United States
Environmental Protection Agency

FISCAL YEAR 2019

Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations

Appendix

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Environmental Protection Agency
2019 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

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National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Implementation

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

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

Regional Haze

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

Air Quality Assessment, Modeling, and Forecasting

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

EPA's *AIRNow* program (the national real-time Air Quality Index reporting and forecasting system) works with the National Weather Service (NWS) to coordinate NOAA air quality forecast

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

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

Mobile Sources

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

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

To better understand the sources and causes of mobile source pollution, EPA works with the DOE and DOT to fund applied research projects including transportation modeling projects. EPA also has worked closely with the DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses to support clean fuel programs. EPA also coordinates with the DOE's Energy Information Administration (EIA) regarding fuel supply during emergency situations. For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency has participated in a collaborative effort with DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to educate the public about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and human health. This community-based public education initiative also includes the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). EPA also has worked with FHWA to develop and deliver training on modeling emissions from cars and trucks and with other federal agencies, such as the USCG, on air emission issues. Other programs targeted to reduce air toxics from mobile sources are coordinated with the DOT. These

partnerships can involve policy assessments and toxic emission reduction strategies in different regions of the country. EPA has worked with the DOE, DOT and other agencies, as needed, on the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, such as the Renewable Fuel Standard. EPA also has worked with other agencies on biofuel topics through the Biomass Research and Development Institute.

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

Air Toxics

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

Addressing Transboundary Air Pollution

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

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

Stratospheric Ozone

EPA works closely with the DOS and other federal agencies in international negotiations among Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and in developing the implementing regulations. The environmental goal of the Montreal Protocol is to protect the ozone layer and, the ozone depleting substances (ODS) it controls also are significant greenhouse gases. EPA has worked on several multinational environmental agreements working closely with the DOS and other federal agencies, including the OMB, Office of Science Technology and Policy (OSTP), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), USDA, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Department of Commerce, NOAA and NASA.

EPA works with other agencies, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and the Department of Commerce (DOC), to analyze potential trade implications in

stratospheric protection regulations that affect imports and exports. EPA has coordinated efforts with the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Treasury (U.S. Treasury) and other agencies to curb the illegal importation of ODS.

EPA has had discussions with the DOD, U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), and NASA to assist in the effective transition from ODS.

EPA has worked with USDA and the DOS to facilitate research, development and adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide. EPA also has consulted with USDA on domestic methyl bromide needs.

EPA has coordinated with NASA and NOAA to monitor the state of the stratospheric ozone layer and to collect, analyze, and disseminate Ultraviolet (UV) data.

EPA has coordinated with the Small Business Administration (SBA) to ensure that proposed rules are developed in accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act (SBREFA).

Radiation and Radiation Preparedness and Response

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

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

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

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

Research

EPA has continued to strengthen interactions with other agencies, including NOAA, DOE, USDA, NIH and FHWA to improve understanding and develop sustainable approaches to manage risks from air pollution. For example, EPA has worked with NOAA and NASA to relate satellite-based air quality data to ambient monitoring.

Water Programs

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

EPA has coordinated with other federal agencies, primarily the DHS, CDC, FDA and DOD, on biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants of high concern, and how to detect and respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems. A close linkage with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Intelligence Analysis Directorate in DHS, particularly with respect to ensuring the timely dissemination of threat information through existing communication networks, will be continued. The Agency is strengthening its working relationships with the Water Research Foundation, the Water Environment Research Foundation, and other research institutions to increase our knowledge on technologies to detect contaminants, monitoring protocols and techniques, and treatment effectiveness.

EPA has worked with the ACE and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to refine coordination processes among federal partners engaged in providing emergency response support to the water sector. These efforts will include refining existing standard operating procedures, participating in cross-agency training opportunities, and planning multi-stakeholder water sector emergency response exercises. EPA will be determining how ACE, FEMA and the Agency are to clarify their roles and responsibilities under the National Disaster Recovery Framework. In addition, EPA has continued to work with FEMA and ACE, as well as other agencies, on the Federal Interagency Floodplain Management Task Force with regard to water resources and floodplain management.

Executive Order 13636 on *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity* directs EPA to coordinate with DHS and the Department of Commerce in developing implementation guidance on cybersecurity practices for water systems. EPA intends to harness the extensive cybersecurity capabilities of DHS in carrying out its responsibilities under this mandate.

Geologic Sequestration

EPA has coordinated with federal agencies to ensure safe and effective implementation of regulations to protect underground sources of drinking water during geologic sequestration activities, as well as plan and obtain research-related data and coordinate regulatory activities. Specifically, EPA has coordinated with the DOE, the USGS, and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to ensure that Safe Drinking Water Act regulations for geologic sequestration sites are appropriately coordinated with efforts to deploy projects, map geologic sequestration capacity, provide tax incentives for CO_2 sequestration, and manage the movement of CO_2 from capture facilities to geologic sequestration sites.

Drinking Water Programs

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

EPA and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are updating a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) first established in 1978 to coordinate the authorities and programs of the two agencies with respect to oversight of drinking water on interstate conveyance carriers (e.g., aircraft, trains). The updates to the MOU are in response to EPA's Aircraft Drinking Water Rule (ADWR) promulgated on October 19, 2009. Coordination will include sharing information on sample results indicating microbial contamination, inspections and enforcement actions; working together when water quality events occur that could impact the quality of water boarded onto aircraft, and other activities to ensure that a safe and reliable supply of drinking water is provided to passengers and crew. In addition, EPA scientists are collaborating with FDA scientists to evaluate the health effects of perchlorate exposure. Along with the aforementioned activities, EPA and the CDC also meet quarterly to discuss cross-cutting issues related to drinking water contaminants and potential public health concerns.

EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water also has collaborated with Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to develop strategies to decrease drinking water lead exposure in homes. The partnership shares information, leverages funding and reviews processes to facilitate better-informed decisions and coordinate investments.

Sustainable Rural Drinking and Wastewater Systems

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

to comply with drinking water regulations and/or lack an adequate governance structure to keep the system operating sustainably.

National Water Sector Workforce Development: Department of Veterans Affairs

EPA and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (VR&E) Service jointly promoted activities that will help advance and improve employment opportunities for Veterans with disabilities while supporting the development of a trained and competent workforce for the Water Sector. Key objectives of this collaborative effort are to: (1) educate those involved with transitioning veterans to civilian careers about the water and wastewater industries; (2) promote Water Sector career opportunities to veterans; (3) educate utilities about Veterans Affairs programs and connect them with veterans, and (4) promote state program collaboration (particularly operator certification programs) with local VA counselors.

Tribal Access Coordination

EPA, and the USDA, HUD, DHHS, Indian Health Service (IHS), and DOI have worked together to maintain and improve coordination in delivering water and wastewater infrastructure services and financial assistance to American Indian communities. The agencies work together to increase the number of American Indian homes provided access to safe drinking water.

Source Water Protection and Harmful Algal Blooms

EPA has coordinated with other federal agencies, including with the USDA (Natural Resource Conservation Service [NRCS] and USFS) and the USGS, to support federal, state and local implementation of source water protection actions. In addition, EPA has coordinated with the Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (HSIP) of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) to integrate their data on national and defense-critical infrastructure into source water protection analyses such as identifying potential contributors to harmful algal blooms (HABs) and chemical spill response. To further combat harmful algal blooms, the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2014 (HABHRCA 2014, P.L. 113-124) emphasizes the mandate to advance the scientific understanding and ability to detect, predict, control, mitigate, and respond to harmful algal blooms and hypoxia. This legislation established the Interagency Working Group on HABHRCA (IWG-HABHRCA). It tasked the group with coordinating and convening Federal agencies to discuss HAB and hypoxia events in the United States, and to develop action plans, reports, and assessments of these situations. The Working Group is co-chaired by EPA and NOAA and also includes the: FDA, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, CDC, ACE, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, U.S. Navy, National Science Foundation (NSF), USGS and NIEHS.

Data Availability, Outreach, and Technical Assistance

EPA has coordinated with USGS, USDA (including the USFS, NRCS, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Rural Utilities Service), CDC, DOT, DOD, DOE, DOI (including the NPS and Bureaus of Indian Affairs [BIA], Land Management, and Reclamation), IHS, and the Tennessee Valley Authority to make federal environmental data more available to states and the public. In addition, EPA has collaborated with the other federal agencies,

states and industry associations to establish a National Ground Water Monitoring Network with states to provide a fuller set of ground water data nationally through a single portal. Data helps to address national and regional issues related to water use, adaptation, and food and energy production.

Water Technology and Innovation

Many departments within the Federal family have led or supported work to catalyze the role of Technology and Innovation in work for Clean and Safe Water.

A sample of EPA collaborations include:

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

Watersheds

Protecting and restoring watersheds will depend largely on the direct involvement of many federal agencies, including EPA, as well as state, tribal, and local governments who manage the multitude of programs necessary to address water quality on a watershed basis. Federal agency involvement will include the USDA (including the NRCS, USFS, and the Agriculture Research Service) with a special focus on the National Water Quality Initiative, DOI (including the Bureau of Land Management, Office of Surface Mining, USGS, FWS, and BIA), NOAA, DOT, DOD (including the U.S. Navy and ACE), and FEMA (integrating local hazard mitigation and water quality actions). At the state level, agencies involved in watershed management typically include departments of natural resources or the environment, public health agencies, and forestry and recreation agencies. Locally, numerous agencies are involved, including regional planning entities such as councils of governments, as well as local departments of environment, health, and recreation who frequently have strong interests in watershed projects.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program

Since inception of the NPDES program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), EPA and the authorized states have developed relationships with various federal agencies to implement pollution controls for point sources. EPA has worked with the FWS and NMFS on consultation for protection of endangered species. EPA has worked with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on National Historic Preservation Act implementation. EPA and the states rely on monitoring data from the USGS to help inform pollution control decisions. The Agency also has worked closely with the SBA and the OMB to ensure that regulatory programs are fair and reasonable. The Agency has coordinated with NOAA on efforts to ensure that NPDES programs support coastal and national estuary efforts and with the DOI on mining issues. The Agency also has coordinated with the FHWA to reduce the impacts of stormwater from roads.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

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

In implementation of the Indian set-aside grant program under Title VI of the CWA, EPA has worked closely with the Indian Health Service to administer grant funds to the various Indian tribes, including determination of the priority ranking system for the various wastewater needs in Indian Country. EPA and the USDA Office of Rural Development have partnered to provide coordinated financial and technical assistance to tribes.

Federal Agency Partnerships on Impaired Waters Restoration Planning

The federal government owns about 30 percent of the land in the United States and administers over 90 percent of these public lands through four agencies: the USFS, FWS, NPS, and Bureau of Land Management. In managing these extensive public lands, federal agencies have a substantial influence on the protection and restoration of many waters of the United States. Land management agencies' focus on water issues has increased significantly, with the USFS, FWS, and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) all initiating new water quality and watershed protection efforts. EPA has been conducting joint national assessments with these agencies to enhance watershed protection and quantify restoration needs on federal lands. EPA's joint national assessments of FWS and USFS properties already have documented the extent and type of impaired waters within and near these agencies' lands, developed geographic information system (GIS) databases, reported national summary statistics, and developed interactive reference products (on any scale, local to national), accessible to staff throughout the agencies. The USFS has worked with EPA on designating the third national update of the co-occurrence of impaired waters and National Forest lands. These assessments already have influenced the agencies in positive ways. The USFS and the FWS have performance measures that involve impaired waters. The USFS used their national assessment data to institute improvements in a national monitoring and Best Management Practices training program as well as develop a watershed condition framework for proactively implementing restoration on priority National Forest and Grassland watersheds. Also, under a Memorandum of Agreement between EPA and the USFS, numerous aquatic restoration projects

are being carried out. The Fish and Wildlife Service is using their national assessment data to inform agency planning on water conservation, quality, and quantity monitoring and management in the National Wildlife Refuge System, and also is using the assessment in National Fish Hatcheries System planning and their Contaminants Program. EPA assessments and datasets are making significant contributions to the government-wide National Fish Habitat Action Partnership national assessment of fish habitat condition and the restoration and protection efforts of 17 regional Fish Habitat Partnerships.

Monitoring and Assessment of Nation's Waters

EPA has worked with federal, state, and tribal partners to strengthen water monitoring programs to support a range of management needs and to develop tools to improve how we manage and share water data and report environmental results. EPA's Monitoring and Assessment Partnership is a forum for EPA, states, tribes and interstate organizations to collaborate on key program directions for assessing the condition of the nation's waters in a nationally consistent and representative manner. EPA is co-chair, along with the USGS, of the National Water Quality Monitoring Council, a national forum for scientific discussion of strategies and technologies to improve water quality monitoring and data sharing. The council membership includes other federal agencies, state and tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector.

Under an MOU, EPA and the USGS developed and are now operating the national Water Data Portal, a web portal serving data from the USGS and EPA ambient water quality data warehouses in a common format through the internet. EPA has an Interagency Agreement with the USGS for the development of NHDPlus version 2, which is complete for the lower 48 states. EPA also has collaborated with the USGS and NOAA, NPS, USDA, FWS, BLM, and the USFS on implementation, analysis and/or interpretation of the results of the National Aquatic Resource Surveys, an EPA, state and tribal partnership to assess and report on the condition of the nation's waters and changes over time using nationally consistent and regionally relevant methods.

Wetlands

EPA, and the FWS, ACE, NOAA, USGS, USDA's NRCS, USFS and FHWA have coordinated on a range of wetlands activities. These activities include: studying and reporting on wetlands trends in the United States, diagnosing causes of coastal wetland loss, statistically surveying the condition of the nation's wetlands, and developing methods for better protecting wetland function. Additionally, EPA and the ACE have worked very closely together in implementing the regulatory program under the CWA Section 404. Under the regulatory program, the agencies have coordinated closely on overall implementation of the permitting decisions made annually under Section 404 of the CWA. The agencies also have coordinated closely on policy development, training, development of technical tools for field use, litigation, and implementing the Executive Order on Infrastructure Permitting. EPA also works with the FWS and NOAA on regulatory matters involving permits. EPA and the ACE are committed to achieving the goal of no net loss of wetlands under the CWA Section 404 program.

Natural Resources Damage Assessment and the Restore Council

The 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill injured the Gulf of Mexico's natural resources. The EPA works in partnership with fellow federal and state trustees and their representatives to support the ongoing Natural Resources Damage Assessment and the Restore Council (Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council). Partners include NOAA, DOI and USDA.

Research

While EPA is the federal agency mandated to ensure safe drinking water, other federal and non-federal entities conduct research that complements EPA's research on priority contaminants in drinking water. For example, the CDC and NIEHS conduct health effects and exposure research. The FDA also performs research on children's risks.

Many of these research activities have been conducted in collaboration with EPA scientists. The private sector, particularly the water treatment industry, is conducting research in such areas as analytical methods, treatment technologies, and the development and maintenance of water resources. Cooperative research efforts have been ongoing with the American Water Works Association, Water Research Foundation, and other stakeholders to coordinate drinking water research. EPA has worked with the USGS to evaluate performance of newly developed methods for measuring microbes in potential drinking water sources.

EPA has developed joint research initiatives with the NOAA and USGS for linking monitoring data and field study information with available toxicity data and assessment models for developing sediment criteria.

Homeland Security

The HSRP also has consulted with the Water Sector and Government Coordinating Councils of Department of Homeland Security's Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council to understand the needs of the water sector and provide the latest research to the community. Other critical stakeholders, like the America Water Works Association and Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials also can benefit from research. HSRP also has worked with state and local emergency response personnel and public health and environmental agencies to better understand their needs and build relationships, which can enable the quick deployment of research products.

Land and Emergency Management Programs

Brownfields

EPA's Brownfields and Land Revitalization Programs have been key participants in the HUD-DOT-EPA Sustainable Communities Partnership to promote livability and sustainable development. The Brownfields program also has partnered with the Department of Labor and NIEHS to support environmental workforce development and fund job training and placement programs in brownfield communities. The Brownfields and Land Revitalization programs have

worked with the USDA, HHS, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) to identify ways in which federal programs can increase food access in all communities and ensure access to quality health care. Improved access to healthy food and health care services can catalyze redevelopment that contributes to healthier and more sustainable communities. The Brownfields and Land Revitalization programs also have partnered with the NPS and its River and Trails Program to support Groundwork USA and individual Groundwork teams in their efforts to engage youth in community revitalization. EPA has led the Brownfields Federal Partnership, which includes more than 20 federal agencies dedicated to the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields properties. Partner agencies have worked together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and redevelop brownfields.

EPA has provided support to other federal agencies, such as USDA, for activities including jointly delivering technical assistance to rural Appalachian communities and proposing language that supports both economic development and better environmental outcomes in grant solicitations and other guidance documents. This assistance has helped these agencies and the communities they work with protect the environment and increase resilience through their community development programs, policies, regulations, and resources, while meeting their core agency objectives.

Economically Distressed Communities

EPA has brought expertise on the importance of downtown revitalization, the use of green infrastructure strategies, green demolition, and sustainable development strategies to the federal government to help economically distressed communities. EPA's work has positively impacted the work of the HUD, DOT, DOC, DHHS, DHS, DOJ, Small Business Administration (SBA), Department of Labor (DOL), and many other agencies and departments.

Research

Research in ecosystems protection has been coordinated government-wide through the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability (CENRS). EPA has actively participated in the CENRS and all work is fully consistent with, and complementary to, other Committee member activities. EPA scientists have staffed two CENRS Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Ecological Systems (SES) and the Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ). EPA has initiated discussions within the SES on the subject of ecosystem goods and services (EGS) and potential EGS collaborations are being explored with the USGS and with the USFS. Within SWAQ, the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) research program has contributed to an initiative for a comprehensive census of water availability and quality, including the use of Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program methods and ongoing surveys (National Aquatic Surveys) as data sources. In addition, EPA has taken a lead role with USGS in preparing a SWAQ document outlining new challenges for integrated management of water resources, including strategic needs for monitoring and modeling methods, and identifying water requirements needed to support the ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems.

Consistent with the broad scope of EPA's ecosystem research efforts, EPA has had complementary and joint programs with the USFS, USGS, USDA, NOAA, BLM, non-government organizations (NGOs), and many others specifically to minimize duplication, maximize scope, and maintain a

real time information flow. For example, all of these organizations have worked together to produce the National Land Cover Data used by all landscape ecologists nationally. Each has contributed funding, services, and research to this uniquely successful effort.

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

The agency has worked with NIEHS, which manages a large basic research program focusing on Superfund issues, to advance fundamental Superfund research. ATSDR also has provided critical health-based information to assist EPA in making effective cleanup decisions. EPA has worked with these agencies on collaborative projects, information exchange, and identification of research issues and has a MOU with each agency. EPA, and the ACE and U.S. Navy signed a MOU to increase collaboration and coordination in contaminated sediments research. Additionally, the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) has been an effective forum for coordinating federal and state activities and for defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and Brownfields. EPA has developed a MOU[1] with several other agencies (such as the DOE, DOD, NRC, USGS, NOAA, and USDA) for multi-media modeling research and development.

Other research efforts involving coordination include the unique controlled-spill field research facility designed in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation. Geophysical research experiments and development of software for subsurface characterization and detection of contaminants have been conducted with the USGS and DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

EPA has coordinated with DOD's SERDP in an ongoing partnership, especially in the areas of sustainability research and of incorporating materials lifecycle analysis into the manufacturing process for weapons and military equipment. EPA has collaborated with the Army as part of their Net Zero Initiative, to develop and demonstrate innovative waste technologies to accomplish the Army's goal of net zero energy, water, and waste by 2020.

Several federal agencies sponsor research on variability and susceptibility in risks from exposure to environmental contaminants. EPA has collaborated with a number of the Institutes within the NIH and CDC. For example, the NIEHS conducts multi-disciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies. The NIEHS program includes an effort to study the effects of chemicals, including pesticides and other toxics, on children. EPA has collaborated with NIEHS in supporting the Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention, which study whether and how environmental factors play a role in children's health and with the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) on the development and implementation of the National Children's Study.

