water protection grant funds may also be used by State lead ground water agencies to support the development and implementation of State management plans (Region 6).

National Guidance to Assess Water Supply Vulnerability: national guidance on assessing vulnerability of a water supply is being prepared. The water supply program has advised federal and State pesticide and water programs of this provision of the Safe Drinking Water Act and has encouraged State water supply programs to negotiate with other State water and pesticide programs to locate wells by latitude and longitude and to provide the location of potential pesticide contamination problems (Region 6).

Coordinated Approach to Water/Pesticides Issues: Both EPA regional divisions initially met with the State Pesticide Lead Agency Directors and water program managers to establish commitments from the States to address pesticide/water issues in a coordinated approach. As a result, the states in the Region have established pesticide/technical advisory committees that have participation from all state agencies associated with implementation of drinking water regulations and groundwater protection. Some of the state workgroups which have been formed include the participation of farmers, environmental groups and agribusiness and are very actively involved in the state coordination effort (Region 7).

State Pesticide Management Plan Guidance: The Region has established guidance for the development of State Pesticide Management Plans for the protection of groundwater from pesticide contamination (Region 7).

State Directors Meeting: Annually, a State Directors' Meeting is held by the Regional Administrator to promote working relationships and enhance coordination. Participants include the State Agricultural Departments, Departments of Health, and the Departments of the Environment (Region 7).

Coordinating Committees: One required element of the grant workplans is the creation of coordinating committees in each state patterned after the non-point source task forces that each state has already established. The Region anticipates that each State will develop formal agreements to institutionalize the working relationships established through their coordinating committees (Region 8).

ISW, Joint Pesticides & Groundwater Guidance and Informal Communication: Promotes state level coordination between water and pesticide program activities through the ISW, joint Pesticides and Ground Water Guidance, and informal staff-to-staff communication (Region 9).

FY90/FY91 Nonpoint Source Demonstration Projects: Cross programmatic coordination was particularly important in the development of the FY90 and FY91 nonpoint source demonstration projects (Region 9).

Groundwater and Pesticides Agency Coordination: Cross programmatic coordination was particularly important in ensuring that activities by the ground water and pesticide state agencies are supportive of each other (Region 9).

Joint Program Grant Negotiations: Pesticides and Ground Water staff have conducted joint program grant negotiations and evaluations (Region 9).

State Groundwater Management Plans: Pesticide cooperative agreement funds is supporting pesticide program involvement in the development of several State ground water management plans. This involvement is helping to build closer working relationships between State pesticide and ground water programs (Region 10).

Pesticide and Nutrient Strategy: Funding from the Office of Ground Water is providing partial funding and technical support for development of a multi-agency Pesticide and Nutrient Strategy in Washington State (Region 10).

Pesticides in Ground Water/Surface Water: Ground Water grants call for coordination of funding and activities among State agency programs to address pesticides in ground water and in surface water issues (Region 10).

State Management Plans: Pesticide Cooperative Agreement Funding is being used by pesticide programs to identify and describe other State and Federal programs that will be part of a State Management Plan for pesticides in ground water. The State water programs are a major part of this effort (Region 10).

Vulnerability Assessment Work & Groundwater Monitoring: Groundwater and Pesticide Cooperative funding is supporting basic vulnerability data development which will be a component of State Management Plans (Region 10).

BMPs to Handle Pesticide Contamination: The Section 319 program is supporting major efforts in development of Best Management Practices (BMPs) aimed at pesticide contamination of both surface and ground water.

Meetings: Several meetings among State pesticide programs, groundwater programs and EPA have been held. Most of these meetings were at the staff/middle management level but one meeting of State department directors and EPA division directors was held (Region 10).

Pesticides in Groundwater/Surface Water: State program reviews have targeted pesticides in ground water and surface water issues for close tracking. In a few instances, pesticide program staff have accompanied ground water staff during State ground water program reviews and vice versa (Region 10).

State GW Program Profiles: The Regional Office has initiated profiling of State groundwater programs that will identify the extent of coordination among agencies (Region 10).

4. For the following agriculturally related program areas, rank coordination between water and pesticides and toxics in your Region from 1-5: (1--none to date; 2--some, but needs improvement; 3--generally OK; 4--good with a few areas that need to be strengthened; 5--excellent).

The strongest areas for coordination among the Regions is in the groundwater programs and the state pesticide management plans. The areas which need the most improvement is coordination on non-point source programs.