[1] For more information, please go to: Interagency Steering Committee on Multimedia Environmental Models MOU, at: http://www.iscmem.org/Memorandum.htm.

Additionally, EPA, the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD), NIEHS, and NICHD co-fund the Centers of Excellence for Research on Environmental Health Disparities. This funding has broadened research on disadvantaged communities and the impacts of greater exposures of ambient hazards.

Superfund Remedial Program

The Superfund Remedial program has coordinated with several other federal agencies, such as the ATSDR and NIEHS, in providing numerous Superfund related services in order to accomplish the program's mission.

The ACE substantially contributes to Superfund site cleanups by providing a wide range of technical, management and acquisition support functions to implement or oversee responsible party Superfund project implementation for the remedial and removal programs. Most notably, this federal partner has the technical design and construction expertise and contracting capability needed to assist EPA regional Superfund programs in implementing complex Superfund remedial action projects.

This Agency also provides technical on-site support to regional offices in the enforcement oversight of numerous construction projects performed by private Potentially Responsible Parties.

Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Program

The Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse program has coordinated with federal agencies, states, tribes, state associations, and others to implement its statutory responsibilities to ensure protective and efficient cleanup and reuse of federally contaminated land on the National Priorities List (NPL). In addition, EPA recently convened a Superfund Task Force (SFTF) that identified recommendations to streamline and improve the Superfund process. Successful implementation of these recommendations requires strengthening partnerships and increasing engagement with stakeholders such as Other Federal Agencies (OFAs).

For the past two years, EPA has participated in a dialogue with the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) and DOE. The purpose of the DOE/EPA/ECOS Dialogue is to improve/enhance ongoing working relationships among senior leaders involved in the cleanup of DOE Environmental Management sites. The Dialogue is an example of how each agency can advance the cleanup at DOE sites and foster an understanding of challenges and successes at the national level.

The program has facilitated early transfer of property and provided technical and regulatory oversight at federal facilities to ensure human health and the environment are protected. The program has worked with federal partners to target high priority sites, to consider best practices to develop innovative solutions to emerging and unique contaminants, and implement strategies to address the remaining Federal Facility Superfund sites that have not reached cleanup completion.

To ensure the long-term protectiveness of remedies, the Agency will continue monitoring, overseeing progress, and improving the quality and consistency of five-year reviews being

conducted at federal facility NPL sites where waste has been left in place and land use is restricted. Five-year reviews are required under Section 121(c) of CERCLA, and EPA's role is to concur or make its own independent protectiveness finding. EPA has worked collaboratively with DOD, DOE and DOI, through a Federal Workgroup, to improve the technical quality, timeliness, and cost of the five-year review reports and to ensure that the community is aware of the protectiveness of the remedy. The workgroup assesses the use of best management practices and evaluate trend data to improve the five-year review process.

EPA has participated with other federal agencies on the Federal Mining Dialogue (FMD). The FMD is a cooperative initiative among federal environmental and land management agencies. It provides a national level forum for federal agencies to identify and discuss lessons learned and technical mining impact issues associated with the cleanup and reuse of abandoned and inactive hard rock and abandoned uranium mines across the country. EPA Abandoned Mine Lands Program has coordinated through the agency's National Mining Team (NMT). EPA's NMT has representatives on each of the FMD workgroups: Data Standards, Best Practices, Cost Recovery and Watershed Strategy.

EPA also has participated with other federal agencies on the Munitions Response Dialogue (MRD). The MRD is a multi-agency dialogue with EPA, DOD, Federal Land Managers and states to identify and discuss issues arising from munitions site cleanups throughout the country.

EPA partners with the DOD research and development programs (SERDP and ESTCP) munitions management track which develops technologies that further munitions cleanups at Superfund sites.

EPA and DOD have participated on the Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force (IDQTF). The IDQTF was established to address real and perceived inconsistencies and deficiencies in quality control for laboratory data within and across governmental organizations which result in greater costs, time delays, and an increase in the potential for risks. The task force is working to ensure that environmental data are of known and documented quality, and suitable for their intended uses.

The Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse program has developed and implemented innovative technologies, processes and collaboration efforts. By working in concert with other federal agencies, EPA has promoted the advancement of cleanup technologies, expansion of contaminated land reuse to support renewable energy projects, and multiple initiatives to support sustainability. These projects not only help support the Agency's goal to cleanup communities, but they also facilitate the introduction of innovative solutions to both the public and private sector.

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

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

Emergency Preparedness and Response

EPA plays a major role in reducing the risks that accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances and oil pose to human health and the environment. EPA implements the Emergency Preparedness program in coordination with the DHS through the USCG acting as the chair for the National Response Team and co-chair for each Regional Response Team. These teams, which have member participation from other key federal agencies, deliver federal assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to plan for and respond to natural disasters and other major environmental incidents. This requires coordination with many federal, state, and local agencies. The Agency participates with other federal agencies to develop national planning and implementation policies at the operational level.

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

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

EPA also has worked with FEMA on hazard mitigation and recovery through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). This MOA has allowed EPA and FEMA to collaborate on policies, as well as with other agencies like NOAA, HUD and DOT, to expand efforts to deliver targeted assistance to communities recovering from natural disasters.

Oil Spills

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

Homeland Security

Homeland Security research has been conducted in collaboration with numerous agencies, leveraging funding across multiple programs to produce synergistic results. EPA's Homeland Security Research Program has worked closely with the DHS to assure that EPA, in its role as a lead agency responsible for cleanup during a Stafford Act declaration under ESF-10 and as the lead agency for water infrastructure, has the science to back decisions. Recognizing that the DOD has significant expertise and facilities related to biological and chemical warfare agents, EPA has

worked closely with the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (ECBC), the Technical Support Working Group, the ACE, U.S. Air Force, and other DOD organizations to address areas of mutual interest and concern related to both cleanup and water infrastructure protection. To identify and support these collaborations, EPA has participated in a tri-agency research partnership (Technical Coordination Working Group – TCWG) with the DOD and DHS that focuses on chemical and biological defense needs and gaps as they relate to homeland security. TCWG activities include: information sharing, joint science and technology research projects and complementing policies. These efforts have improved the preparedness of the U.S. domestic authorities to detect, deter, protect against, respond to, and recover from chemical or biological attack. In conducting biological agent research, EPA also has collaborated with the CDC. The program also has conducted joint research with USDA and DOI focusing on addressing homeland security threats at the intersection of the environment/public health and agriculture/natural resources. EPA has worked with DOE to access and conduct research at the DOE's National Laboratories specialized research facilities.

Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country

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

All five federal partners renewed their commitment to the Infrastructure Task Force in 2013 by signing an MOU to continue federal coordination in delivering services to tribal communities. The Infrastructure Task Force has built on prior partner successes, including improved access to funding and reduced administrative burden for tribal communities through the review and streamlining of Agency policies, regulations, and directives as well as improved coordination of technical assistance to water service providers and solid waste managers through regular coordination meetings and web-based tools.

Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Programs

EPA has coordinated with and used information from many federal departments and agencies, as well as many state departments/agencies and international organizations, in efforts to protect America's health and environment from unacceptable risks from pesticides and toxic chemicals. EPA's activities include collaboration with individual government organizations on specific technical or regulatory issues and more broadly with groups of organizations on a range of issues. Many of these activities are described below.

To fulfill EPA's responsibilities for regulating the sale and use of pesticides, the Agency has used a range of outreach and coordination approaches for pesticide users and other stakeholders, government agencies, and the general public. Outreach and coordination activities through field programs have been essential to effective implementation of regulatory decisions governing the sale and use of pesticides. Coordination activities have protected workers and the environment, including pollinators and other non-target species, provided training for pesticide applicators, promoted integrated pest management and environmental stewardship, supported compliance through EPA's regional offices and those of the states and tribes, and promoted international cooperation.

EPA's coordination with the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy and Interior, and state lead agencies for pesticides, has supported the Certification and Training program for pesticide applicators who use the riskiest pesticides. States also play an important role in developing and implementing Worker Protection programs and are involved in numerous special projects and investigations, including emergency response efforts. EPA's regional offices have provided technical guidance and assistance to the states and tribes in the implementation of all pesticide program activities.

EPA also supports the USDA's Cooperative Extension Service, which designs and delivers specialized training for various groups, including applicators of restricted use pesticides, by providing funding and developing training manuals. Such training has included instructing private and commercial applicators on the proper use of personal protective equipment and application equipment calibration, handling spill and injury situations, farm family safety, preventing pesticide spray drift, and pesticide and container disposal. Other specialized training has been provided to public works employees on grounds maintenance, to pest control operators on proper insect identification, and on weed control for agribusiness.

EPA has relied on data from HHS and USDA to supplement data from the pesticide industry to help the Agency assess the potential risks of pesticides in the diets of adults and children. EPA relies on food consumption data developed by HHS as part of their NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Survey) survey as a major component of EPA's dietary risk assessment for pesticides. EPA also relies on pesticide residue (concentration) data in food commodities generated by USDA in its Pesticide Data Program to improve its dietary risk assessment of pesticides. These data and those from other sources, including FDA, have helped EPA achieve its mission of protecting human health. These data sources have served as a showcase for federal cooperation on pesticide and food safety issues. Other collaborative efforts have included developing and validating methods to analyze domestic and imported food samples for chemicals of concern, such as carcinogens and neurotoxins. The Agency also has coordinated with the National Toxicology Program (NTP), CDC, ATSDR, and NIEHS on a variety of technical and communication issues and is a member of the federal Interagency Risk Assessment Consortium (IRAC), a group of more than a dozen federal agencies involved in risk assessment which meets quarterly to share ideas and coordinate thinking

While EPA is responsible for making pesticide registration and tolerance decisions, primary responsibility for FIFRA-related pesticide enforcement activities rests with the states. Under FFDCA, the FDA enforces tolerances for pesticide residues in most foods and the USDA enforces tolerances for meat, poultry, and some egg products. These joint efforts protect Americans from unhealthy pesticide residue levels.

In addition to a focus on protecting humans from pesticide risks, EPA has been engaged with other government agencies on many important environmental issues. The Agency has collaborated extensively with the USDA, the FWS, and NMFS on developing methods for assessing potential risks to endangered and threatened species and in developing approaches to mitigate unacceptable risks. EPA also has worked with USDA and many other federal agencies, state agencies, and other entities to address risks to honey bees and other pollinators that are critical to our environment and the production of food crops.

EPA has worked to promote improved health and environmental protection domestically and when feasible in other countries. This includes coordination not only with other countries, but also with international organizations, such as the CEC. EPA has cooperated with governments in other countries bilaterally or through treaties or other formal agreements and is an active participant in committees and discussions involving the OECD, Codex Alimentarus/Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), NAFTA, and APEC.

EPA has developed a strong network of government, private sector and non-governmental partners working to achieve reductions in global mercury use and emissions, particularly when adverse U.S. impacts would be likely. EPA has worked closely with DOS in leading the technical and policy engagement for the United States in the Minamata Convention on Mercury. EPA provided the impetus for UNEP's Global Mercury Partnership, and the Agency has worked with developing and other developed countries in the context of that program. In addition to the DOS, EPA has collaborated closely with several federal agencies including DOE and USGS. EPA supported the Global Mercury Partnership and sharing of information through the Arctic Council on reducing releases of mercury that disproportionally impact indigenous arctic communities.

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

One of the Agency's most valuable resources on pesticide issues has been the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), a representative Federal Advisory Committee, which brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable individuals from organizations representing divergent views to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy, and implementation issues. The PPDC consists of members from federal and state government agencies, industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups, and others. The PPDC has provided a structured environment for meaningful information exchanges and consensus building discussions, keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential if the Agency is to remain responsive to the needs of the affected public, growers, and industry organizations.

To effectively participate in international agreements on chemicals (e.g., persistent organic pollutants [POPs], mercury and heavy metals), EPA has continued to coordinate with other federal agencies and external stakeholders, such as Congressional staff, industry and environmental groups. Similarly, the Agency typically coordinates with the NTP, ATSDR, NIEHS, and the CPSC on matters relating to OECD test guideline harmonization.

As part of EPA's chemical safety program, the Agency is implementing the TSCA, as amended by the *Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act*, signed into law on June 22, 2016. EPA will continue to conduct existing chemical prioritization and risk evaluation efforts

under the provisions of TSCA, as amended, and address any unreasonable risks identified through such evaluations. With many new technical requirements and deadlines in place, EPA intends to monitor its progress closely through a suite of five-year strategic and annual measures and targets addressing the agency's core responsibilities to conduct risk evaluations, risk management actions and new chemical reviews within the timeframes set by the statute.

In 2016, following enactment of the new law, the Agency established a Senior Leaders Forum to share information with other federal agencies on its implementation of prioritization, risk evaluations and risk management mandates, including data sharing regarding chemical uses and conditions of use, exposures and hazards. Participants include the HUD, DOD, CDC, ATSDR, OSHA, MSHA, NIOSH and CPSC. These ongoing exchanges on chemicals of common interest foster improved communication and coordination on scientific, health, and regulatory issues and foster and facilitate the new requirement for consulting with relevant Federal Agencies, codified in the final TSCA Risk Evaluation rule (40 CFR 702.39).

In implementing TSCA as amended, EPA also has been seeking input from other federal agencies to help inform the Agency's efforts through the interagency Committee on Toxicity Assessment (CTA). EPA's discussions with the CTA and other federal agencies help to inform and keep current the federal network on cross-agency technical understandings and support the senior leader discussions.

EPA is committed to fulfilment of all of EPA's Indian Policies and adhering to the Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Program's Tribal Strategic Plan. The program has participated in EPA's meetings with the National Tribal Operations Committee (NTOC) and other tribal engagement groups on a wide variety of related activities and actions that impact tribal governments, lands, and communities. EPA is continuing to discuss with tribes any issues relating to implementation of the 2016 TSCA amendments. In addition, the National Tribal Toxics Council (NTTC) provides tribes with an opportunity for offering advice on the development of EPA chemical management programs that affect tribes, policies, and activities. EPA has met with the NTTC in person twice per year and conducts monthly teleconferences with its members.

Research

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

EPA recently announced the public release of chemical screening data on 1,800 chemicals that was gathered through advanced techniques, including robotics and high-throughput screening, as part of the ongoing Tox21 federal collaboration to improve chemical screening.

Health Canada and EPA have collaborated to explore approaches for using new data streams to assess chemicals for potential risks to human health. Health Canada is currently under a regulatory mandate to develop Chemical Management Plan 3 (CMP3). The chemicals in CMP3 include chemicals lacking traditional toxicity data. Health Canada is working with EPA's Chemical Safety for Sustainability (CSS) program to determine how to use high-throughput screening data and other types of non-traditional chemical data to help fill the data gaps for the chemicals in CMP3.

EPA has coordinated its nanotechnology research with other federal agencies through the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI),[2] which is managed under the Subcommittee on Nanoscale Science, Engineering and Technology (NSET) of the NSTC Committee on Technology (CoT). EPA has collaborated with many federal agencies in the development of a government-wide approach to nanotechnology research through the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability Charter (CENRS) at the OSTP. EPA and the CPSC have collaborated to develop protocols to assess the potential release of nanomaterials from consumer products; develop credible rules for consumer product testing to evaluate exposure; and determine potential public health impacts of nanomaterial used in consumer products.

EPA has coordinated its research on endocrine disruptors with other federal agencies through the interagency working group on endocrine disruptors under the auspices of the Toxics and Risk Subcommittee of the CENRS. EPA has coordinated its biotechnology research through the interagency biotechnology research working group and the agricultural biotechnology risk analysis working group of the Biotechnology Subcommittee of NSTC's Committee on Science.

EPA has consulted extensively with other federal agencies about the science of individual Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessments, as well as improvements to the IRIS program, through an interagency working group including public health agencies (e.g., CDC, ATSDR, NIOSH, and NIEHS), many other agencies (e.g., DOD, NASA, SBA, DOT, DOE, DOI, etc.), and White House offices (e.g., OMB, OSTP, and CEQ). EPA also has coordinated with ATSDR through a memorandum of understanding on the development of toxicological reviews and toxicology profiles, respectively. In addition, EPA has contracted with the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council (NRC) on very difficult and complex human health risk assessments through consultation or review. Most recently, EPA convened an interagency working group, co-chaired by EPA and the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to review the IRIS Program's progress and enhancements following the 2014 NAS report recommendations. The working group includes relevant executive branch stakeholders, such as SBA, HHS, DOE, DOD, and CPSC. The NRC is currently working towards convening a public meeting and independently reviewing the progress of the IRIS program's implementations of the latest NRC recommendations.

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Programs

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program has coordinated closely with the DOJ on all civil and criminal environmental enforcement matters. In addition, the program has coordinated with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein.

[2] For more information, see http://www.nano.gov.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program has coordinated with the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, OSHA, and ATSDR in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations. Additionally, the program has coordinated with the BIA and the Indian Health Service on issues relative to compliance with environmental laws in Indian country. Furthermore, the program has coordinated with the SBA on the implementation of the SBREFA. The program also has shared information with the IRS on cases that require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws. In addition, it has collaborated with the SBA to maintain current environmental compliance information at Business.gov, a website initiated as an e-government initiative in 2004, to help small businesses comply with government regulations. Coordination also has occurred with the ACE on wetlands issues.

The USDA's NRCS has had a major role in determining whether areas on agricultural lands meet the definition of wetlands for purposes of the Food Security Act and civil enforcement works with them as necessary. EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program also has coordinated with USDA on the regulation of animal feeding operations and on food safety issues arising from the misuse of pesticides and shares joint jurisdiction with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on pesticide labeling and advertising. EPA has worked with Customs and Border Protection on implementing the secure International Trade Data System across all federal agencies and on pesticide imports and on hazardous waste and Cathode Ray Tube exports, as well as on a variety of other import/export issues under the various statutes (e.g., imports of vehicles and engines).

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

EPA's Criminal Enforcement Program, FBI, Customs, DOL, U.S. Treasury, USCG, DOI and DOJ and with international, state, tribal, and local law enforcement organizations in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. EPA also has actively worked with DOJ to establish task forces that bring together federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement organizations to address environmental crimes. In addition, the program has an Interagency Agreement with the DHS to provide specialized criminal environmental training to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel at the Federal Law Enforcement Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia.

Executive Order 12088 on *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards*, directs EPA to monitor compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. The Federal Facility Enforcement program has coordinated with other federal agencies, states, local and tribal governments to ensure compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. EPA works through the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center

(www.fedcenter.gov), which is now governed by a board of more than a dozen contributing federal agencies. EPA also partners with other federal agencies to identify ways to expedite cleanup of Superfund sites and prevent and address regulatory compliance issues. For example, EPA meets quarterly with the DOD on general compliance matters and participates in a periodic Dialogue with the DOE on cleanup matters.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program has collaborated closely with the states and tribes. States perform the vast majority of inspections, direct compliance assistance and enforcement actions for many of EPA's environmental programs. The core federal environmental statutes envision a partnership between EPA and the states and tribes under which EPA develops national standards and policies and the states and tribes implement the program under authority by EPA. If a state or tribe does not seek approval of a program, EPA must implement that program in that state or Indian country. Historically, the level of state approvals has increased as programs mature and state capacity expands. Nearly all states are authorized for the core water, air, and hazardous waste programs. EPA, however, directly implements the majority of federal environmental programs in Indian country while actively working with tribes to develop their capacity to administer environmental programs and to enable tribes that choose to implement federal environmental laws and programs for their lands. EPA has coordinated with states and tribes on training, compliance assistance, capacity building, and enforcement. EPA has worked to enhance the network of state and tribal compliance assistance providers.

EPA has worked directly with Canada and Mexico bilaterally and in the Trilateral CEC. EPA's border activities require close coordination with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, FWS, DOJ, DOS, and the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. EPA is the lead agency and coordinates U.S. participation in the CEC. EPA has worked with the NOAA, FWS and USGS on CEC projects to promote biodiversity cooperation and with the USTR to reduce potential trade and environmental impacts such as invasive species.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program, together with EPA's International program, has provided training and capacity building to foreign governments to improve their compliance and enforcement programs. This support has helped create a level playing field for U.S. businesses engaged in global competition, helped other countries improve their environmental conditions, and ensured U.S. compliance with obligations for environmental cooperation as outlined in various free trade agreements. In support of these activities, EPA has worked closely with DOS, U.S. Embassies, USAID, USTR, DOJ, USFS, DOI and the International Law Enforcement Academies. EPA also has participated in the OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data program, designed to garner international recognition of testing data in support of pesticides and chemical registrations.

Superfund Enforcement

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program has coordinated with other federal agencies in their use of CERCLA enforcement authority. This includes the coordinated use of CERCLA enforcement authority at individual hazardous waste sites that are located on both nonfederal land (EPA jurisdiction) and federal lands (other agency jurisdiction). As required by Executive Order 13016 amending Executive Order 12580, EPA also reviews and concurs on the use of CERCLA Section 106 authority by other departments and agencies.

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

The DOJ also has provided assistance to EPA with judicial referrals seeking recovery of response costs incurred by the U.S., injunctive relief to implement response actions, or enforcement of other CERCLA requirements.

Under Executive Order 12580, EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement program has assisted federal agencies in complying with CERCLA, and ensured that: (1) all federal facility sites on the National Priorities List have interagency agreements, also known as Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs) with enforceable cleanup schedules; (2) FFAs are monitored for compliance; (3) federal sites are transferred to new owners in an environmentally responsible manner; and (4) compliance assistance is available to the extent possible. This program also ensures that federal agencies comply with Superfund cleanup obligations "in the same manner and to the same extent" as private entities. To enable the cleanup and reuse of such sites, the Federal Facilities Enforcement Program also has coordinated creative solutions that help restore facilities so they can once again serve an important role in the economy and welfare of local communities, and the country.

Coordination with Other Federal Agencies

Internal Operations Programs

Office of the Administrator (OA)

The OA supports the leadership of Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) programs and activities to protect human health and safeguard the air, water, and land upon which life depends. Several program responsibilities include congressional and intergovernmental relations, regulatory management and economic analysis, program evaluation, intelligence coordination, the Science Advisory Board, children's health, the small business program, environmental training, and outreach.

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

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

OP supports interagency, government-wide efforts that do not fall within the scope of any single program office. For example, OP is a key participant in government-wide discussions on the application of sustainable purchasing practices in federal acquisitions. In this effort, OP has partnered with acquisition leaders in the USDA, the Department of Defense (DOD), the DOE, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the General Services Administration (GSA), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and others to ensure that federal spending meets or exceeds federal sustainability requirements. This network of federal procurement professionals is seeking to integrate sustainability into purchasing in a way that makes the process simpler and more effective for all involved.

The Administrator of EPA and the Secretary of the HHS co-chair the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. The Task Force comprises head of 17 federal departments, agencies and White House offices. A senior staff steering committee, co-chaired by the Director of EPA's Office of Children's Health Protection **(**OCHP), coordinates interagency cooperation on Task Force priority areas. As part of this effort, the program may coordinate with other related agencies to improve federal government-wide support in implementing children's health legislative mandates and children's health outreach. This may include providing children's environmental health expertise on interagency activities and coordinating expertise from program offices.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

OCFO makes active contributions to standing interagency management committees, including the Chief Financial Officers Council, focusing on improving resources management and accountability throughout the federal government. OCFO actively participates on the Performance Improvement Council, which coordinates and develops strategic plans, performance plans, and performance reports as required by law. In addition, OCFO participates in numerous OMB-led E-Government initiatives such as the Financial Management and Budget Formulation and Execution Lines of Business and has interagency agreements with the DOI's Interior Business Center (IBC) for processing agency payroll.

OCFO provides government-to-government employee relocation services via interagency agreements through EPA's Federal Employee Relocation Center (FERC) as a Working Capital Fund (WCF) activity. EPA-FERC provides "one-stop shop" domestic and international relocation services to other federal agencies to increase operational efficiency and save the government money. EPA-FERC currently provides relocation services internally to all EPA regions and program offices, and externally to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Department of Labor (DOL), Office of Personnel Management (OPM), United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Health & Human Services (HHS) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

OCFO participates with the Bureau of Census in maintaining the Federal Assistance Awards Data System. OCFO also coordinates appropriately with Congress and other federal agencies, such as the Department of Treasury, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and GSA.

OCFO also supports EPA's Deputy Administrator as the Agency's representative on the President's Management Council. The President's Management Council oversees developing and implementing Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) goals. CAP goals are designed to overcome barriers and achieve better performance than one agency can achieve on its own. EPA will continue its work supporting the CAP goals.

Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM)

OARM is committed to working with federal partners that focus on improving management and accountability throughout the federal government. OARM provides leadership and expertise to government–wide activities in various areas of human resources, grants management, contracts

management, suspension and debarment, and homeland security. These activities include specific collaboration efforts with federal agencies and departments through:

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

- The Legislative and Policy Committee, a committee comprised of other federal agency representatives who assist the OPM in developing plans and policies for training and development across the government.

- The Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system. The Council also is focused on promoting the President's specific initiatives and policies in all aspects of the acquisition system.

- The Award Committee for E-Government (E-Gov), which provides strategic vision for the portfolio of systems/federal wide supporting both federal acquisition and financial assistance. Support also is provided to the associated functional community groups, including the Procurement Committee for E-Gov, the Financial Assistance Committee for E-Gov, and the Intergovernmental Transaction Working Group.

- The Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee (ISDC), a representative committee of federal agency leaders in suspension and debarment. The Committee facilitates lead agency coordination, serves as a forum to discuss current suspension and debarment related issues, and assists in developing unified federal policy. Besides actively participating in the ISDC, OARM: 1) provides instructors for the National Suspension and Debarment Training Program offered through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and 2) supports the development of coursework and training on the suspension and debarment process for the Inspector General Academy and the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

- The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB), which has been expanded to also encompass the Grants Management Line of Business. The combined FMLoB, with the Department of Treasury as the managing partner, will more closely align the financial assistance and financial management communities around effective and efficient management of funds. OARM also participates in the Grants.gov Users' Group, as well as the Federal Demonstration Partnership which is designed to reduce the administrative burdens associated with research grants.

- The Partnership for Sustainable Communities initiative, a collaborative effort with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Transportation, improves the alignment and delivery of grant resources to communities designated under certain environmental programs. It also helps identify cases in the program that may warrant consideration of suspension and debarment.

- The Interagency Committee on Federal Advisory Committee Management (Committee Management Officer Council), which provides leadership and coordination on federal

advisory committee issues and promotes effective and efficient committee operations government-wide. In addition to serving on the Council, OARM works with the GSA Committee Management Secretariat to establish and renew advisory committees, conduct annual reviews of advisory committee activities and accomplishments, maintain committee information in a publicly accessible online database, and develop committee management regulations, guidance, and training. Further, OARM participates on the GSA Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) Attorney Council Interagency Workgroup to keep abreast of developments in the statutory language, case law, interpretation and implementation of the FACA.

- The Interagency Security Committee (ISC) is the leading organization for nonmilitary federal departments and agencies in establishing policies for the security and protection of Federal facilities, developing security standards and ensuring compliance with those standards. OARM participates in the ISC as a primary member and in sub-committees and workgroups in order to facilitate EPA's compliance with ISC standards for facilities nationwide.

- The Office of Personnel Management Background Investigations Stakeholder Group (BISG) is a collaborative organization that is derived from the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The BISG is comprised of senior security officials across the federal government who are responsible for the submission, adjudication and/or oversight of personnel security programs. OARM works with this group regularly to discuss topics regarding back ground investigations, focusing on standardizing and improving EPA's personnel security program.

In addition, throughout FY 2018 and FY 2019, OARM will continue working with the DOI's IBC, which is an OPM and OMB approved Human Resources Line of Business shared service center. IBC offers HR transactional processing, compensation management and payroll processing, benefits administration, time and attendance, HR reporting, talent acquisition systems, and talent management systems. OARM also continues its charter membership on the OPM HR Line of Business Multi Agency Executive Strategy Committee (MAESC), providing advice and recommendations to the Director of OPM as well as additional government-wide executive leadership, for the implementation of the HR Line of Business vision, goals, and objectives. OARM also is working with OMB, GSA, DHS, and Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology to continue to implement the Smart Card program.

Office of Environmental Information (OEI)

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

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council: The CIO Council is the principal interagency forum for improving practices in the design, modernization, use, sharing, and performance of

federal information resources. The Council develops recommendations for IT/IM policies, procedures, and standards; identifies opportunities to share information resources; and assesses and addresses the needs of the federal IT workforce.

eRulemaking: The eRulemaking Program's mission encompasses two areas: to improve public access, participation in, and understanding of the rulemaking process; and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of agency partners' notice and comment process when promulgating regulations. The eRulemaking Program maintains a public website, http://www.regulations.gov/, which enables the general public to access and submit comments on various documents that are published in the Federal Register, including proposed regulations and agency-specific notices. The Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) is the agency side of Regulations.gov. FDMS enables agencies to administer public submissions regarding regulatory and other documents posted by the agencies on the Regulations.gov website. The increased public access to the agencies' regulatory process enables a more informed public to provide supporting technical/legal/economic analyses to strengthen the agencies' rulemaking vehicles. The PMO, located at EPA, coordinates the operations of the eRulemaking Program through its 40 partner departments and independent agencies (comprising more than 178 agencies, boards, commissions, and offices). The administrative committee structure works with the PMO on day-to-day operations, ongoing enhancements and long-range planning for program development. These committees and boards (the Executive Steering Committee and the Advisory Board) have representative members from each partner agency and deal with contracts, budget, website improvements, improved public access, records management, and a host of other regulatory concerns that were formally only agency-specific in nature. Coordination and leadership from the OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, and partner agencies allows for a more uniform and consistent presentation of rulemaking dockets across government. This coordination is further demonstrated by the fact that more than 90 percent of all federal rules promulgated annually are managed through the eRulemaking Program. In FY 2019, EPA will work with the Office of Management and Budget and the National Archives and Records Administration towards transferring management services to the Office of the Federal Register.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): EPA serves as the lead for the FOIAonline, a multi-agency solution that enables EPA and partner agencies to meet their responsibilities under FOIA while creating a repository of publicly released FOIA records for reuse. Partner agencies include, but are not limited to, Department of Commerce, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Defense, Small Business Administration, and Department of Justice. Through FOIAonline, the public has the ability to submit and track requests, search and download requests and responsive records, correspond with processing staff, and file appeals. Agency users are provided with a secure, login-access website to receive and store requests, assign and process requests (and refer to other agencies), post responses online, produce the annual FOIA report to the Department of Justice, and manage records electronically.

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

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

The EN also is coordinating with multiple agencies via the Broadband Interagency Working Group chaired by the National Transportation and Information Agency to increase broadband access. Access to broadband is critical to fully participating in the EN and is of particular concern for tribes who often lack this access. EPA will participle on current and future workgroups to implement Presidential actions to promote the use of broadband in rural America. This includes tribal lands. EPA is currently represented on the workgroup, Leveraging Federal Assets (co-chaired by DOI and GSA).

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

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

Geospatial Information: EPA works with DOI, NOAA, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), NASA, USDA, and DHS on developing and implementing geospatial approaches to support various business areas. It also works with 25 additional federal agencies through the activities of the federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and the OMB Geospatial Line of Business (Geo LoB), for which EPA leads several key initiatives. EPA also participates in the FGDC Steering Committee and Executive Committee. A key component of this work is developing and implementing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and the National GeoPlatform. The key objective of the NSDI is to make a comprehensive array of national spatial data – data that portrays features associated with a location or tagged with geographic information and can be attached to and portrayed on maps – easily accessible to both governmental and public stakeholders. Use of this data, in tandem with analytical applications, supports several key EPA and government-wide business areas. These include ensuring that human health and environmental conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts for targeting and decision making; enabling the assessment, protection and remediation of environmental conditions; and aiding emergency first responders and other homeland security activities. EPA supports geospatial initiatives through efforts such as EPA's Geospatial Platform, EPA's Environmental Dataset Gateway, the National Environmental Information Exchange Network, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Assist, EPA Metadata Editor, Facilities Registry System (FRS) Web Services, and My Environment. EPA also works closely with its state, tribal, and international partners in a collaboration that enables consistent implementation of data acquisition and development, standards, and technologies supporting the efficient and cost effective sharing and use of geographically-based data and services.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

EPA's Inspector General is a member of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), an organization comprised of federal Inspectors General (IGs), GAO, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The CIGIE coordinates and improves the way IGs conduct audits, investigations, and internal operations. The CIGIE also promotes joint projects of government-wide interest and reports annually to the President on the collective performance of the IG community. EPA's OIG coordinates criminal investigative activities with other law enforcement organizations such as the FBI, Secret Service, and DOJ. In addition, the OIG participates with various inter-governmental audit forums and professional associations to exchange information, share best practices, and obtain or provide training. The OIG also promotes collaboration among EPA's partners and stakeholders in its participation of Hurricane Sandy Oversight and its outreach activities. Additionally, EPA's OIG initiates and participates in collaborative audits, program evaluations, and investigations with OIGs of agencies with an environmental mission such as the DOI, USDA, as well as other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as prescribed by the IG Act, as amended. As required by the IG Act, EPA's OIG coordinates and shares information with the GAO. EPA's OIG currently serves as the Inspector General of the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigations Board (CSB). EPA's OIG will continue to perform its duties with respect to CSB until otherwise directed.

Major Management Challenges

Introduction

The Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 requires the Inspector General to identify the most serious management challenges facing EPA, briefly assess the Agency's progress in addressing them, and report annually.

EPA has established procedures for addressing its major management challenges. EPA managers use audits, reviews, and program evaluations conducted internally and by the Office of Inspector General (OIG), the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to assess program effectiveness and identify potential management issues. The Agency recognizes that management challenges, if not addressed adequately, may prevent the Agency from effectively meeting its mission. EPA remains committed to addressing all management issues in a timely manner and to the fullest extent of its authority.

The following discussion summarizes each of the FY 2017 management challenges identified by EPA's OIG and presents the Agency's response.

1. Improved Oversight of States, Territories and Tribes Authorized to Accomplish Environmental Goals

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

Agency Response: The Agency continues to make state oversight an Agency priority and to improve oversight practices to ensure consistency. Some examples of the efforts the Agency has taken to address OIG's concerns include:

- Established the *State Program Health and Integrity Workgroup*. This inter-agency workgroup, which began in FY 2012, composed of EPA's national program offices for air, enforcement and water, gathers and analyzes information on oversight of state practices, identifies gaps and develops solutions.
- Reviewed a minimum of 2 percent of Title V permits issued by states and conducted at least one evaluation per region of a state, local, or tribal Title V permitting program.
- Completed draft guidance documents on program evaluation and fee oversight, which are scheduled to be finalized and issued in the Fall of 2017.
- Published the revised underground storage tank regulations (July 2015), which addressed state program approval and provided states who currently have SPA three years from the rule's effective date to submit their application for reinstatement.
- Working with the states to have revised Memorandums of Agreements to reflect program changes from the 2005 Energy Policy Act by October 2018.
- Established a state-EPA workgroup to take action on the financial indicators developed in response to recommendations concerning State Revolving Fund oversight. The Agency

believes that a range of financial indicators will provide stakeholders with a complete understanding of the financial sustainability of the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and Clean Water State Revolving Funds.

- Improved collaboration and coordination with states in implementing Safe Drinking Water Act regulation for Public Water Systems and Underground Injection Control regulations regarding hydraulic fracturing activities. For example, the Agency coordinates with states where use of diesel fuels in hydraulic fracturing has been reported and evaluates any information regarding injection of diesel fuels for hydraulic fracturing on a case by case basis.
- Progress will be assessed beginning in FY 2018 with two new performance indicators ("Number of grant commitments achieved by states, tribes, and local communities"; and "Number of alternative shared governance approaches to address state, tribal, and local community reviews") under the *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan* Goal 2/Objective 2.1, Enhance Shared Accountability.

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

2. Enhancing Information Technology Security to Combat Cyber Threats

Summary of Challenge: *The OIG acknowledges that the Agency continues to initiate actions to further strengthen or improve its information security program. However, long-standing challenges that stem from the lack of corrective actions taken by management to resolve audit findings and emerging issues the Agency faces in managing contractors raises questions about the effectiveness of EPA's information security program.*

Agency Response: The Agency is committed to protecting its information and technology assets. EPA understands the prevalence and complexity of the ever-growing cyber security attacks and is aware of the potential impact to the Agency's mission if information assets are compromised. The Agency has established and implemented adequate processes for tracking audit recommendations and the status of corrective actions that will help address concerns associated with this management challenge.

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

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

Additionally, the Agency has developed standard contract clauses to help ensure contractors implement and follow EPA and federal information security directives, including requiring contractors to complete role-based training. The Agency plans to use a checklist to guide the inclusion of pertinent clauses in all applicable contracts. The Agency plans to oversee the inclusion

of the clauses during the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act reviews and will develop and implement a method to review existing contracts to ensure the clauses are included, as appropriate. The Agency plans to implement the inclusion of standard contract clauses by the end of the first quarter of FY 2018.

The Agency will make every effort to complete corrective actions for all open recommendations by the originally agreed-upon completion dates, where feasible, by utilizing and refining processes already in place.

Responsible Agency Official: Robert McKinney, Acting Director, Office of Information Security and Privacy and Senior Agency Information Security Officer

3. EPA Needs to Improve Its Workload Analysis to Accomplish Its Mission Efficiently and Effectively

Summary of Challenge: *Over the years, in general and program-specific audits, the IG recommended that the EPA attempt to quantify its overall and program-specific workload to help prioritize resources. Although the IG recognizes challenges in accurately quantifying EPA's highly variable, non-linear, and multi-year work, in many reviews the IG has continued to recommend attempting to quantify FTE workloads. The EPA believes that quantifying workload using detailed, static FTE models is not a cost effective method to prioritize resources or to inform continuing efforts to improve EPA programs and processes. To better support process improvement efforts, the Agency uses a variety of targeted trend, macro-level, and / or operational workload analyses designed to provide actionable, current and salient management information.*

A. Agency Response: As the OIG acknowledges, the Agency faces continuing challenges managing programs with fewer resources as well as measuring the EPA's variable workload. The Agency believes that workload analysis provides valuable insights when focused on informing efforts to improve current work process rather than attempting to estimate how many FTE a program theoretically needs. OCFO found that detailed FTE models 1) quickly became out-of-date due to changing regulations, requirements, and systems, 2) did not generate actionable data, and 3) were overly sensitive to relatively small input changes.

Especially important is the fact that detailed FTE models capture the work as it is currently performed. EPA is putting into place an organized methodology for improving business processes across the full range of agency activities. EPA's Lean Management System (ELMS) initiative aims to help deliver more customer value and improve mission outcomes. Targeted efforts will support these continuous improvement efforts by allowing the agency to efficiently reanalyze processes after improvement efforts have been implemented. Traditional FTE models can hamper these efforts by focusing on precisely calculating resource levels rather than on identifying improvement opportunities.

In a parallel effort, in the 2018 budget process, agency leadership identified critical statutory obligations and key stakeholders (particularly states and tribes) needs to inform prioritizing efforts within declining overall resource levels. Specific process improvement workload analyses have

informed targeted efforts and have included funds control, IT security, fee processing and grants project officer analyses. Given the Agency's continuing use of workload analysis tools and the new agency-wide ELMS methodology, the Agency does not believe that workload analysis represents an agency-level weakness.