Areas which present opportunities for coordination include Special Projects, Joint Enforcement Actions, Wetlands Protection, Pesticide Enforcement Actions, Water Quality Risk Study, Episodic Issues, Certification of Applicators, Platte River Enforcement Project, Sampling Programs (Heptachlor in fish, well sampling, etc.).

REGIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Groundwater Programs	4	4	4	3	3	4	4		5	4
Grant Guidance	4	4	4	2	2	3	4		4	2
Non-point Source Programs	2	3	2	3	2	4	3		5	3
Well-head Protection Programs	2	4	4	3	5	4	4		4	3
State Pesticide Management Plans	4	4	4	3	5	4	4		4	4
Other (Please list):										
• Special Projects	4									
• Joint Enforcement Actions					2					
• Wetlands Protection					2					
• Pesticide Enforcement Actions						4				
• Water Quality Risk Study						4				
• Episodic Issues						3				
• Certification of Applicators							4			
• Platte River Enforcement Project							4			
• Sampling Programs (Heptachlor in fish, well sampling, etc.)							4			

5. For the same list of program areas in Question 4, list any barriers you can identify which inhibit closer coordination and briefly indicate possible ways to address these.

Time and Personnel Limitations: Prior to FY 91, time and personnel limitations in the Pesticides Section were a substantial barrier. At this point, the Section has been able to expand and we expect to have more capabilities to interact with the Water programs (Region 1).

Differences in Program Mandates: The differences in program mandates can impede a coordinated approach to ground and surface water protection. FIFRA allows pesticides to be used as long as the benefit outweighs the risk. This is not always on a parallel course with other programs where the legal application of a registered pesticide may be considered contamination if residues in water exceed a specified level (Region 1).

Heavy Workload: The heavy workload in carrying out the basic mission of the programs makes it difficult to coordinate more effectively (Region 1).

Different Physical Location: The barrier which inhibits coordination is the logistics of communication between the two branches which are located in different physical locations. However, an increased effort is being made to reduce these difficulties (Region 2)

Lack of Integration: The pesticide component of the Ground Water program's State grant guidance and the ground water component of the pesticide program's State grant guidance should be more fully integrated, and as identical as possible. This should be accomplished at the HQs level for the basic guidance, with Regional concerns addressed jointly at the Regional level (Region 3).

Release Pesticides in Ground Water Strategy: Since EPA's Pesticides in Ground Water Strategy has yet to be finalized and released, States are very hesitant to start developing Pesticide in Ground Water Management Plans. Instead, the States are focusing on what they call "safe" activities, such as monitoring ground water to determine the extent of the pesticides problem and surveying landowners to identify pesticides used patterns. States do not want to start developing Management Plans that may or may not be consistent with EPA's final Strategy and Guidance. EPA needs to finalize and release the Strategy and Management Plan Guidance before the programs lose any more momentum (Region 3).

Differing Grant Cycles: Since the grant cycle for the Nonpoint Source program (Clean Water Act Section 319) is almost a year behind the Ground Water and Pesticides programs, it is difficult to carry out cooperative projects because of the timing of funding (Region 3).

Differing Priorities: There are different priorities among the programs which poses a barrier to better coordination (Region 3).

Better Use of Committees: The Cooperative Extension Service's State Interagency Water Quality Coordinating Committees need to be better utilized to enhance coordination (Region 3).

MOUs within the Region: Coordination needs to be formalized through a MOU between Water Management Division and Air, Radiation and Toxics Division (Region 3).

Release of Pesticides in Groundwater Strategy: A significant step toward improving inter-program coordination would be for the Pesticides and Groundwater Strategy to be finalized and released. Although selected elements of the Strategy are being worked on by EPA and the states, full implementation of the Strategy is pending its release (Region 4).

Lack of Commitment or Information: Closer coordination among programs is often inhibited by either the lack of commitment or information. The emphasis on improving inter-program coordination should be through increased communication of respective program responsibilities, an understanding of the benefits to be derived from coordination, and, if needed, the use of program guidance (Agency Operating Guidance, Office of Water Accountability System, STARS Measures, etc.) to ensure that the required coordination is being pursued at both the Headquarters and Regional levels. Opportunities that benefit multiple programs and efforts that have shared responsibilities (e.g., the development of State Pesticide management Plans) should be assigned a high Agency priority and then aggressively pursued (Region 4).

Resources Match Agency Priorities/Commitments: Agency commitments (e.g., OWAS, STARS, etc.) should provide for setting priorities based on Regional needs. Appropriate resource investments/disinvestments should then be made to respond to those needs. The Watershed Initiative is an example of the need for such coordination and resource commitment (Region 4).