B. Agency's Strategy: The EPA Lean Management System will create an overarching structure for ongoing process improvement. At the same time, a wide variety of workload analytical tools, including trend, macro-level workload reviews and targeted analyses of specific processes to efficiently provide critical insights into difficult budget decisions. The EPA workload analysis guidance (contained in EPA's Funds Control Manual, per the IG's recommendation) discusses several workload tools that EPA programs can use to help manage their program, operations, and resources. (The Funds Control Manual is currently under review by OMB.)

C. Agency Activities: Over the last few years, as discussed above, the EPA used workload analyses to inform budget decision process and to examine task-driven functions. Task-specific targeted analyses of current operations examined how much time managers and staff invest in each function's major components. These analyses helped the EPA identify major challenges and opportunities, target streamlining and Lean efforts, clarify guidance, prioritize training, and structure other support efforts and initiatives. Specific analyses included:

- Grants and Interagency Agreement Officers – I-GET (Interagency Agreement and Grants Officer Estimator Tool)
- Project officers - POET (Project Officer Estimator Tool)
- IT security officers (Information Security Task Force (ISTF) analyses of ISO (Information Security Officer) duties
- Funds Control Officers (FCOs) – FCO workload review
- Fee-related duties – Existing and new fees workload review

The Agency plans to continue to use these tools in concert with ELMS and other process improvement efforts and as one factor to inform budget decisions.

Responsible Agency Official: Carol Terris, Director, Office of Budget

EPA User Fee Programs

In FY 2019, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are as follows below.

Current Fees: Pesticides

Fees authorized by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1988, as amended by Public Law 112-177 Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA-3), were set to expire on September 30, 2017, but have been extended, by continuing resolution, through February 8, 2018. The bill pending in the Senate extends authority through September 30, 2020. The version passed in the House extends authority for 7 years through fiscal year 2023, and the two versions would need to be reconciled.

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

The Maintenance Fee provides funding for the Reregistration and Registration Review programs and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications involving inert ingredients and expedited processing of similar applications, such as fast track amendments. Assuming the passage of PRIA-4, in FY 2019, EPA expects to collect approximately $31.0 million from this fee program.

PRIA-4 legislation is still pending Congressional authorization; if PRIA-4 is not enacted or PRIA 3 is not extended, EPA will not be authorized to collect new maintenance fees.

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

Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to EPA, setting specific timeframes for the registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. Assuming the passage of PRIA-4, in FY 2019, EPA expects to collect approximately $17 million from this fee program.

If PRIA-4 is not enacted in FY 2018, and PRIA-3 not extended, under the sunset provisions of PRIA-3, EPA would collect 60 percent of fee amounts for applications submitted in FY 2018, and 30 percent of fee amounts for applications submitted in FY 2019.

Current Fees: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

The Pre-Manufacturing Notification (PMN) fees are collected for the review and processing of various types of new chemical pre-manufacturing notifications submitted to EPA by the chemical industry. These fees are paid at the time of submission of Section 5 Notices for review by EPA's Toxic Substances program. PMN fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act. Fees collected for this activity are currently deposited in the U.S. Treasury. EPA estimates that no fees will be collected under the current PMN Fee in FY 2019. On June 22, 2016, the "Frank R.

Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act" (P.L. 114-182) was signed into law, amending numerous sections of the (TSCA), including providing authority for establishment of a new, broader TSCA User Fee to replace the current PMN Fee, and for the fee revenues to be deposited in an account for direct use by EPA. The rule to require these revised fees is expected to be finalized in late FY 2018.

- **Lead Accreditation and Certification Fee**

Title IV, Section 402(a)(3) mandates the development of a schedule of fees to cover the costs of administering and enforcing the standards and regulations for persons operating lead training programs accredited under the Section 402/404 rule and for lead-based paint contractors certified under this rule. The training programs ensure that lead paint abatement and renovation professionals are properly trained and certified. Fees collected for this activity are deposited in the U.S. Treasury. EPA estimates that $4.6 million will be deposited in FY 2019.

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

This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is administered by the Office of Transportation and Air Quality. Fee collections for manufactures of light-duty vehicles, light- and heavy-duty trucks, and motorcycles began in August 1992. In 2004, EPA promulgated a rule that updated existing fees and established fees for newly-regulated vehicles and engines. The fees established for new compliance programs also are paid by manufacturers of heavy-duty and non-road vehicles and engines, including large diesel and gas equipment (earthmovers, tractors, forklifts, compressors, etc.), handheld and non-handheld utility engines (chainsaws, weed-whackers, leaf-blowers, lawnmowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles) for in-use testing and certification. In 2009, EPA added fees for evaporative emissions requirements for non-road engines. EPA intends to apply certification fees to additional industry sectors as new programs are developed. In FY 2019, EPA expects to collect approximately $22.8 million from this fee program based upon a projection of the original rulemaking cost study adjusted for inflation. EPA is not authorized to expend these collected funds.

- **WIFIA Program Fees**

The FY 2019 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees established in accordance with Title V, Subtitle C, Sections 5029 and 5030, of Public Law 113-121, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014. These funds shall be deposited in the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account and remain available until expended. WIFIA fee regulations were promulgated in FY 2017. Fee revenue is for the cost of contracting with expert services such as financial advisory, legal advisory, and engineering firms. The requested WIFIA program fee expenditure authority would be in addition to the $3 million request for administrative and operations expenses. Fee revenue does not take the place of the request for WIFIA administration. The appropriated administrative level and the anticipated fee revenue are both needed to successfully implement the WIFIA program. In FY 2019, EPA estimates that upward of $3 million in WIFIA fees could be collected.

Fee Proposals: Other

- **ENERGY STAR**

The Budget includes a proposal to authorize the EPA to administer the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees. By administering the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees, the EPA would continue to provide a trusted resource for consumers and businesses who want to purchase products that save them money and help protect the environment. Product manufacturers who seek to label their products under the program would pay a modest fee that would support EPA's work to set voluntary energy efficiency standards and to process applications. Through an upfront FY 2019 appropriation of $46 million to ensure continuous operation of the ENERGY STAR program, fee collections would begin after EPA undertakes a rulemaking process to determine which products would be covered by fees and the level of fees, and to ensure that a fee system would not discourage manufacturers from participating in the program or result in a loss of environmental benefits. The fee collections would provide funding to cover the upfront appropriation, and continued expenses to develop, operate, and maintain the ENERGY STAR program.

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

On June 22, 2016, the "Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act" (P.L. 114-182) was signed into law, amending numerous sections of the (TSCA). The amendments provide authority to the Agency to establish fees for certain activities under Sections 4, 5 and 6 of TSCA, as amended, to defray 25 percent of the costs of administering these Sections and Section 14. The amendments removed the previous cap that the Agency may charge for pre-manufacturing notification reviews. Fees collected under the TSCA Fees Rule will be deposited in the TSCA Service Fee Fund for use by the EPA. This fee structure, once finalized, will replace the existing Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fees.

- **FIFRA and PRIA Fee Spending Restrictions**

Current statutory language in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and (PRIA) restricts what activities EPA can fund from collections deposited in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund and PRIA Fund. The FY 2019 President's Budget carries forward the proposed statutory language from the FY 2018 President's Budget. EPA understands that the passage of PRIA-4 may change the need for this proposal and will work with OMB and Congress to address this.

- **Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest**

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (Public Law 112-195) provides EPA with the authority to establish a program to finance, develop, and operate a system for the electronic submission of hazardous waste manifests supported by user fees. In accordance with the Act, EPA established the e-Manifest program. EPA finalized the user fee rule, *Hazardous Waste*

Management System: User Fees for the Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest System and Amendments to Manifest Regulations, in December 2017.

In FY 2019, EPA will operate the e-Manifest system and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately $43 million in e-Manifest user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund. Based upon authority to collect and spend e-Manifest fees provided by Congress in annual appropriations bills, the fees will be utilized for the operation of the system and necessary program expenses. Fees will fully support the e-Manifest program, including future development costs.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g) for fiscal year 2019.

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

The FY 2019 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners or operators of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility located landward of the coastline required to prepare and submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans or Facility Response Plans under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. There are approximately 4,600 FRP facilities and over 540,000 SPCC facilities. Allowing these facilities to voluntarily request and pay for a service whereby EPA conducts an on-site, walk-through of the facility will help expand awareness and understanding of accident prevention processes, improve the safety of industrial operations, and reduce inadvertent regulatory compliance violations. These fees will be deposited in the Inland Oil Spill Programs account and remain available until expended for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services. These fees are discretionary and the proposed language is included in the Administrative Provisions section. When the Agency receives Congressional authorization, the Administrator will establish procedures for making and accepting a facility's request for voluntary assistance.

- **State and Local Prevention and Preparedness**

The FY 2019 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners or operators of a stationary source required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan under Section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act. There are close to 12,500 RMP facilities. Allowing these facilities to voluntarily request and pay for a service whereby EPA conducts an on-site, walk-through of the facility will help expand awareness and understanding of accident prevention processes, improve the safety of industrial operations, and reduce inadvertent regulatory compliance violations. These fees will be deposited in the Environmental Programs and Management account and remain available until September 30, 2020 for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services. These fees are discretionary and the proposed language is included in the Administrative Provisions section. When the Agency receives Congressional authorization, the Administrator will establish procedures for making and accepting a facility's request for voluntary assistance.

Working Capital Fund

In FY 2019, the Agency will be in its 23rd year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). It is a revolving fund, authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations, where the costs of goods and services provided are charged to users on a fee-for-service basis. The funds received are available without fiscal year limitation, to continue operations and to replace capital equipment. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and the EPA's FY 1997 Appropriations Act. Permanent WCF authority was contained in the Agency's FY 1998 Appropriations Act.

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

In FY 2019, there will be eleven Agency activities provided under the WCF. These are the Agency's information technology, telecommunications operations, data services, and innovation fellowship activities managed by the Office of Environmental Information; Agency postage costs, Cincinnati voice services, certain minor facilities alterations costing less than $150,000 per project, and background investigations managed by the Office of Administration and Resource Management; financial and administrative systems, employee relocations, and a budget formulation system managed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; the Agency's continuity of operations site, managed by the Office of Land and Emergency Management; and regional information technology service and support managed by Region 8. A new activity for the Research Triangle Park operations and maintenance service, previously discussed as an addition in FY 2018 but subsequently delayed, has been proposed for addition in FY 2019.

In FY 2019, the RTP facility operations and maintenance service is being proposed to begin operations within the WCF. A total of $3.3 million is estimated to be shifted to the WCF, commensurate with what is being spent for FY 2018. These funds will cover preventative maintenance inspections, repairs, and service calls.

The Agency's FY 2019 budget request includes resources for these eleven activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately $255 million. These estimated resources may be adjusted during the year to incorporate any program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent that these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements. In FY 2019, the Agency will continue to perform relocation services for other federal agencies in an effort to deliver high quality services external to EPA, which will result in lower costs to EPA customers.

In FY 2018, the Agency reduced its overall working capital fund budget due to budget constraints. These constraints have continued in FY 2019 with minor increases and decreases due to several IT improvements, including increased cloud computing, cyber security requirements, continuous

diagnostic and mitigation program implementation, and bandwidth enhancements. Other funding shifts have been included in the FY 2019 WCF plan that relate to the necessary telecommunications and computer support needed by every employee. As part of an overall review and rebalancing of these costs, funds have been shifted across programs to reflect FTE changes as well.

Environmental Protection Agency
Acronyms for Statutory Authority

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

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ADEA: Age Discrimination in Employment Act

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

AHERA: Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

AHPA: Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

APA: Administrative Procedures Act

ARRA: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ASHAA: Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

ASTCA: Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

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

BRERA: Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

CAA: Clean Air Act

CAAA: Clean Air Act Amendments

CAIR: Clean Air Interstate Rule

CCA: Clinger Cohen Act

CCAA: Canadian Clean Air Act

CEPA: Canadian Environmental Protection Act

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

CFOA: Chief Financial Officers Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CICA: Competition in Contracting Act

CRA: Civil Rights Act

CSA: Computer Security Act

CWA: Clean Water Act (1972)

CWAP: Clean Water Action Plan

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

CWSRF: Clean Water State Revolving Fund

CZARA: Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments

CZMA: Coastal Zone Management Act

DPA: Deepwater Ports Act

DREAA: Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

DWSRF: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

ECRA: Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

EFOIA: Electronic Freedom of Information Act

EISA: Energy Independence and Security Act of 200**7**

EPAct: Energy Policy Act of 2005

EPAA: Environmental Programs Assistance Act

EPAAR: Environmental Protection Agency Acquisition Regulation

EPCA: Energy Policy and Conservation Act

EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (1986)

ERD&DAA: Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Authorization Act

ESA: Endangered Species Act

ESECA: Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act

FACA: Federal Advisory Committee Act

FAIR: Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act

FASA: Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (1994)

FCMA: Fishery Conservation and Management Act

FEPCA: Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act; enacted as amendments to FIFRA.

FFDCA: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

FGCAA: Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act

FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (1972)

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act

FMFIA: Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (1982)

FOIA: Freedom of Information Act

FPA: Federal Pesticide Act

FPAS: Federal Property and Administration Services Act

FPR: Federal Procurement Regulation

FQPA: Food Quality Protection Act (1996)

FRA: Federal Register Act

FSA: Food Security Act

FSMA: Food Safety Modernization Act

FTTA: Federal Technology Transfer Act

FUA: Fuel Use Act

FWCA: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

FWPCA: Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (aka CWA)

GISRA: Government Information Security Reform Act

GMRA: Government Management Reform Act

GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act (1993)

HMTA: Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

HSWA: Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984

IGA: Inspector General Act

IPA: Intergovernmental Personnel Act

IPIA: Improper Payments Information Act

ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

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

LPA-US/MX-BR: 1983 La Paz Agreement on US/Mexico Border Region

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

MPRSA: Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act

NAAEC: North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standard

NAWCA: North American Wetlands Conservation Act

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NIPDWR: National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations

NISA: National Invasive Species Act of 1996

ODA: Ocean Dumping Act

OMTR: Open Market Trading Rule

OPA: Oil Pollution Act of 1990

OWBPA: Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

PBA: Public Building Act

PFCRA: Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

PHSA: Public Health Service Act

PLIRRA: Pollution Liability Insurance and Risk Retention Act

PPA: Pollution Prevention Act

PR: Privacy Act

PRA: Paperwork Reduction Act

PRIA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Act

PRIEA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA 3)

PRIRA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act

QCA: Quiet Communities Act

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976

RFA: Regulatory Flexibility Act

RICO: Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act

RLBPHRA: Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SBLRBRERA: Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

SBREFA: Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act

SICEA: Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act

SMCRA: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPA: Shore Protection Act of 1988

SWDA: Solid Waste Disposal Act

SWTR: Surface Water Treatment Rule

TCA: Tribal Cooperative Agreement

TSCA**:** Toxic Substances Control Act

UMRA: Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

UMTRLWA: Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act

USC: United States Code

USTCA: Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act

WQA: Water Quality Act of 1987

WRDA: Water Resources Development Act

WSRA: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

WWWQA: Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

FY 2019 STAG Categorical Program Grants
Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in Section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network and associated program costs.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	$36,995.0	$41,875.0	$41,591.0	$29,313.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in Section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of air toxics monitoring.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	$5,660.3	$6,858.0	$6,811.0	$6,271.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in Section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring procurement activities in support of the NAAQS.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	$2,834.0	$4,278.0	$4,249.0	$2,780.0

[3] Does not reflect STAG rescissions.

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103, 105, 106	Air pollution control agencies as defined in Section 302(b) of the CAA; Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA Section 302(b) agency officers and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the States); Interstate air quality control region designated pursuant to Section 107 of the CAA or of implementing Section 176A, or Section 184 NOTE: only the Ozone Transport Commission is eligible.	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs, including all monitoring activities, including PM 2.5 monitoring and associated program costs (Section 103 and/or 105); Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA (Sections 103 and 106); Supporting training for CAA Section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff (Sections 103 and 105); Supporting research, investigative, and demonstration projects (Section 103).	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	$168,225.3 Section 105 grants $466.0 Section 106 grants **Total: $214,180.6**	$174,569.0 Section 105 grants $639.0 Section 106 grants **Total: $228,219.0**	$173,383.0 Section 105 grants $635.0 Section 106 grants **Total: $226,669.0**	$113,177.0 Section 105 grants $420.0 Section 106 grants **Total: $151,961.0**

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Tribal Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103 and 105; Tribal Cooperative Agreements (TCA) in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribes; Intertribal Consortia; State/Tribal College or University	Conducting air quality assessment activities to determine a Tribe's need to develop a CAA program; Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program costs; Supporting CAA training for Federally-recognized Tribes.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.1	$10,027.8 Section 103 grants $4,000.0 Section 105 grants **Total: $14,027.8**	$8,829.0 Section 103 grants $4,000.0 Section 105 grants **Total: $12,829.0**	$8,769.0 Section 103 grants $3,973.0 Section 105 grants **Total: $12,742.0**	$6,163.0 Section 103 grants $2,800.0 Section 105 grants **Total: $8,963.0**
Radon	TSCA, Sections 10 and 306	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon.	N/A	$7,963.4	$8,051.0	$7,996.0	$0.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Multipurpose Grants	P.L. 114-113, Annual Appropriations Act	State Agencies, Tribes	Implementation of mandatory statutory duties delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws.	Goal 1 Obj. Multiple	$162.9	$0.0	$0.0	$27,000.0
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDLs, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	$227,686.1	$230,806.0	$229,239.0	$153,683.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved State and Tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund priority projects as selected by the state.	N/A	$169,771.6	$170,915.0	$169,754.0	$0.0
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, Section 104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management, and restoration of wetland resources.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	$15,867.0	$14,661.0	$14,561.0	$9,762.0
Gold King Mine – Water Monitoring	WIIN, Section 5004(d);Water Quality Program	States, Tribes, and Local Governments	Water quality monitoring of rivers contaminated by the Gold King Mine release.	N/A	$105.5	$4,000.0	$3,973.0	$0.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	SDWA, Section 1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	$101,125.8	$101,963.0	$101,271.0	$67,892.0
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	SDWA, Section 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-V underground injection wells.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.2	$10,572.3	$10,506.0	$10,435.0	$6,995.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Beaches Protection	BEACH Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	N/A	$9,540.3	$9,549.0	$9,484.0	$0.0
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	RCRA, Section 3011; FY 1999 Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-276); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	Goal 1, Obj. 1.3	$97,165.0	$99,693.0	$99,016.0	$66,381.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Brownfields	CERCLA, as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, Section 128(a) (42 U.S.C. 9628); GMRA (1990)a; FGCAA.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Establish and enhance state and tribal response programs which will timely survey and inventory brownfields sites; develop oversight and enforcement authorities to ensure response actions are protective of human health and the environment; develop ways for communities to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation; and develop mechanisms for approval of a cleanup plan and verification and certification that cleanup is complete.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.3	$46,994.9	$47,745.0	$47,421.0	$31,791.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	SWDA, Section 2007(f), 42 U.S.C. 6916(f)(2); EPAct of 2005, Title XV – Ethanol and Motor Fuels, Subtitle B – Underground Storage Tank Compliance, Sections 1521-1533, P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801.	States	Provide funding for States' underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	N/A	$1,479.4	$1,498.0	$1,488.0	$0.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Pesticides Program Implementation	FIFRA, Sections 20 and 23; the FY 1999 Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-276); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the following programs through grants to States, Tribes, partners, and supporters for implementation of pesticide programs, including: Certification and Training (C&T),Worker Protection; Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) Field Activities; Pesticides in Water; and Tribal Programs.	Goal 1, Obj. 1.4	$12,012.4 – States formula _____ $390.0 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - School IPM _____ **Total: $12,402.4**	$11,423.0 – States formula _____ $1,278.0 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - School IPM _____ **Total: $12,701.0**	$11,346.0 – States formula _____ $1,269.0 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - Pollinator Protection _____ **Total: $12,615.0**	$7,350.0 – States formula _____ $1,107.0 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - Pollinator Protection _____ **Total: $8,457.0**