Differing Goals and Restrictions on Funding: Barriers that inhibit cooperation between Pesticide Programs and Water Programs result from the funding available from FIFRA and CWA/SDWA for each program. Since the use of such funding is guided by these statutes, and some of the goals of each statute may conflict (FIFRA's risk/benefit analysis of the use of pesticides and CWA/SDWA non-degradation goal for aquifers), non-cooperation between programs can result because the goals of each program are different. Differences between FIFRA and CWA/SDWA need to be resolved in order for Pesticides and Water Programs to be in complete cooperation (Region 5).

State Mandates and Limitations: The state agencies all operate under their own state laws. The states are not mandated to share information among themselves. The separation of state agencies limits interagency communication and coordination. Of course, there is the potential "turf" battles that exist in state governments (Region 7).

Toxics Coordination: There has been little coordination with toxics related programs because those programs are oriented towards specific sites. The States in the Region are still doing general vulnerability and pesticide use surveys and are not ready to respond to specific problem sites (Region 8).

Grant Guidance: Coordination is hampered because regional guidance and grant award schedules are dependent on national guidance schedules and availability of grant funds. Schedules for issuance of national guidance are unpredictable and uncoordinated at the headquarters level; however, Regional Pesticides and Water programs must integrate the grant guidance and coordinate awards on the same time frame. It is important that HQ coordinate and produce guidance to regional programs on the same time schedule. This would greatly facilitate coordination between pesticide and water programs within the Agency and, at the same time, promote coordination among state agencies (Region 9).

State Pesticide Management Plans: Although the Pesticide program has invited staff from the surface water program to participate in state program reviews, the focus of pesticides/water program coordination has been on groundwater concerns. It is vital to focus on both surface and groundwater protection activities (Region 9).

HQ Leadership in Coordination: One barrier to coordination that seems to exist is a lack of expectation on the part of Headquarters that Regional Division directors will coordinate water and pesticides program activities. However, that expectation should be based on examples of Headquarters leadership on coordination issues. As an example of both an opportunity for leadership and a barrier to coordination, Headquarters should ensure that all grant guidance related to water and pesticide programs is issued earlier in the grant year and that all the guidance is issued at the same time (Region 10).

Lack of Resources: Coordination of these multifaceted programs takes significant time and effort on the part of both managers and staff. Currently there is a lack of sufficient resources to cover the time and effort required for effective coordination (Region 10).

6. Add any other region-specific information you feel is relevant to describing current program coordination efforts within the Region. We are particularly interested in identifying what has worked and what hasn't in this area, and any recommendations you may have to improve coordination and communication.

What Has Worked

Coordinated Development of Regional Guidance for State Management Plans: The developmental process encouraged interaction which may not have occurred otherwise. Presentation of this guidance as a coordinated unit to the states increases the credibility of the Agency and is helping to initiate coordination at that level. The message to the states was that the Agency program personnel were working cooperatively across program lines and that we expected the states to do the same (Region 1).

Regional Ground Water Policy Committee: This committee, chaired by the Deputy Regional Administrator, has also provided opportunities for cooperation and coordination (Region 1).

Pesticides in Ground Water Pilot Projects: These projects are being carried out in Lancaster County, PA and Jefferson County, WV. The projects are a result of joint proposals from the Ground Water and Pesticides programs for Region III MERITS funding. Through these projects, critical areas are being identified within these Counties where pesticides are most likely to leach to ground water and affect drinking water wells. Results are being used by the Departments of Agriculture and local USDA offices to target monitoring efforts and assistance to farmers, as well as to support development of a State Management Plan. Interagency workgroups have been established between agriculture, health and environmental agencies at the State, local and federal level to carry out these projects (Region 3).

Ground Water Vulnerability to Pesticide Contamination: In May, Region 3 and USGS Mid Atlantic Region signed an interagency agreement for the purpose of developing monitoring strategies and evaluating methods to assess ground water vulnerability to pesticides contamination. Results, which are expected by May 1993, will support development of State Pesticide in Ground Water Management Plans (Region 3).

MOU with Programs within the Region: The Hazardous Waste Division and Water Management Division established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which included specifics on how the Water and Pesticides programs were to coordinate in the Region. Since the reorganization of the Pesticides program into the Air, Radiation and Toxics Division in October 1989, a new MOU was drafted but never instituted. The MOU needs to be finalized to reflect all organization and programmatic change and then instituted (Region 3).