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Lead	TSCA, Section 404 (g); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provide assistance to states, territories, the District of Columbia, and tribes to develop and implement authorized lead-based paint abatement programs and authorized Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) programs. The EPA directly implements these programs in all areas of the country that are not authorized to do so, and will continue to operate the Federal Lead-based Paint Program Database (FLPP) of trained and certified lead-based paint professionals.	N/A	$12,265.6 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification _____ $2,556.6 404(g) Direct Implementation **Total:** **$14,822.2**	$12,372.0 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification _____ $1,677.0 404(g) Direct Implementation **Total:** **$14,049.0**	$12,287.0 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification _____ $1,667.0 404(g) Direct Implementation **Total:** **$13,954.0**	$0.0 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification _____ $0.0 404(g) Direct Implementation **Total:** **$0.0**

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Toxic Substances Compliance	TSCA, Sections 28(a) and 404 (g); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, federally recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist in developing, maintaining, and implementing compliance monitoring programs for PCBs, asbestos, and Lead Based Paint. In addition, enforcement actions by: 1) the Lead Based Paint program and 2) States that obtained a "waiver" under the Asbestos program.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	$4,938.3	$4,919.0	$4,886.0	$3,276.0
Pesticide Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist with implementation of cooperative pesticide enforcement programs.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	$17,687.1	$18,050.0	$17,927.0	$10,531.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	Consolidated Appropriations Act 2016; P.L.114-113 EPA Annual appropriations; Paperwork Reduction Act Section 3520. The E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub.L. 107–347, 116 Stat. 2899, 44 U.S.C. § 101, H.R. 2458/S. 803) As appropriate, CAA, Section 103; CWA, Section 104; RCRA, Section 8001; FIFRA, Section 20; TSCA, Sections 10 and 28; MPRSA, Section 203; SDWA, Section 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605	States, U.S. Territories, Federally Recognized Tribes and Native Villages, Interstate Agencies, Tribal Consortia, Other Agencies with Related Environmental Information Activities.	Helps States, U.S. Territories, Tribes, and intertribal consortia develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Exchange Network, to continue and expand data-sharing programs, and to improve access to environmental information.	Goal 3, Obj. 3.4	$9,289.3	$9,646.0	$9,580.0	$6,422.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2019 Goal/Objective	FY 2017 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2017 Enacted Dollars[3] (X1000)	FY 2018 Annualized CR Dollars (X1000)	FY 2019 President's Request (X1000)
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; TSCA Section 10; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provides assistance to States and State entities (i.e., colleges and universities) and Federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia to deliver pollution prevention technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. A goal of the program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source.	N/A	$4,504.6	$4,765.0	$4,733.0	$0.0
Tribal General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (42 U.S.C. 4368b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments, Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	Goal 2, Obj. 2.1	$68,186.0	$65,476.0	$65,031.0	$44,233.0

Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2019 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

Program Projects by Program Area
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Science & Technology				
Clean Air				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$6,045.0	$7,518.0	$5,739.0	-$1,779.0
Atmospheric Protection Program	$7,050.8	$7,964.0	$0.0	-$7,964.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$7,283.8	$7,280.0	$4,031.0	-$3,249.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	$98,177.0	$92,988.0	$75,135.0	-$17,853.0
Subtotal, Clean Air	**$118,556.6**	**$115,750.0**	**$84,905.0**	**-$30,845.0**
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$145.0	$158.0	$0.0	-$158.0
Radiation: Protection	$2,328.6	$1,996.0	$1,000.0	-$996.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$3,785.0	$3,658.0	$3,666.0	$8.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$253.3	$144.0	$0.0	-$144.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	**$6,511.9**	**$5,956.0**	**$4,666.0**	**-$1,290.0**
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	$13,228.8	$13,576.0	$10,486.0	-$3,090.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$9,950.4	$9,153.0	$5,216.0	-$3,937.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$23,161.0	$23,298.0	$22,461.0	-$837.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$438.0	$446.0	$500.0	$54.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$33,549.4**	**$32,897.0**	**$28,177.0**	**-$4,720.0**
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$3,342.0	$3,068.0	$2,725.0	-$343.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$64,642.7	$67,875.0	$68,834.0	$959.0
Workforce Reshaping	$0.0	$0.0	$5,994.0	$5,994.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$64,642.7**	**$67,875.0**	**$74,828.0**	**$6,953.0**
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$2,938.3	$3,090.0	$2,406.0	-$684.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$2,046.2	$2,325.0	$2,122.0	-$203.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$548.1	$571.0	$530.0	-$41.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$5,532.6**	**$5,986.0**	**$5,058.0**	**-$928.0**
Research: Air and Energy				
Research: Air and Energy	$90,076.2	$91,282.0	$30,711.0	-$60,571.0
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	$104,687.6	$105,535.0	$67,261.0	-$38,274.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$142,429.1	$133,415.0	$52,549.0	-$80,866.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$40,506.5	$37,554.0	$22,267.0	-$15,287.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Endocrine Disruptors	$15,497.0	$16,142.0	$10,006.0	-$6,136.0
Computational Toxicology	$21,790.5	$21,266.0	$17,213.0	-$4,053.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability (other activities)	$51,905.1	$51,106.0	$34,518.0	-$16,588.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$89,192.6	$88,514.0	$61,737.0	-$26,777.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	**$129,699.1**	**$126,068.0**	**$84,004.0**	**-$42,064.0**
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	$3,517.0	$3,495.0	$3,595.0	$100.0
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$7,803.4	$4,072.0	$0.0	-$4,072.0
Total, Science & Technology	**$723,576.4**	**$708,975.0**	**$448,965.0**	**-$260,010.0**
Environmental Program & Management				
Clean Air				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$15,236.6	$16,060.0	$12,574.0	-$3,486.0
Atmospheric Protection Program	$89,143.7	$94,788.0	$13,542.0	-$81,246.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	$20,282.9	$21,736.0	$16,898.0	-$4,838.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$127,113.4	$125,387.0	$96,097.0	-$29,290.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	$4,709.1	$4,606.0	$3,790.0	-$816.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	$8,326.0	$8,677.0	$0.0	-$8,677.0
Subtotal, Clean Air	**$264,811.7**	**$271,254.0**	**$142,901.0**	**-$128,353.0**
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$2,985.9	$3,115.0	$0.0	-$3,115.0
Radiation: Protection	$7,780.1	$8,519.0	$2,000.0	-$6,519.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$2,543.1	$2,573.0	$2,221.0	-$352.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$13,389.1	$13,242.0	$0.0	-$13,242.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	**$26,698.2**	**$27,449.0**	**$4,221.0**	**-$23,228.0**
Brownfields				
Brownfields	$25,411.8	$25,419.0	$16,082.0	-$9,337.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$98,283.6	$100,975.0	$86,374.0	-$14,601.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$172,309.6	$170,849.0	$140,677.0	-$30,172.0
Criminal Enforcement	$48,039.2	$45,333.0	$41,107.0	-$4,226.0
Environmental Justice	$6,401.5	$6,691.0	$2,000.0	-$4,691.0
NEPA Implementation	$16,098.2	$16,130.0	$13,496.0	-$2,634.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$242,848.5**	**$239,003.0**	**$197,280.0**	**-$41,723.0**
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	$66,773.5	$72,504.0	$7,300.0	-$65,204.0
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	$3,395.8	$8,484.0	$0.0	-$8,484.0
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	$4,395.0	$4,369.0	$0.0	-$4,369.0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	$7,989.8	$7,946.0	$0.0	-$7,946.0
Geographic Program: Other				
Lake Pontchartrain	$0.0	$942.0	$0.0	-$942.0
S.New England Estuary (SNEE)	$5,020.0	$4,965.0	$0.0	-$4,965.0
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	$1,374.7	$1,436.0	$0.0	-$1,436.0
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	$6,394.7	$7,343.0	$0.0	-$7,343.0
Great Lakes Restoration	$353,207.0	$297,963.0	$30,000.0	-$267,963.0
Geographic Program: South Florida	$1,624.0	$1,692.0	$0.0	-$1,692.0
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	$4,493.7	$4,786.0	$0.0	-$4,786.0
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	$27,971.9	$27,810.0	$0.0	-$27,810.0
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	**$476,245.4**	**$432,897.0**	**$37,300.0**	**-$395,597.0**
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$3,480.0	$3,834.0	$3,511.0	-$323.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$936.9	$956.0	$1,263.0	$307.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$4,918.0	$5,336.0	$4,986.0	-$350.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$9,334.9**	**$10,126.0**	**$9,760.0**	**-$366.0**
Information Exchange / Outreach				
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	$14,413.1	$15,269.0	$10,031.0	-$5,238.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
TRI / Right to Know	$12,556.8	$14,187.0	$7,726.0	-$6,461.0
Tribal - Capacity Building	$14,760.7	$14,448.0	$12,631.0	-$1,817.0
Executive Management and Operations	$47,207.3	$46,398.0	$39,431.0	-$6,967.0
Environmental Education	$8,930.9	$8,643.0	$0.0	-$8,643.0
Exchange Network	$16,483.8	$16,578.0	$11,784.0	-$4,794.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	$1,704.6	$1,573.0	$0.0	-$1,573.0
Small Business Ombudsman	$2,102.2	$2,080.0	$1,965.0	-$115.0
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	$6,294.6	$6,504.0	$2,018.0	-$4,486.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	**$124,454.0**	**$125,680.0**	**$85,586.0**	**-$40,094.0**
International Programs				
US Mexico Border	$2,864.8	$3,012.0	$0.0	-$3,012.0
International Sources of Pollution	$6,338.3	$6,506.0	$4,188.0	-$2,318.0
Trade and Governance	$5,857.8	$5,777.0	$0.0	-$5,777.0
Subtotal, International Programs	**$15,060.9**	**$15,295.0**	**$4,188.0**	**-$11,107.0**
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$9,166.5	$6,742.0	$13,755.0	$7,013.0
IT / Data Management	$82,580.0	$83,179.0	$69,264.0	-$13,915.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$91,746.5**	**$89,921.0**	**$83,019.0**	**-$6,902.0**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Integrated Environmental Strategies	$10,732.3	$10,581.0	$9,496.0	-$1,085.0
Administrative Law	$4,533.9	$4,381.0	$4,557.0	$176.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$1,142.0	$1,015.0	$0.0	-$1,015.0
Civil Rights Program	$10,101.9	$9,699.0	$8,545.0	-$1,154.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$52,889.7	$49,657.0	$42,292.0	-$7,365.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	$14,489.7	$15,170.0	$16,451.0	$1,281.0
Regional Science and Technology	$1,398.2	$1,406.0	$0.0	-$1,406.0
Science Advisory Board	$3,820.3	$3,736.0	$3,779.0	$43.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$15,498.4	$15,011.0	$15,532.0	$521.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$114,606.4**	**$110,656.0**	**$100,652.0**	**-$10,004.0**
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$73,003.2	$71,493.0	$68,635.0	-$2,858.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$293,997.9	$305,844.0	$300,738.0	-$5,106.0
Acquisition Management	$31,042.0	$30,803.0	$25,438.0	-$5,365.0
Human Resources Management	$50,608.8	$43,930.0	$40,860.0	-$3,070.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$24,444.8	$25,416.0	$18,986.0	-$6,430.0
Workforce Reshaping	$0.0	$0.0	$25,549.0	$25,549.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$473,096.7**	**$477,486.0**	**$480,206.0**	**$2,720.0**

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Pesticides Licensing				
Science Policy and Biotechnology	$1,210.0	$1,479.0	$0.0	-$1,479.0
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$56,911.0	$55,696.0	$45,949.0	-$9,747.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$36,654.9	$38,302.0	$28,727.0	-$9,575.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$5,554.3	$6,191.0	$5,084.0	-$1,107.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$100,330.2**	**$101,668.0**	**$79,760.0**	**-$21,908.0**
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	$36,129.6	$36,584.0	$31,944.0	-$4,640.0
RCRA: Waste Management	$58,277.0	$58,439.0	$41,907.0	-$16,532.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	$9,254.1	$9,141.0	$0.0	-$9,141.0
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	**$103,660.7**	**$104,164.0**	**$73,851.0**	**-$30,313.0**
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Endocrine Disruptors	$6,006.4	$7,502.0	$0.0	-$7,502.0
Pollution Prevention Program	$11,338.1	$12,194.0	$0.0	-$12,194.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	$64,329.5	$58,995.0	$58,626.0	-$369.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	$12,780.9	$13,203.0	$0.0	-$13,203.0
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	**$94,454.9**	**$91,894.0**	**$58,626.0**	**-$33,268.0**
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$10,654.3	$11,218.0	$5,615.0	-$5,603.0
Water: Ecosystems				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	$26,759.1	$26,542.0	$0.0	-$26,542.0
Wetlands	$20,448.7	$20,922.0	$17,913.0	-$3,009.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	**$47,207.8**	**$47,464.0**	**$17,913.0**	**-$29,551.0**
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	$1,364.0	$1,638.0	$0.0	-$1,638.0
Drinking Water Programs	$95,917.2	$96,200.0	$80,543.0	-$15,657.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	**$97,281.2**	**$97,838.0**	**$80,543.0**	**-$17,295.0**
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	$11,694.4	$10,102.0	$0.0	-$10,102.0
Surface Water Protection	$198,589.4	$198,886.0	$174,975.0	-$23,911.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	**$210,283.8**	**$208,988.0**	**$174,975.0**	**-$34,013.0**
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$12,688.0	$12,614.0	$0.0	-$12,614.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Environmental Program & Management	**$2,639,159.5**	**$2,602,009.0**	**$1,738,852.0**	**-$863,157.0**
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$41,053.7	$41,207.0	$37,475.0	-$3,732.0
Total, Inspector General	**$41,053.7**	**$41,207.0**	**$37,475.0**	**-$3,732.0**
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$6,119.2	$6,631.0	$6,176.0	-$455.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$26,065.5	$27,602.0	$33,377.0	$5,775.0
Total, Building and Facilities	**$32,184.7**	**$34,233.0**	**$39,553.0**	**$5,320.0**
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Radiation: Protection	$1,833.6	$1,972.0	$1,972.0	$0.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$9,156.4	$8,718.0	$8,718.0	$0.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$1,028.8	$988.0	$988.0	$0.0
Enforcement				
Criminal Enforcement	$6,815.3	$7,135.0	$7,135.0	$0.0
Environmental Justice	$732.9	$554.0	$0.0	-$554.0
Forensics Support	$1,543.6	$1,097.0	$1,097.0	$0.0
Superfund: Enforcement	$153,706.0	$150,466.0	$150,466.0	$0.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	$5,594.9	$5,993.0	$5,993.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$168,392.7**	**$165,245.0**	**$164,691.0**	**-$554.0**
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$33,899.4	$31,461.0	$31,752.0	$291.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$1,306.2	$934.0	$934.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$35,205.6**	**$32,395.0**	**$32,686.0**	**$291.0**

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Exchange Network	$1,316.3	$1,319.0	$1,319.0	$0.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$654.9	$666.0	$5,186.0	$4,520.0
IT / Data Management	$14,691.5	$13,720.0	$13,720.0	$0.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$15,346.4**	**$14,386.0**	**$18,906.0**	**$4,520.0**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$591.3	$667.0	$0.0	-$667.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$691.2	$577.0	$577.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$1,282.5**	**$1,244.0**	**$577.0**	**-$667.0**
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$22,511.4	$21,345.0	$21,152.0	-$193.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$69,651.3	$75,985.0	$74,144.0	-$1,841.0
Acquisition Management	$22,103.1	$21,296.0	$21,296.0	$0.0
Human Resources Management	$5,380.1	$5,997.0	$5,497.0	-$500.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$2,997.4	$2,611.0	$2,611.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$122,643.3**	**$127,234.0**	**$124,700.0**	**-$2,534.0**
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$12,717.6	$11,385.0	$10,885.0	-$500.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$3,020.5	$2,805.0	$5,021.0	$2,216.0
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	$198,324.0	$180,075.0	$181,306.0	$1,231.0
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	$7,174.6	$7,584.0	$7,584.0	$0.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities	$22,434.2	$20,982.0	$20,982.0	$0.0
Superfund: Remedial	$544,822.9	$505,042.0	$508,495.0	$3,453.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	**$772,755.7**	**$713,683.0**	**$718,367.0**	**$4,684.0**
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	**$1,144,699.4**	**$1,081,374.0**	**$1,088,830.0**	**$7,456.0**
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$584.7	$616.0	$589.0	-$27.0
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$373.2	$404.0	$420.0	$16.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$502.2	$793.0	$773.0	-$20.0
Acquisition Management	$144.7	$146.0	$138.0	-$8.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$1,020.1**	**$1,343.0**	**$1,331.0**	**-$12.0**
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$9,554.5	$9,177.0	$6,452.0	-$2,725.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements	$55,320.2	$54,666.0	$38,840.0	-$15,826.0
LUST Prevention	$25,305.9	$25,197.0	$0.0	-$25,197.0
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	**$90,180.6**	**$89,040.0**	**$45,292.0**	**-$43,748.0**
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$358.0	$318.0	$320.0	$2.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	**$92,143.4**	**$91,317.0**	**$47,532.0**	**-$43,785.0**
Inland Oil Spill Programs				
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$145.2	$138.0	$0.0	-$138.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$2,342.8	$2,397.0	$2,219.0	-$178.0
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	$14,422.5	$14,311.0	$12,273.0	-$2,038.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$376.2	$580.0	$665.0	$85.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$653.4	$659.0	$516.0	-$143.0
Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs	**$17,940.1**	**$18,085.0**	**$15,673.0**	**-$2,412.0**
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$20,083.7	$19,864.0	$3,000.0	-$16,864.0
Brownfields Projects	$88,370.2	$79,457.0	$62,000.0	-$17,457.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,380,738.8	$1,384,421.0	$1,393,887.0	$9,466.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$944,392.1	$857,371.0	$863,233.0	$5,862.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$10,628.2	$9,932.0	$0.0	-$9,932.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$40,683.0	$59,593.0	$10,000.0	-$49,593.0
Targeted Airshed Grants	$19,818.1	$29,796.0	$0.0	-$29,796.0

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GKM Water Monitoring	$105.5	$3,973.0	$0.0	-$3,973.0
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	**$2,504,819.6**	**$2,444,407.0**	**$2,332,120.0**	**-$112,287.0**
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$169,771.6	$169,754.0	$0.0	-$169,754.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$101,125.8	$101,271.0	$67,892.0	-$33,379.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$214,180.6	$226,669.0	$151,961.0	-$74,708.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	$7,963.4	$7,996.0	$0.0	-$7,996.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Monitoring Grants	$18,392.0	$17,727.0	$11,884.0	-$5,843.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$209,294.1	$211,512.0	$141,799.0	-$69,713.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$227,686.1	$229,239.0	$153,683.0	-$75,556.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$15,867.0	$14,561.0	$9,762.0	-$4,799.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,572.3	$10,435.0	$6,995.0	-$3,440.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$12,402.4	$12,615.0	$8,457.0	-$4,158.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	$14,822.2	$13,954.0	$0.0	-$13,954.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$97,165.0	$99,016.0	$66,381.0	-$32,635.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$17,687.1	$17,927.0	$10,531.0	-$7,396.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$4,504.6	$4,733.0	$0.0	-$4,733.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$4,938.3	$4,886.0	$3,276.0	-$1,610.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$68,186.0	$65,031.0	$44,233.0	-$20,798.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$1,479.4	$1,488.0	$0.0	-$1,488.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$14,027.8	$12,742.0	$8,963.0	-$3,779.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$9,289.3	$9,580.0	$6,422.0	-$3,158.0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$9,540.3	$9,484.0	$0.0	-$9,484.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$46,994.9	$47,421.0	$31,791.0	-$15,630.0
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	$162.9	$0.0	$27,000.0	$27,000.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	**$1,048,367.0**	**$1,058,802.0**	**$597,347.0**	**-$461,455.0**
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$4,565.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	**$3,557,752.4**	**$3,503,209.0**	**$2,929,467.0**	**-$573,742.0**
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund				
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Waste Management	$4,915.4	$3,156.0	$0.0	-$3,156.0

	FY 2017 Actuals	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Pres Budget	FY 2019 Pres Budget v. FY 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund				
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund				
Water Quality Protection				
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation[4]	$3,597.7	$12,932.0	$20,000.0	$7,068.0
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund	**$3,597.7**	**$12,932.0**	**$20,000.0**	**$7,068.0**
Subtotal, EPA	**$8,257,022.7**	**$8,096,497.0**	**$6,366,347.0**	**-$1,730,150.0**
Cancellation of Funds	$0.0	-$90,348.0	-$220,460.0	-$130,112.0
TOTAL, EPA	**$8,257,022.7**	**$8,006,149.0**	**$6,145,887.0**	**-$1,860,262.0**

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

[4] The FY 2017 Appropriations Act (P.L. 115-31) provided the WIFIA program with $10 million; this funding supplemented $20 million previously provided in FY 2017 by a Continuing Resolution (P.L. 114-254).