USGS National Water Quality Assessment: The Ground Water Protection Section is an active participant of the USGS National Water Quality Assessment Liaison Committees which have been established for three large basins in the Region. All three projects currently are either or will be addressing pesticides impacts to water quality (Region 3).

State Coordination: Judging from the FY92 workplans received to date, this year's grant guidance seems to have spurred several of the States to push for coordination between agriculture and environmental agencies (Region 3).

FY92 Guidance Procedure for \$319 Grant Proposals: The guidance will call for state program coordination to ensure a balance program that meets states' needs and emphasize the watershed demonstration approach. The expected result is closer program coordination by EPA to more fully utilize the multi-media concept, including water and pesticide/toxic program implementation (Region 4).

Joint Guidance of Pesticides and Ground Water Programs: The development of this guidance has been extremely beneficial in showing a coordinated and united front to the states and in negotiating a joint position between the two programs within the Region (Region 5).

Coordinated Approach to Monitoring Use of Aquatic Biocides: The Pesticide Section has been working closely with the Water Division to monitor compliance with FIFRA and CWA in the use of aquatic biocides. Enforcement actions have focused on marketing of unregistered aquatic biocides, and the use of biocides in accordance with NPDES Permits (Region 5).

Open Line of Communication: The most effective method of maintaining coordination between the water and pesticides and toxics programs has been through maintaining an open line of communication between all levels of program staff. Staff level personnel are able to identify coordination and communication issues between the programs and elevate the issues to the appropriate level of management for resolution if the staff members are not able to resolve the issues themselves (Region 6)

Water Quality Coordinating Committee and Atrazine Workgroup: These groups have been very beneficial in the exchange of information within the region and allows for existing programs to be built upon and improved (Region 7).

State Directors Meeting: The four State Directors' Meeting has enhanced the state inter-agency working relationships. The development of inter-agency agreements at the state level will hopefully resolve these conflicts of states not sharing information or working together on shared issues (Region 7).

Personal Working Relationship: We feel we have the best program coordination where the staff have a close personal working relationship (Region 10).

Recommendations to Improve Coordination

Coordinated Responses to Information Requests: By having all responses coordinated between relevant programs prior to sending responses to HQs, all the pertinent programs must work closely quickly together (especially given the short time frame in many information requests). The result has been enhancing coordination and understanding of each others programs (Region 1).

Institutionalize Coordination: Coordination between the Water and Pesticides programs and between the various Water programs needs to be institutionalized through the following mechanisms:

- * Require integrated grant guidance should be instituted at the HQs level. Regions may wish to address Regional grant guidance issues;
- * Formalize review and comment process by the Ground Water and Pesticides programs on State grant applications, workplans and progress reports; and/or
- * Establish regional workgroups to address common issues (non-point source, ground water, permits, pesticides etc.) (Region 3)

Strategy Integration: EPA HQ needs to integrate the various Strategies which are all being developed, such as Pesticides in Ground Water, Nitrates, Sediment, Coastal Zone Management, Non-Point Source etc. Without integration, there is too much chance for conflict, confusion and duplication (Region 3).

Pesticides Spills: A future opportunity to enhance coordination between water and pesticides programs is past pesticide spill areas, such as agricultural mixing and loading sites. These areas have a high potential for serious water pollution. The State Pesticide Management Plan development process may be the appropriate mechanism to provide guidance and promote coordination among programs within the Agency and at the State level to address these areas of concern (Region 9).

Adequate Resources Needed: To assure continued and productive coordination efforts, adequate resource allocations at the H and Regional level must be maintained (Region 9).

Present United Front to States: EPA should be presenting a united position on pesticides and water and water issues to the States. We should not portray these issues from only one program's perspective. Although it sometimes does not meet this goal, the State/EPA Agreement (SEA) process has considerable potential for presenting such a unified message (Region 10).

Appendix D
Agriculture and Water Integration
Work Group Members

Agriculture and Water Integration Work Group Members

OPTS/OPP:

Cathy Kronopolus - Field Operations Division (Pesticide SMPs)
Jackie Harwood - Field Operations Division (Pesticide SMPs)
Jim Roelofs - Policy & Special Projects Staff (Pesticide SMPs)
Arden Calvert - Policy & Special Projects Staff (Pesticide SMPs)

OW/OGWDW:

Bob Barles - Ground Water Protection Division (CSGWPP)
Steve Ainsworth - Ground Water Protection Division (CSGWPP)
George Hoessel - Ground Water Protection Division (Class V UIC)
Janette Hansen - Ground Water Protection Division (WHP Program)
John Reeder - Immediate Office (PWS Program)