Eliminated Programs

Eliminated Program Projects

Alternative Dispute Resolution (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.682 M, 6.7 FTE)
This program provides alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services to EPA Headquarters, EPA Regional Offices, and external stakeholders. This elimination of funding reflects the centralization of conflict prevention and ADR program. Programs across the Agency may pursue ADR support services and training individually.

Beach / Fish Programs (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.638 M, 3.8 FTE)
This program provides science, guidance, technical assistance and nationwide information to state, Tribal, and federal agencies on the human health risks associated with eating locally caught fish/shellfish or wildlife with excessive levels of contaminants, as well as beach monitoring and notification programs. The Agency will encourage states to continue this work within ongoing core programs.

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $9.484 M, 0.0 FTE)
Grants authorized under the BEACH Act support continued development and implementation of coastal recreational water monitoring and public notification programs. After over 17 years of technical guidance and financial support, state and local governments now have the technical expertise and procedures to continue beach monitoring without federal support.

Categorical Grant: Lead (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $13.954 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides support to authorized state and tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead paint professionals and contractors. Lead paint certification will continue under the Chemical Risk Review Reduction program.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $169.754 M, 0.0 FTE)
This program provides grants to assist states and tribes in implementing approved elements of Nonpoint Source Programs including: regulatory and non-regulatory programs, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfers, and demonstration projects. The Agency will continue to coordinate with the United States Department of Agriculture to target funding where appropriate to address nonpoint sources.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $4.733 M, 0.0 FTE)
The Pollution Prevention (P2) program is a tool for advancing environmental stewardship by federal, state and tribal governments, businesses, communities and individuals. In FY 2019, EPA will focus its resources on core statutory environmental work.

Categorical Grant: Radon (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $7.996 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides funding for the development of state radon programs and disseminates public information and educational materials. The program also provides information on equipment training, data storage and management, and toll-free hotlines. For over 30 years EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and significant funding to help states establish

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

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.488 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides funding for petroleum and hazardous substance release prevention and detection activities including: compliance assistance, state program approvals, and technical equipment reviews and approvals. States could elect to maintain core program work with state resources rather than federal.

Endocrine Disruptors (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $7.502 M, 8.9 FTE)
The program develops and validates scientific test methods for the routine, ongoing evaluation of pesticides and other chemicals to determine their potential interference with normal endocrine system function. The program recently developed and validated some tier 1 and tier 2 testing approaches for endocrine disruption. The ongoing functions of the program will be absorbed into the pesticides program using the currently available tiered testing.

Environmental Education (EE) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $8.643 M, 11.1 FTE)
This program promotes delivery of environmental education through science-based methodologies that promote public engagement. In recognition of the significant guidance and financial support the EE program has provided to non-profit organizations, local education agencies, universities, community colleges, and state and local environmental agencies, funding for some of the environmental stewardship activities could be leveraged at the state or local level.

Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $8.484 M, 14.3 FTE**)**
The program is a partnership of the five Gulf states, Gulf coastal communities, citizens, nongovernmental organizations, and federal agencies working together to initiate cooperative actions by public and private organizations to achieve specific environmental results. EPA will encourage the five Gulf of Mexico states to continue to make progress in restoring the Gulf of Mexico from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Lake Champlain (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $4.369 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program creates a pollution prevention, control, and restoration plan for protecting the Lake Champlain Basin. EPA will encourage New York and Vermont to continue to make progress in restoring Lake Champlain from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Long Island Sound (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $7.946 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program supports the implementation of the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the Long Island Sound National Estuary Program. EPA will encourage Long Island Sound states and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring the Sound from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Other (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $7.343 M, 4.9 FTE)
The program provides funding to develop and implement community-based approaches to mitigate diffuse sources of pollution and cumulative risk for geographic areas including: Lake Pontchartrain, Southern New England Estuary (SNEE), and the Northwest Forest Program. EPA

will encourage states and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring these aquatic ecosystems from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: Puget Sound (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $27.810 M, 6.0 FTE)
The program works to protect and restore the Puget Sound, focusing on environmental activities consistent with the State of Washington's 2020 Puget Sound Action Agenda. EPA will encourage state, tribal, and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring the Puget Sound from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $4.786 M, 1.9 FTE)
The program is aimed at protecting and restoring water quality and ecological health of the San Francisco Bay estuary through partnerships, interagency coordination, and project grants. EPA will encourage the state of California and local entities to continue to make progress in restoring the San Francisco Bay from within core water programs.

Geographic Program: South Florida (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.692 M, 1.4 FTE)
The program leads special initiatives and planning activities in the South Florida region, which includes the Everglades and Florida Keys coral reef ecosystem. EPA will encourage state, tribal, and local entities to continue to make progress in protecting and restoring sensitive aquatic ecosystems in South Florida from within core water programs.

Gold King Mine Water Monitoring (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $3.973 M, 0.0 FTE)
This non-recurring program provided grants that supported the development and implementation of a program for monitoring of rivers contaminated by the Gold King Mine Spill. The Agency will continue coordinating with the involved states and tribes from within core water programs.

Indoor Air: Radon Program (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $3.273 M, 10.6 FTE)
Within this program, EPA studies the health effects of radon, assesses exposure levels, sets an action level, provides technical assistance, and advises the public of steps they can take to reduce exposure to radon. For over 30 years EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and significant funding to help states establish their own programs. This is a mature program where states have technical capacity to continue this work.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $9.932 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides for the planning, design, and construction of water and wastewater treatment facilities along the U.S. Mexico border. The State Revolving Funds are a source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in U.S. communities along the border.

LUST Prevention (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $25.197 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program provides resources to states, tribes, territories, and intertribal consortia for their Underground Storage Tank (UST) programs, with a focus on inspections, enforcement, development of leak prevention regulations, and other program infrastructure. States could elect to maintain core program work with state resources rather than federal.

Marine Pollution (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $10.102 M, 37.4 FTE)
The program funds the implementation of regulatory and support activities relating to ocean discharges and related marine ecosystem protection activities. EPA will continue to meet statutory mandates through the core national water program.

National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $26.542 M, 43.6 FTE)
The program works to restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of estuaries and coastal watersheds. EPA will encourage states to continue this work and continue to implement conservation management plans.

Pollution Prevention Program (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $12.194 M, 58.1 FTE)
The program promotes environmentally sound business practices and the development of safer (green) chemicals, technologies, and processes. Partners can continue the best practices that have been shared through this program and continue efforts aimed at reducing pollution.

RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $9.141 M, 51.0 FTE)
The program establishes a framework for redirecting materials away from disposal and towards beneficial uses, such as composting food waste, increasing the recycling of electronics, and reducing waste from federal facilities. EPA will focus its resources on core environmental work.

Reduce Risks from Indoor Air (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $13.386 M, 40.7 FTE)
This program addresses indoor environmental asthma triggers, such as secondhand smoke, dust mites, mold, cockroaches and other pests, household pets, and combustion byproducts through a variety of outreach, education, training and guidance activities. This is a mature program where states have technical capacity to continue this work.

Regional Science and Technology (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.406 M, 2.0 FTE)
The program supplies laboratory analysis, field monitoring and sampling, and builds tribal capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment. Central approach will be replaced with ad hoc efforts.

Science Policy and Biotechnology (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.479 M, 5.4 FTE)
The Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) organizes and conducts reviews (typically six to ten each year) by independent, outside scientific experts of science documents, science policies, and/or science programs that relate to EPA's pesticide and toxic program activities. Statutory requirements will be absorbed by the pesticides and toxics programs.

Small Minority Business Assistance (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $1.573 M, 8.9 FTE)
This program provides technical assistance to small businesses, headquarters, and regional office employees to ensure that small minority businesses and minority academic institutions receive a fair share of EPA's procurement dollars and grants, where applicable. The Agency will integrate its resources for Small and Disadvantaged Business activities under the Small Business Ombudsman program.

Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $8.677 M, 0.0 FTE)
This program promotes international compliance with the Montreal Protocol by financing the incremental cost of converting existing industries in developing countries to cost-effective ozone friendly technology. EPA will continue domestic ozone-depleting substances reduction work.

Targeted Airshed Grants (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $29.796 M, 0.0 FTE)
This program offers competitive grants to reduce air pollution in the top five most polluted nonattainment areas relative to annual ozone or PM2.5. This program is regional in nature, and affected states can continue to fund work through EPA's core air grant programs and statutes.

Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $13.203 M, 72.8 FTE)
The program addresses exposure to lead from lead-based paint through regulations, certification, and training programs and public outreach efforts. Lead paint certifications will continue under Chemical Risk Review Reduction program. Other forms of lead exposure are addressed through other targeted programs such as the State Revolving Funds to replace lead pipes.

Trade and Governance (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $5.777 M, 18.0 FTE)
This program promotes trade related activities focused on sustaining environmental protection. In FY 2019 EPA will focus its resources on core statutory work.

U.S. Mexico Border (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $3.012 M, 14.7 FTE)
The program addresses environmental protection of the U.S Mexico border in partnership with the ten (10) Border States, U.S. Tribal government, and the Government of Mexico. The State Revolving Funds are a source of infrastructure funding that can continue to fund water system improvements in U.S. communities along the border. In FY 2019, EPA will continue to engage both bilaterally and through multilateral institutions to improve international cooperation to prevent and address the transboundary movement of pollution.

Water Quality Research and Support Grants (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $16.686 M, 0.0 FTE)
The program focuses on the development and application of water quality criteria, the implementation of watershed management approaches, and the application of technological options to restore and protect water bodies. States have the ability to develop technical assistance plans for their water systems using Public Water System Supervision funds and set-asides from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

Eliminated Sub-Program Projects

Atmospheric Protection Program (FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution: Estimated $66.000 M)
The following voluntary climate-related partnership programs are proposed for elimination: AgSTAR, Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Coalbed Methane Outreach Program, Combined Heat & Power Partnership, Global Methane Initiative, GreenChill Partnership, Green Power Partnership, Landfill Methane Outreach Program, Natural Gas STAR, Responsible Appliance Disposal Program, SF6 Reduction Partnership for Electric Power Systems, SmartWay, State and Local Climate Energy Program, and Voluntary Aluminum Industrial Partnership. (Note:

The FY 2019 President's Budget includes a proposal to authorize the EPA to administer the ENERGY STAR program through the collection of user fees.)

Global Change Research (Research: AE) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $16.520 M, 48.5 FTE)
The program develops scientific information that supports policy makers, stakeholders, and society-at-large as they respond to climate change. This elimination prioritizes activities that support decision-making related to core environmental statutory requirements.

STAR Research Grants (Research: AE, CSS, SSWR, SHC) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $28.284 M, 0.0 FTE)
The Science to Achieve Results, or STAR, funds research grants and graduate fellowships in environmental science and engineering disciplines through a competitive solicitation process and independent peer review. EPA will prioritize activities that support decision-making related to core environmental statutory requirements, as opposed to extramural activities.

WaterSense (Surface Water Protection) (FY 2018 Annualized CR: $3.079 M, 8.0 FTE)
WaterSense is a voluntary partnership program to label water-efficient products as a resource for helping to reduce water use.

Expected Benefits of E-Government Initiatives

eRulemaking

The eRulemaking Line of Business is designed to enhance public access and participation in the regulatory process through electronic systems; reduce the burden on citizens and businesses in finding relevant regulations and commenting on proposed rulemaking actions; consolidate redundant docket systems; and improve agency regulatory processes and the timeliness of regulatory decisions. EPA is currently the managing partner for this Line of Business; however, in FY2019 EPA will work with the Office of Management and Budget and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) towards transferring management services to the NARA/Office of the Federal Register.

The eRulemaking program's Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) currently supports more than 178 federal entities including all Cabinet-level Departments and independent rulemaking agencies, which collectively promulgate approximately 90 percent of all federal regulations each year. FDMS has simplified the public's participation in the rulemaking process and made EPA's rulemaking business processes more accessible as well as transparent. FDMS provides EPA's approximately 1,372 active users with a secure, centralized electronic repository for managing agency rulemaking development via distributed management of data and robust role-based user access. EPA posts regulatory and non-regulatory documents in *Regulations.gov* for public viewing, downloading, bookmarking, email notification and commenting. Overall, EPA currently provides public access to 1,078,121 documents in *Regulations.gov*.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	$1,000.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	$1,000.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	$1,000.0

Geospatial Line of Business

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

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

While the Department of the Interior is the managing partner, EPA continues to be a leader in developing the vision and operational plans for the implementation of OMB guidance on Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities and the National Geospatial Platform which incorporates many national geospatial data and analytical services for

federal agencies, their partners, and stakeholders. EPA is expected to contribute to the operation of the National Geospatial Platform in FY 2019. The intent is to reduce base costs by providing an opportunity for EPA and other agencies to share approaches on procurement consolidation and include shared services for hosting geospatial data, services and applications.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	$225.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	$225.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	$225.0

USA Jobs

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

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

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-1218-24	$116.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-1218-24	$125.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-1218-24	$129.0

Financial Management Line of Business

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

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-1100-24	$96.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-1100-24	$96.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-1100-24	$96.0

Grants.gov

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

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

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-0160-24	$217.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-0160-24	$307.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0160-24	$276.0

Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business

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

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

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	$110.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	$110.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	$110.0

Human Resources Line of Business

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

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

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-1200-24	$65.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-1200-24	$68.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-1200-24	$68.0

Integrated Acquisition Environment

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

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

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

Further, the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) requires agencies to unambiguously identify contract, grant, and loan recipients and determine parent/child relationship and address information. The FFATA taskforce determined that using both the Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) DUNS Number (standard identifier for all business lines) and Central Contractor Registration (CCR, the single point of entry for data collection and dissemination) are the most appropriate ways to accomplish this. This fee will pay for EPA's use of this service in the course

of reporting grants and/or loans. Funds also may be used to consolidate disparate contract and grant systems into the new SAM.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-0230-24	$857.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-0230-24	$874.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0230-24	$944.0

Federal PKI Bridge

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

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	$30.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	$32.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	$93.0

Freedom of Information Act Portal

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Improvement Act of 2016 directed the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Justice (DOJ) to build a consolidated online request portal that allows a member of the public to submit a request for records to any agency from a single website. DOJ is managing the development and maintenance of this National FOIA Portal. EPA and other federal agencies were asked to contribute to this effort. In FY 2019, EPA's contribution is $34K.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2017	020-99-99-99-99-xxxx-24	$0.0
2018	020-99-99-99-99-xxxx-24	$0.0
2019	020-99-99-99-99-xxxx-24	$34.0

FY 2019 Administrator's Priorities

Funding for the Administrator's priorities are allocated by program project in the FY 2019 President's Budget with a total of $2.375 million in the Environmental and Program Management Account and $125 thousand in the Science and Technology Account.

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

FY 2019 President's Budget Funding for Administrator's Priorities

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

Proposed FY 2019 Administrative Provisions

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

Establishment of Authority for Energy Star Fee Collection and Use

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

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

"(e) ***User Fees***

(1) In General

In accordance with paragraph (a), the Administrator may prescribe by regulation, for application in fiscal year 2019 and in subsequent fiscal years, reasonable fees as the Administrator determines to be necessary to defray costs incurred for entities that participate in the ENERGY STAR program. The regulation will ensure that the fee imposed on each entity is sufficient and not more than reasonably necessary to cover a proportional share of ENERGY STAR program costs incurred in operating and maintaining the Energy Star program, including collection and processing fees. The Administrator shall amend this regulation periodically so as to ensure that the schedule of fees covers such program costs.

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

(3) Availability of Fees.

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

Petroleum Set-Aside for Brownfields Projects Grants

Per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31), EPA appreciates the flexibility to use no more than 25 percent of its CERCLA Section 104 (k) funding to address petroleum contaminated sites. In FY 2019, EPA continues to request the flexibility to use up to 25 percent of its CERCLA 104 (k) funding to address petroleum contaminated sites versus an exact 25 percent identified by statute. Current statutory language requires that exactly 25 percent of Brownfields Projects grants be provided for petroleum cleanups. The proposed language gives the Agency more

flexibility to award grants to the highest-ranking proposals, regardless of the type of funding requested, while still setting aside money for petroleum cleanups.

$62,000,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs: Provided, That not more than 25 percent of the amount appropriated to carry out section 104(k) of CERCLA shall be used for site characterization, assessment, and remediation of facilities described in section 101(39)(D)(ii)(II) of CERCLA.

Issuing Grants for $PM_{2.5}$ Monitoring Network under Clean Air Act Sections 103 and 105

Per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31), EPA is directed to use Section 103 of the Clean Air Act to provide grants to states for the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network. Accordingly, EPA continues to issue grants to states for the network exclusively under Section 103. EPA requests the flexibility to use both Sections 103 and 105 authorities under the Clean Air Act to issue grants to states for the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network.

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

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

FIFRA and PRIA Fee Spending Restrictions

Current statutory language in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) restricts what activities EPA can fund from collections deposited in the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund and PRIA Fund. The FY 2019 President's Budget carries forward the proposed statutory language from the FY 2018 President's Budget to clarify the Agency's authority to utilize resources in the Funds, to review existing pesticide registrations for their compliance with current FIFRA standards, and to ensure market access for pesticide registrants. Specifically, fees collected would be available for the following activities as they relate to pesticide licensing: processing and review of data submitted in association with a registration; information submitted pursuant to Section 6(a)(2) of

FIFRA; supplemental distributor labels, transfers of registrations and data compensation rights, additional uses registered by states under Section 24(c) of FIFRA; data compensation petitions, review of minor amendments and notifications; laboratory support and audits; administrative support; development of policy and guidance; rulemaking support; information collection activities; and the portions of salaries related to work in these areas.

The proposed statutory language would ease spending restrictions related to both the FIFRA pesticide maintenance fees and the PRIA registration fees. Since the FIFRA fees are mandatory, separate language has been prepared that will be transmitted at a later date. EPA understands that the passage of PRIA-4 may change the need for this proposal. The PRIA fees are discretionary and the accompanying proposed language is as follows:

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

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

On June 22, 2016, the "Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act" (P.L. 114-182) was signed into law, amending numerous sections of the (TSCA). The amendments provide authority to the Agency to establish fees for certain activities under Sections 4, 5, and 6 of TSCA, as amended, to defray 25 percent of the costs of administering these Sections and Section 14. The amendments removed the previous cap that the Agency may charge for pre-manufacturing notification reviews. Fees collected under the TSCA Fees Rule will be deposited in the TSCA Service Fee Fund for use by the EPA. This fee structure, once finalized, will replace the existing Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fees. The legislative proposal to authorize collection and spending of the fees is as follows:

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with Section 26(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625(b)) for Fiscal Year 2019.

Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (Public Law 112-195) provides EPA with the authority to establish a program to finance, develop, and operate a system for the electronic submission of hazardous waste manifests supported by user fees. In FY 2019, EPA will operate the e-Manifest system and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately $39 million in e-Manifest user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund.

Based upon authority to collect and spend e-Manifest fees provided by Congress in annual appropriations bills, the fees will be utilized for the operation of the system and necessary program expenses. Fees will fully support the e-Manifest program, including future development costs. The legislative proposal to authorize collection and spending of the fees is as follows:

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g) for fiscal year 2019.

Oil and Chemical Facility Compliance Assistance

The FY 2019 Budget requests authorization for the Administrator to collect and obligate fees to provide compliance assistance services for facilities who are required to prepare and submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans or Facility Response Plans under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and for facilities who are required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan under Section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act. These fees are discretionary and would start in FY 2019 after the Agency establishes procedures for making and accepting a facility's request for voluntary assistance. The fees are offsetting collections and would provide for necessary expenses, including the development, operation, and maintenance of this voluntary compliance assistance service.

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

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

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may collect fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners and operators of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility located landward of the coastline required to prepare and submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans or Facility Response Plans under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)): Provided, That fees collected for compliance assistance services pursuant to the authority provided in this paragraph by the Administrator in fiscal year 2019 shall be deposited in the Inland Oil Spill Programs account and shall remain available until expended for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services: Provided further, That the amount of such fees shall be based on the amount of compliance assistance services provided by the agency: Provided further, That the owner or operator of a non-transportation related onshore or offshore facility located landward of the coastline required to prepare and submit a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan or a Facility Response Plan under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j))may request that the Administrator conduct an on-site walk-through of the facility to assist the owner or operator in complying with such section: Provided further, That the walk-through shall be conducted within one year of an accepted request: Provided further, That the Administrator may establish procedures for making and accepting such a request: Provided further, That observations, findings, conclusions, and recommendations made by the Administrator when conducting an on-site walk-through, including any report after an on-site walk-through, shall not in any private action or suit for damages or bodily injury, or in any action under section 505 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33

U.S.C. 1365), be used or admitted as evidence: Provided further, That the Administrator may, by guidance, establish policies for the use of such evidence in actions under the Act.

- *State and Local Prevention and Preparedness*

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may collect fees to provide compliance assistance services for owners or operators of a stationary source required to prepare and submit a Risk Management Plan under section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)): Provided, That fees collected for compliance assistance services pursuant to the authority provided in this paragraph by the Administrator in fiscal year 2019 shall be deposited in the Environmental Programs and Management account and shall remain available until September 30, 2020 for the expenses of providing compliance assistance services: Provided further, That the amount of such fees shall be based on the amount of compliance assistance services provided by the agency: Provided further, That the owner or operator of a stationary source required to prepare and submit, or that has prepared and submitted, a Risk Management Plan under section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)) may request that the Administrator conduct an on-site walk-through of the stationary source to assist the owner or operator in complying with such section: Provided further, That the walk-through shall be conducted within one year of an accepted request: Provided further, That the Administrator may establish procedures for making and accepting such a request: Provided further, That the observations, findings, conclusions, and recommendations made by the Administrator when conducting an on-site walk-through, including any report after an on-site walk-through, shall not in any private action or suit for damages or bodily injury, or in any action under section 304 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7604), be used or admitted as evidence: Provided further, That the Administrator may, by guidance, establish policies for the use of such evidence in actions under the Act.

Attorney Fee and Cost Payments Obligated in FY 2017 Under Equal Access for Justice Act (EAJA) as a Result of Defensive Environmental Litigations under Environmental Statutes

Date of Final fee agreement or court disposition	Case Name	Court	Case Number	Judge	Case Disposition	Amount of Fees and/or Costs Paid	Source of Funds	Was amount negotiated or court ordered?	Recipients	Nature of Case
6/27/2017	Pollinator Stewardship Council; American Honey Producers Association; National Honey Bee Advisory Board; American Beekeeping Federation; Thomas R. Smith; Bret L Adee; Jeffrey S. Anderson v. EPA	United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	13-72346	Appellate Commissioner, Peter L. Shaw	Court Ordered	$287,850.88	EPA Appropriations	Court Ordered after litigation of fees	Earthjustice	Petitioners challenged the registration of pesticide active ingredient sulfoxaflor due to its risk to honeybees.

Fiscal Year 2019: Consolidations, Realignments, or Other Transfers of Resources

This table shows consolidations, realignments, or other transfers of resources and personnel from one program/project to another in order to clearly illustrate a transfer of FY 2019 resources (Dollars in Thousands).

Program/ Project	Total Fund Transferred From:	FTE Transferred From:	Total Fund Transferred To:	FTE Transferred To:	Purpose
EPM: Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction		(2.0)			This realignment of FTE from the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention's Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program to the Office of Research and Development's Chemical Safety and Sustainability research program's Computational Toxicology (CompTox) program is to support risk assessment and evaluation science to support new TSCA requirements.
S&T: Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				2.0	

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet for BY 2019

Environmental Protection Agency

Table 1

		PY 2017 (Actual)	CY 2018 (Estimates)	BY 2019 (Estimates)
1) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs		4	4	4
2) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements				
3) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements		4	4	4
4) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)		$143,326	$144,759	$144,759
5) Average Annual PCA Payment		$24,419	$24,419	$24,419
6) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category I Clinical Position			
	Category II Research Position	4	4	4
	Category III Occupational Health			
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation			
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.			

7) If applicable, list and explain the necessity of any additional physician categories designated by your agency (for categories other than I through IV-B). Provide the number of PCA agreements per additional category for the PY, CY and BY.

EPA expects no additional categories to be applicable in the foreseeable future.

8) Provide the maximum annual PCA amount paid to each category of physician in your agency and explain the reasoning for these amounts by category.

The maximum allowance being paid to a Category II Research Position is $29,900.

9) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) for each category of physician in your agency (this should demonstrate that a current need continues to persist).

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

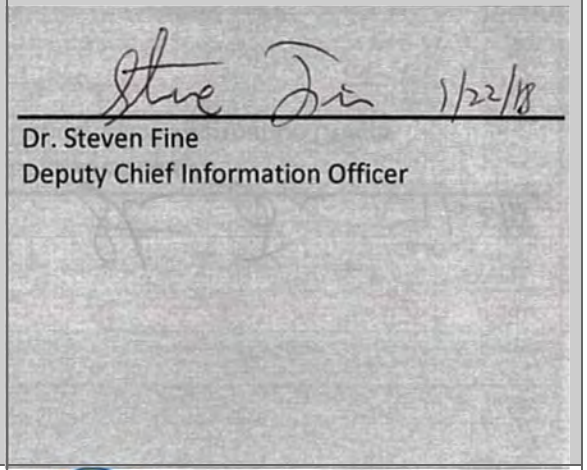
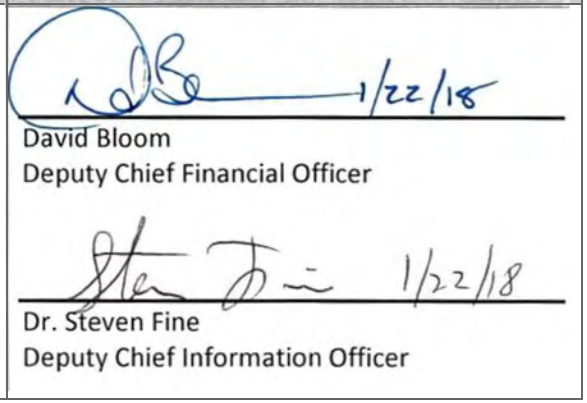
10) Explain the degree to which recruitment and retention problems were alleviated in your agency through the use of PCAs in the prior fiscal year.

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

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

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

FY 2019 IT Resource Statements

OMB Requirement	EPA Statement	Signature/Date
A statement from the CIO indicating the extent to which the CIO has reviewed and had significant input in approving IT investments included in this budget request. For example, if the CIO has reviewed and approved all the Investments from bureau/component/Operating Division/Mode A, B, and C, but not D, then the statement must identify that the CIO reviewed and approved Investments from bureau/component/Operating Division/Mode A, B, and C.	The Deputy CIO had significant input in approving IT investments operated by the Office of Environmental Information. In addition, he has reviewed the topline budget numbers for the entire Agency's IT investments portfolio with a focus on toplines by CPIC level, by appropriation, by program, and on new and eliminated investments. In addition, the Deputy CIO reviewed significant changes that have been made to the major, non-standard, and standard investments since the initial BY19 submission.	 1/22/18 Dr. Steven Fine Deputy Chief Information Officer
A statement from the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and CIO identifying the extent to which the CIO had a significant role in reviewing planned IT support for major programs and significant increases and decreases in IT resources reflected in this budget.	For the FY19 Passback, the Acting CIO provided input to the CFO on IT budget concerns/priorities: Cybersecurity Support, Exchange Network/Central Data Exchange/Toxic Release Inventory maintenance support; Shared Services/IT Modernization initiative (for both financial and mission systems); and e-Discovery support. The Passback provided additional support for Cybersecurity and for financial shared services/modernization.	 1/22/18 David Bloom Deputy Chief Financial Officer 1/22/18 Dr. Steven Fine Deputy Chief Information Officer

OMB Requirement	EPA Statement	Signature/Date
An update of the CIO's common baseline rating for Element D (CIO reviews and approves major IT investment portion of the budget.) **1. Incomplete – Agency has not started development of a plan describing the changes it will make to ensure that all baseline FITARA responsibilities are in place.** **2. Partially addressed – Agency is working to develop a plan describing the changes it will make to ensure that all baseline FITARA responsibilities are in place.** **3. Fully implemented – Agency has developed and implemented it's plan to ensure that all common baseline FITARA responsibilities are in place.**	We rate this as a 2, partially addressed, as the compressed budget submission schedules for FY18 and FY19 have not allowed the CIO to engage in formulation as envisioned in the FITARA implementation plan.	1/22/18 David Bloom Deputy Chief Financial Officer 1/22/18 Dr. Steven Fine Deputy Chief Information Officer
The extent to which the CIO and certify the use of incremental development. For example, if the CIO can certify that all the Investments from bureau/component/operating divisions A, B, and C but not D…are using incremental development practices, then the statement must identify that the CIO certifies that investments from A, B, and C are using incremental development practices.	EPA has one major investment that has been certified as employing incremental development practices. EPA's activities in migration to Agile to data have focused on standing up support structures to assist IT projects in migrating to Agile methodologies. This includes a fellowship program to bring in Agile experts and a Developer's Guild. In addition, Agile development methodologies are discussed, as appropriate, at FITARA acquisition reviews and IT Portfolio Reviews. EPA is planning to publish FITARA policy that will clarify the certification process.	1/22/18 Dr. Steven Fine Deputy Chief Information Officer

IG's Comments on the FY 2019 President's Budget

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

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

FEB 9 2018

The Honorable Mick Mulvaney
Director
Office of Management and Budget Executive Office
of the President Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Mulvaney:

As you are aware, the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. app. 3, § 6(g)(2), provides that:

> In transmitting a proposed budget to the President for approval, the head of each establishment or designated Federal entity shall include-... (D) any comments of the affected Inspector General with respect to the proposal.

The proposed fiscal year (FY) 2019 budget creates a significant challenge for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Office of Inspector General (OIG) and its ability to accomplish its agency oversight mission. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) request uses the FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution as the basis for the FY 2019 submission. A budget at this level would destabilize the OIG and have an immediate negative impact on the OIG's production capacity. As such, I do not agree with the President's Budget request, and argue that such a proposal would substantially inhibit the OIG from performing the duties of the office, including mandatory OIG responsibilities explicitly required by federal law.

The OIG's primary deliverables are audits, evaluations, and criminal and employee misconduct investigations. All of these activities are labor intensive. A budget of $46 million will virtually eliminate the OIG's ability to perform discretionary audits and evaluations. These services assist EPA leadership and Congress, help to hold the agency accountable, and are valuable management tools that represent a substantial source of the OIG' s ability to produce a positive return on investment to taxpayers. Further, the OIG' s mandatory audits and investigations are not performed by any other entity within the EPA. As such, untimely responses due to limited resources create an unacceptable risk to the agency and to the taxpayers' investment.

I urgently and respectfully request that the OMB recognize the work the EPA OIG has done in reshaping the workforce, and the greater vulnerability to the agency that any reduction of OIG funding would create, along with the loss of return on investment it would represent. I also request that the OIG's budget request of $62 million, which is consistent with my FY 2017 request, be recognized. If

not, as provided by the Inspector General Act, I request that these comments be included in transmitting the President's Budget to Congress.

If you or your staff have any questions, or would like to meet to discuss this matter, you may reach me at (202) 566-0847 or elkins.arthur@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Arthur A. Elkins Jr.

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

EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office

Dollars in Thousands

		FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution				FY 2019 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay ($K)	Non-Pay ($K)	Total ($K)	FTE	Pay ($K)	Non-Pay ($K)	Total ($K)	FTE
OA	Immediate Office	$4,724.0	$688.3	$5,412.3	23.8	$2,739.3	$524.0	$3,263.3	17.1
	Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations	$5,700.1	$539.5	$6,239.5	51.6	$6,370.9	$206.0	$6,576.9	40.3
	Office of Public Affairs	$5,969.7	$414.5	$6,384.2	38.9	$4,827.3	$147.0	$4,974.3	30.5
	Office of Public Engagement	$1,844.2	$89.0	$1,933.2	12.0	$1,900.3	$53.0	$1,953.3	12.0
	Office of Policy	$23,816.6	$4,336.1	$28,152.7	140.9	$26,478.6	$3,799.0	$30,277.6	139.0
	Children's Health Protection	$2,430.6	$3,016.0	$5,446.6	15.4	$902.4	$539.0	$1,441.4	4.9
	Environmental Education	$918.1	$6,176.9	$7,095.0	6.1	$0.0	$2,000.0	$2,000.0	-
	Office of Civil Rights	$3,388.8	$919.8	$4,308.5	24.6	$3,145.9	$346.0	$3,491.9	18.5
	Executive Secretariat	$2,244.1	$144.2	$2,388.4	14.6	$1,741.0	$42.0	$1,783.0	11.0
	Executive Services	$2,905.7	$313.7	$3,219.3	18.9	$2,360.7	$161.0	$2,521.7	14.9
	Homeland Security	$1,951.5	$473.7	$2,425.2	9.7	$2,023.6	$305.0	$2,328.6	9.3
	Science Advisory Board	$3,102.1	$741.4	$3,843.5	21.6	$3,674.2	$104.0	$3,778.2	18.7
	Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	$1,650.8	$1,184.4	$2,835.2	11.3	$465.6	$650.0	$1,115.6	2.4
	Regional Resources	$26,579.9	$3,487.5	$30,067.4	190.9	$31,504.3	$2,504.0	$34,008.3	199.5
	TOTAL	**$87,226.0**	**$22,525.0**	**$109,751.0**	**580.3**	**$88,134.0**	**$11,380.0**	**$99,514.0**	**518.1**
OAR	Immediate Office	$8,803.3	$11,533.8	$20,337.1	62.5	$7,253.0	$5,422.3	$12,675.3	42.7
	Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards	$50,839.4	$17,735.6	$68,575.0	359.6	$38,654.1	$8,640.7	$47,294.8	240.7
	Office of Atmospheric Programs	$36,715.9	$71,896.4	$108,612.3	228.7	$20,434.4	$12,488.4	$32,922.8	117.4
	Office of Transportation and Air Quality	$51,951.7	$49,389.3	$101,341.0	343.2	$48,438.7	$25,297.9	$73,736.6	296.7
	Office of Radiation and Indoor Air	$22,972.8	$14,818.9	$37,791.7	149.8	$10,863.9	$5,033.2	$15,897.0	67.0
	Regional Resources	$85,510.9	$341,406.0	$426,916.9	604.8	$62,069.9	$174,944.5	$237,014.4	405.3
	TOTAL	**$256,794.0**	**$506,780.0**	**$763,574.0**	**1,748.6**	**$187,714.0**	**$231,827.0**	**$419,541.0**	**1,169.8**
OARM	Immediate Office	$7,017.7	$23,538.6	$30,556.3	45.0	$8,383.0	$23,113.5	$31,496.5	37.0
	Administrative Law Judges	$1,903.6	$197.5	$2,101.2	13.5	$2,364.5	$35.0	$2,399.5	12.5
	Environmental Appeals Board	$2,038.8	$205.6	$2,244.4	12.3	$2,139.1	$27.0	$2,166.1	11.3
	Office of Acquisition Management	$30,502.0	$10,015.5	$40,517.5	216.0	$24,042.8	$6,974.7	$31,017.5	158.8
	Office of Administration	$19,244.5	$322,630.9	$341,875.4	97.8	$17,755.8	$324,296.4	$342,052.3	85.6
	Office of Human Resources	$20,390.1	$5,906.2	$26,296.3	100.9	$19,578.3	$6,703.4	$26,281.7	88.6
	Office of Grants & Debarment	$10,827.9	$4,375.0	$15,202.9	73.0	$7,889.0	$4,296.7	$12,185.8	49.0
	OARM RTP	$9,429.0	$30,672.2	$40,101.2	84.9	$9,151.4	$31,954.3	$41,105.8	78.9
	OARM Cincinnati Office	$9,720.4	$20,623.6	$30,344.0	76.7	$9,686.5	$17,102.9	$26,789.4	70.5
	Regional Resources	$52,361.1	$40,348.8	$92,709.9	358.2	$43,273.5	$37,007.9	$80,281.4	267.0
	TOTAL	**$163,435.0**	**$458,514.0**	**$621,949.0**	**1,078.3**	**$144,264.0**	**$451,512.0**	**$595,776.0**	**859.2**