OW/OWEC:

Sheila Frace - Permits Division (NPDES - feedlots)
Tim Icke - Immediate Office (CWA 106 - surface water)
Ruby Cooper - Permits Division (NPDES - feedlots)

OW/OWOW:

Anne Weinberg - Assessment & Watershed Protection Division (NPS Program, Coastal NPS Program, Clean Lakes Program)
Ed Richards - Assessment & Watershed Protection Division (NPS Program)
Mark Curran - Oceans & Coastal Protection Division (National Estuary Program, Near Coastal Waters, Chesapeake Bay)
Sherri Fields - Wetlands Division (Wetlands Program)

OPTS/OCM:

Linda Flick - Policy & Grants Division (Pesticide enforcement)
Lori McKay - Policy & Grants Division (Pesticide enforcement)

OPPE/OPA:

Clay Ogg - Water & Agriculture Policy Division (Agricultural Pollution Prevention)
Roberta Parry - Water & Agriculture Policy Division (Nitrogen Action Plan)

REGIONS:

Bruce Wilkenson - Region V Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
Doris Betuel - Region IX Groundwater Protection Section

Appendix E
EPA Regional Program Contacts

EPA Regional Program Contacts

For additional information on any of the 16 programs, please contact one of the following offices:

Regional Pesticide Division Directors

(Generally responsible for: Pesticide SMP Program)

Region I

Air, Pesticides, & Toxics Management
Division
1 Congress Street
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, MA 02203
Tel: (617) 565-3800
Fax: (617) 565-4939

Region IV

Air, Pesticides, & Toxic Substances
Management Division
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
Tel: (404) 347-3222
Fax: (404) 347-1681

Region II

Environmental Services Division
2890 Woodbridge Avenue, Building 10
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
Tel: (908) 321-6754
Fax: (908) 321-4381

Region V

Environmental Sciences Division
77 W. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604
Tel: (312) 353-3808
Fax: (312) 353-4342

Region III

Air, Radiation, & Toxics Management
Division
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Tel: (215) 597-9390
Fax: (215) 580-2011

Region VI

Air, Pesticides, & Toxics Division
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
Tel: (214) 655-7200
Fax: (214) 655-2164

Region VII

Air & Toxics Division
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
Tel: (913) 551-7020
Fax: (913) 551-7065

Region IX

Air & Toxics Management Division
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Tel: (415) 744-1219
Fax: (415) 744-1077

Region VIII

Air, Toxics, & Radiation Division
One Denver Place, Suite 500
999 18th Street
Denver, CO 80202-2405
Tel: (303) 293-0946
Fax: (303) 293-1229

Region X

Air & Toxics Division
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
Tel: (206) 553-4152
Fax: (206) 553-0110

Regional Water Division Directors

(Generally responsible for: Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Program, Wellhead Protection Program, Class V UIC Program, Nonpoint Source Program, Coastal Nonpoint Source Program, Public Water Supply Program, Near Coastal Waters Program, National Estuary Program, Chesapeake Bay Program, State Wetlands Protection Program, Clean Lakes Program, NPDES — Feedlot Program, and Clean Water Act Section 106 Program)

Region I

Water Management Division
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
1 Congress Street
Boston, MA 02203-2211
Tel: (617) 565-3478
Fax: (617) 565-4940

Region V

Water Management Division
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
Tel: (312) 353-2147
Fax: (312) 886-0957

Region II

Water Management Division
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
Tel: (212) 264-2513
Fax: (212) 264-2194

Region VI

Water Management Division
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
Tel: (214) 655-7100
Fax: (214) 655-6490

Region III

Water Management Division
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Tel: (215) 597-9410
Fax: (215) 597-3359

Region VII

Water Management Division
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
Tel: (913) 551-7030
Fax: (913) 551-7765

Region IV

Water Management Division
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
Tel: (404) 347-4450
Fax: (404) 347-5204

Region VIII

Water Management Division
999 Eighteenth Street
Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2405
Tel: (303) 293-1542
Fax: (303) 294-1386

Region IX

Water Management Division
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Tel: (415) 744-2125
Fax: (415) 744-1235

Region X

Water Management Division
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
Tel: (206) 553-1793
Fax: (206) 553-0165

For information on the Nitrogen Action Plan and the Agricultural Pollution Prevention Strategy, please contact:

Agriculture Policy Branch, PM 221
Water and Agricultural Policy Division
Office of Policy Analysis
U.S. EPA
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
Tel: (202) 260-2753
Fax: (202) 260-2300