** The Total Agency Resources do not include increases specified in the FY 2019 Budget Addendum.*

		FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution				FY 2019 President's Budget			
NPM	**Major Office**	**Pay ($K)**	**Non-Pay ($K)**	**Total ($K)**	**FTE**	**Pay ($K)**	**Non-Pay ($K)**	**Total ($K)**	**FTE**
OCFO	Immediate Office	$1,557.9	$2,219.1	$3,777.0	11.4	$1,744.8	$541.4	$2,286.1	11.4
	Office of Budget	$5,876.1	$2,844.1	$8,720.2	43.0	$5,815.8	$1,740.3	$7,556.1	38.0
	Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability	$3,416.4	$538.2	$3,954.6	25.0	$3,290.5	$348.7	$3,639.2	21.5
	Office of Technology Solutions	$5,876.1	$23,182.8	$29,058.8	43.0	$6,045.3	$27,230.3	$33,275.6	39.5
	Office of Resource and Information Management	$1,639.8	$1,544.5	$3,184.3	12.0	$1,377.4	$839.2	$2,216.6	9.0
	Office of the Controller	$22,916.8	$2,202.1	$25,118.9	167.7	$18,426.9	$1,982.7	$20,409.6	120.4
	OCFO eEnterprise	$669.1	$298.4	$967.5	4.0	$708.1	$299.9	$1,007.9	3.5
	Regional Resources	$28,104.9	$1,691.8	$29,796.7	215.7	$24,324.3	$1,237.6	$25,561.9	168.2
	TOTAL	**$70,057.0**	**$34,521.0**	**$104,578.0**	**521.8**	**$61,733.0**	**$34,220.0**	**$95,953.0**	**411.5**
OCSPP	Immediate Office	$5,752.0	$2,065.7	$7,817.7	35.8	$5,715.8	$771.8	$6,487.6	30.5
	Office of Pesticide Programs	$75,291.9	$14,934.0	$90,225.9	490.9	$67,232.7	$3,148.7	$70,381.4	410.9
	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics	$48,889.4	$30,344.2	$79,233.6	311.1	$31,153.2	$29,833.5	$60,986.6	192.7
	Office of Science Coordination and Policy	$2,847.0	$6,477.3	$9,324.3	19.0	$862.1	$13.1	$875.2	4.9
	Regional Resources	$20,763.7	$31,120.8	$51,884.5	154.2	$11,142.2	$8,233.9	$19,376.2	75.7
	TOTAL	**$153,544.0**	**$84,942.0**	**$238,486.0**	**1,011.0**	**$116,106.0**	**$42,001.0**	**$158,107.0**	**714.7**
OECA	Immediate Office	$7,761.9	$2,112.9	$9,874.8	48.8	$6,362.1	$1,381.2	$7,743.2	36.3
	Office of Civil Enforcement	$22,697.3	$4,193.6	$26,890.9	128.9	$18,933.8	$4,402.6	$23,336.4	98.9
	Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training	$57,660.0	$7,327.2	$64,987.2	330.5	$47,898.0	$9,738.7	$57,636.6	240.1
	Office of Compliance	$20,870.9	$15,393.0	$36,263.9	132.0	$18,291.5	$27,540.6	$45,832.1	103.8
	Office of Environmental Justice	$3,050.3	$1,690.7	$4,741.1	21.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	-
	Office of Federal Activities	$3,983.0	$825.2	$4,808.3	23.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	-
	Federal Facilities Enforcement Office	$2,358.8	$627.7	$2,986.5	14.7	$1,659.8	$564.6	$2,224.4	10.0
	Office of Site Remediation Enforcement	$11,400.7	$27,271.4	$38,672.1	68.8	$8,085.3	$12,891.2	$20,976.4	42.9
	Regional Resources	$310,471.0	$42,908.2	$353,379.2	2,118.4	$238,625.6	$14,142.3	$252,767.9	1,509.7
	TOTAL	**$440,254.0**	**$102,350.0**	**$542,604.0**	**2,886.7**	**$339,856.0**	**$70,661.0**	**$410,517.0**	**2,041.7**
OEI	Office of the Chief Information Officer	$2,533.1	$4,218.5	$6,751.6	16.1	$2,793.6	$1,422.5	$4,216.1	12.8
	Office of Business Operations & Services	$6,149.2	$2,119.8	$8,269.0	38.4	$5,179.3	$2,028.4	$7,207.7	31.8
	Office of Digital Services & Technical Architecture	$4,349.1	$2,621.1	$6,970.2	26.9	$3,943.6	$1,730.5	$5,674.1	21.7
	Office of Enterprise Information Programs	$7,307.4	$7,508.7	$14,816.1	48.0	$6,628.5	$5,767.3	$12,395.8	38.4
	Office of Information Management	$10,711.9	$34,068.4	$44,780.3	64.8	$10,246.8	$20,870.4	$31,117.2	56.5
	Office of Customer Advocacy, Policy & Portfolio Management	$6,067.9	$3,167.6	$9,235.6	36.7	$5,059.5	$2,179.9	$7,239.4	29.9
	Office of Information Security & Privacy	$2,557.1	$5,865.1	$8,422.2	15.3	$2,258.8	$17,178.6	$19,437.5	13.9
	Office of Information Technology Operations	$847.4	$3,664.9	$4,512.3	4.6	$1,845.9	$2,501.0	$4,346.9	10.0
	Regional Resources	$22,164.9	$17,074.9	$39,239.8	153.4	$19,120.0	$12,054.3	$31,174.3	126.2
	TOTAL	**$62,688.0**	**$80,309.0**	**$142,997.0**	**404.2**	**$57,076.0**	**$65,733.0**	**$122,809.0**	**341.2**

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		FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution				FY 2019 President's Budget			
NPM	**Major Office**	**Pay ($K)**	**Non-Pay ($K)**	**Total ($K)**	**FTE**	**Pay ($K)**	**Non-Pay ($K)**	**Total ($K)**	**FTE**
OGC	Immediate Office	$2,316.9	$30.0	$2,346.9	12.8	$1,603.6	$46.0	$1,649.6	8.7
	Air and Radiation Law Office	$9,255.5	$7.0	$9,262.5	50.3	$6,267.7	$17.0	$6,284.7	33.8
	Pesticides and Toxic Substances Law Office	$3,755.7	$6.0	$3,761.7	20.4	$3,282.5	$16.0	$3,298.5	17.7
	Solid Waste and Emergency Response Law Office	$2,557.2	$25.0	$2,582.2	13.7	$1,966.3	$25.0	$1,991.3	10.4
	Water Law Office	$3,683.6	$10.0	$3,693.6	20.0	$3,227.3	$10.0	$3,237.3	17.4
	Civil Rights - Title VI	$1,797.2	$187.1	$1,984.3	12.0	$1,488.0	$300.0	$1,788.0	9.0
	Other Legal Support	$15,924.8	$1,559.6	$17,484.4	100.6	$16,472.0	$2,195.0	$18,667.0	96.0
	Regional Resources	$27,538.2	$768.3	$28,306.5	158.0	$23,787.6	$953.0	$24,740.6	118.4
	TOTAL	**$66,829.0**	**$2,593.0**	**$69,422.0**	**387.8**	**$58,095.0**	**$3,562.0**	**$61,657.0**	**311.4**
OIG	Immediate Office	$827.1	$50.0	$877.1	4.4	$647.7	$157.0	$804.7	3.0
	Office of Audit	$12,953.2	$789.4	$13,742.6	92.3	$10,143.5	$588.6	$10,732.1	61.9
	Office of Congressional, Public Affairs and Management	$3,051.0	$174.8	$3,225.8	19.1	$2,389.2	$65.1	$2,454.3	12.8
	Office of Chief of Staff	$6,583.9	$500.3	$7,084.2	43.4	$5,155.8	$1,932.0	$7,087.8	29.1
	Office of Investigations	$10,887.4	$711.9	$11,599.3	66.6	$8,525.8	$1,279.5	$9,805.3	44.7
	Office of Program Evaluation	$12,624.4	$771.6	$13,396.0	92.3	$9,886.0	$611.8	$10,497.8	61.9
	TOTAL	**$46,927.0**	**$2,998.0**	**$49,925.0**	**318.1**	**$36,748.0**	**$4,634.0**	**$41,382.0**	**213.4**
OITA	Immediate Office	$1,107.1	$46.3	$1,153.4	6.0	$377.7	$46.3	$423.9	2.0
	Office of Regional and Bilateral Affairs	$3,457.7	$2,796.3	$6,254.0	23.7	$907.9	$1,086.1	$1,994.1	5.0
	Office of Global Affairs and Policy	$2,880.4	$304.0	$3,184.4	18.6	$907.9	$85.5	$993.4	5.0
	Office of Management and International Services	$1,807.4	$912.0	$2,719.4	13.0	$730.8	$623.5	$1,354.3	4.0
	American Indian Environmental Office	$2,931.3	$730.8	$3,662.1	19.0	$2,574.4	$1,149.6	$3,749.1	14.3
	Regional Resources	$11,311.1	$66,489.6	$77,800.7	78.5	$8,741.2	$44,589.0	$53,305.2	55.9
	TOTAL	**$23,495.0**	**$71,279.0**	**$94,774.0**	**158.8**	**$14,240.0**	**$47,580.0**	**$61,820.0**	**86.2**
OLEM	Immediate Office	$7,770.8	$4,981.4	$12,752.2	45.2	$10,138.9	$3,561.3	$13,700.2	29.2
	Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office	$2,198.2	$805.2	$3,003.4	13.2	$2,204.0	$799.3	$3,003.3	12.5
	Office of Communication, Partnership, and Analysis	$2,467.5	$1,504.4	$3,971.9	15.3	$1,958.7	$998.4	$2,957.1	10.7
	Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation	$24,542.5	$69,023.5	$93,566.0	147.0	$22,520.9	$36,023.3	$58,544.2	132.0
	Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery	$25,697.7	$10,526.0	$36,223.6	166.9	$15,715.5	$6,588.4	$22,304.0	95.5
	Office of Underground Storage Tanks	$4,161.2	$2,692.8	$6,853.9	25.5	$2,899.0	$261.1	$3,160.1	16.3
	Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization	$3,082.1	$12,306.5	$15,388.6	19.5	$2,120.9	$11,129.1	$13,250.0	12.1
	Office of Emergency Management	$11,932.9	$28,693.1	$40,626.0	70.1	$9,867.5	$22,336.2	$32,203.8	55.1
	Regional Resources	$264,479.2	$755,706.2	$1,020,185.4	1,814.8	$224,299.5	$457,860.9	$682,160.4	1,472.1
	TOTAL	**$346,332.0**	**$886,239.0**	**$1,232,571.0**	**2,317.5**	**$291,725.0**	**$539,558.0**	**$831,283.0**	**1,835.5**

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		FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution				FY 2019 President's Budget			
NPM	**Major Office**	**Pay ($K)**	**Non-Pay ($K)**	**Total ($K)**	**FTE**	**Pay ($K)**	**Non-Pay ($K)**	**Total ($K)**	**FTE**
ORD	ORD Headquarters	$48,553.8	$55,515.0	$104,068.8	310.3	$33,276.4	$40,168.0	$73,444.4	203.4
	National Center for Environmental Research	$8,445.6	$42,132.7	$50,578.3	52.7	$638.5	$1,909.0	$2,547.5	3.9
	National Exposure Research Laboratory	$48,809.9	$30,772.5	$79,582.4	310.8	$33,581.2	$11,198.0	$44,779.2	205.4
	National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory	$67,699.0	$48,246.9	$115,945.9	473.7	$52,198.9	$18,870.0	$71,068.9	319.0
	National Homeland Security Research Center	$7,175.1	$10,267.5	$17,442.6	43.7	$4,408.3	$3,720.0	$8,128.3	27.0
	National Risk Management Research Laboratory	$40,602.4	$26,450.7	$67,053.1	278.0	$29,332.0	$10,359.0	$39,691.0	179.6
	Office of the Science Advisor	$3,345.4	$3,508.7	$6,854.2	18.0	$2,078.6	$1,226.0	$3,304.6	12.7
	National Center for Computational Toxicology	$5,306.3	$9,042.5	$14,348.7	35.5	$4,368.0	$2,505.0	$6,873.0	24.7
	National Center for Environmental Assessment	$26,928.5	$12,276.5	$39,205.0	181.2	$16,605.2	$3,020.0	$19,625.2	99.3
	TOTAL	**$256,866.0**	**$238,213.0**	**$495,079.0**	**1,703.9**	**$176,487.0**	**$92,975.0**	**$269,462.0**	**1,075.0**
OW	Immediate Office	$10,854.1	$5,721.6	$16,575.7	66.0	$10,144.2	$3,688.3	$13,832.6	59.1
	Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	$26,112.0	$37,032.4	$63,144.4	166.0	$23,936.3	$18,977.7	$42,914.0	146.8
	Office of Science and Technology	$17,915.9	$15,923.5	$33,839.4	113.3	$17,468.5	$9,505.9	$26,974.4	101.5
	Office of Wastewater Management	$18,810.9	$27,842.8	$46,653.7	123.0	$19,738.0	$24,707.3	$44,445.3	115.6
	Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds	$18,258.3	$22,481.3	$40,739.6	114.1	$12,691.1	$36,484.3	$49,175.4	73.2
	Regional Resources	$190,646.8	$3,239,187.5	$3,429,834.4	1,343.4	$156,840.9	$2,140,456.4	$2,297,297.3	1,039.3
	TOTAL	**$282,598.0**	**$3,348,189.0**	**$3,630,787.0**	**1,925.8**	**$240,819.0**	**$2,233,820.0**	**$2,474,639.0**	**1,535.5**
	Subtotal Agency Resources	**$2,257,045.0**	**$5,839,452.0**	**$8,096,497.0**	**15,042.8**	**$1,812,997.0**	**$3,829,463.0**	**$5,642,460.0**	**11,113.2**
	Less Rescission of Prior Year Funds			($90,348.0)				($220,460.0)	
	Reimbursable FTE				365.3				587.6
	Total Agency Resources	**$2,257,045.0**	**$5,839,452.0**	**$8,006,149.0**	**15,408.1**	**$1,812,997.0**	**$3,829,463.0**	**$5,422,000.0**	**11,700.8**

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Reform Plan

EPA's reform plan represents a series of projects that EPA will complete to implement the goals of Executive Order 13781: *Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch*. The deployment of a Lean Management System will serve as the foundation for EPA's reforms, allowing us to manage all of our programs more effectively. The Administrator's focus on cooperative federalism is core to our reform agenda. We will focus on our relationship with states and tribes, empowering them to deliver environmental protection more efficiently, by tailoring our oversight activities, providing additional flexibility in how they spend funds, and reviewing permits and State Implementation Plans more quickly. We also will focus on providing better service to our external customers (by streamlining permitting processes, reducing mandatory reporting burden, aligning our infrastructure investments, and responding to Freedom of Information Act requests in timely manner), as well as our internal customers (by speeding up procurement). Our plan also examines the Agency's physical footprint and proposes ways to realize cost savings. While we did not project savings (or upfront costs) from these reforms in our FY 2019 President's Budget, we do expect to include these impacts in future submissions, once our plans are finalized.

Deploying a Lean Management System

EPA will deploy a Lean Management System (LMS) that is designed to routinely monitor, evaluate, and assess our general operations and ensure progress in meeting our reform agenda objectives. Successful implementation of the LMS will improve the paradigm for how EPA responds to performance issues that commonly impact our ability to meet strategic goals, objectives, and expectations. EPA will revamp our performance measures to ensure they reflect value to the American People, stakeholders, and customers. The key elements of the LMS include developing cascading performance measures, instituting monthly and quarterly performance reviews, and establishing a culture of continuous improvement. This concept naturally creates transparency and accountability at all levels of the Agency.

Speeding up Environmental Permitting

For many stakeholders, EPA and States take longer than is actually necessary to issue environmental permits, even when EPA is meeting statutory or regulatory deadlines. EPA will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of federal permitting programs through several mechanisms, which include conducting targeted Lean business process improvement events on EPA-issued permit processes and implementing the results of those events. As part of this process, EPA will collect system-wide data on permit status, backlog and throughput. Following the Lean events, EPA will target and track improvements in permitting processes by gathering, analyzing and using agencywide data to track results and collect best practices. In addition, EPA will systematically review and amend any internal policies and procedures related to permitting that could be streamlined, as appropriate, to further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of federal permitting programs.

Reducing Unnecessary Industry Reporting Burdens

The intent of a reform effort on reporting and record keeping burden is to provide greater awareness of the paperwork burden we place on regulated entities, develop a process for managing that burden for continuous improvement, and reducing burden where possible. A positive trend would be reduction in EPA's overall Information Collection Request (ICR) burden. This effort will review and analyze our current process for developing and renewing ICRs as well as conducting Lean events around specific ICRs to determine burden reduction opportunities and how to accomplish them.

Maximizing Infrastructure Investments

EPA lacks a process for identifying opportunities to link its various infrastructure and community assistance program resources to spur similar, non-Agency investments with the goal of enhancing the collective impact those resources have in communities where current infrastructure funding levels are insufficient to address deficiencies adversely impacting human health, environmental protection, and economic development. EPA needs to reimagine EPA infrastructure and community assistance programs (e.g., the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act, Environmental Justice, Community Revitalization, and Brownfields Area-Wide Planning grant programs) to better align EPA investments with each other and with other investments in pursuit of economic revitalization and improved environmental outcomes. In doing so, EPA must determine how best to serve disadvantaged communities, maximize leveraging of private investment to improve the economy, and protect public health and the environment.

Examining EPA Field Presence

The Agency has many different organizational and locational field presence models that are currently in place. For example, some regions have smaller field offices in close proximity to its stakeholders and customers along with the main regional offices, while others work mainly out of a single regional office. Some are organized by environmental media (.e.g, land, air, and water), while others are organized by lines of business. Some functions currently performed in regional offices benefit from close proximity to customers or a particular geographic location, while others could be performed as successfully or more efficiently centrally. Our mission support programs also have satellite sites in several locations across the country. Understanding why offices are where they are, what functions they perform, and how they are organized, will help the Agency make informed decisions about the most effective models to deliver and support its mission and better support our stakeholders and customers.

Tailoring State Oversight

The EPA recognizes the need to improve the EPA/state relationship to make the best use of limited EPA/state resources. This involves being more strategic about when and how state oversight activities are conducted. Together with its stakeholders, the EPA is undertaking an effort to develop a comprehensive system designed to evaluate state and local implementation of federal environmental programs. The intent is to help states maintain strong performance and ensure a level playing field, by using a systematic method to evaluate state environmental programs which will include, allocating resources effectively and targeting assistance where needed while adding value to the States as the customer of the oversight function. The effort involves understanding

current practices, and engaging stakeholders, followed by defining and launching a revised oversight approach.

Improving Management of EPA Laboratories

There are several drivers for managing and operating EPA's laboratory enterprise in a more strategic, corporate, and efficient manner, including recent reports by the Government Accountability Office and the National Academy of Sciences. While EPA has recognized these drivers, our efforts to date have not been transformational. The current EPA laboratory enterprise is operated as distinct Regional, Program, and Research laboratories, which, in FY 2016, included 30 laboratory facilities that occupied 3.4 million total square feet and employed over 4,000 federal and non-federal staff at an annual cost of $658 million. This project starts with the identification and implementation of an enterprise-wide framework to manage laboratory capabilities and capacity to meet the scientific demands associated with achieving the Agency's mission. Institution of this framework will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Agency laboratory operations and break down corporate barriers to provide a more resilient and agile laboratory infrastructure that will position the Agency to be responsive to a wide variety scientific and technical needs, while also responding to the realities of operating at reduced resource levels.

Enhancing Human Resources (HR) Shared Services Centers

EPA delivers HR support to its workforce through a variety of organizations and support models, both centralized, through three HR Shared Service Centers, and decentralized, with HR resources embedded in organizations. In order to provide the most cost-effective service to employees and managers, EPA will examine our HR service model to determine if efficiency can be obtained through realigning organizations, streamlining management layers and examining the facility footprint. The goal would be to improve customer service, provide more consistent HR advice, and foster increased confidence from customers.

Speeding Up the EPA Acquisition Process

Annually, EPA spends nearly $1.5 billion and processes an average of 15,000 procurement actions on contracts to deliver our mission and program objectives. In FY 2016, EPA identified acquisition management as an Agency enterprise risk because the process to award contracts was negatively impacted and slowed by insufficient planning, backlog of work, and absence of experienced staff. For example, there is no consistent agencywide look at the acquisition planning process and no mechanism to measure how long this process takes from the identification of the customer's need to the development and submission of a finished procurement request package. Additionally, multiple contracts have historically been issued for the same services, creating unnecessary work. To most effectively acquire the supplies and services needed to meet our mission objectives, EPA needs to analyze and improve our systems and processes and the organizational alignment of the acquisition function.

Eliminate the State Implementation Plan (SIP) Backlog

The State Implementation Plan project seeks to identify and implement process improvements that will enable EPA to routinely take action on SIPs for meeting National Ambient Air Quality Standards within the Clean Air Act deadline of 18 months, and to eliminate the current backlog of SIP actions. Over 200 SIPs are submitted to EPA for approval each year. There is currently a backlog of over 350 SIPs, despite robust efforts that have reduced the backlog by 49 percent in recent years. Improving the timeliness of EPA's process for taking actions on SIPs will reduce the risk of deadline suits that impact the Agency's ability to prioritize actions consistent with the needs of state partners and air quality improvement goals. This effort will consider the need to make progress on both new and backlogged SIPs, as well as variability in the number and complexity of SIP actions across the country, among other factors.

Speeding Up Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Responses

Under EPA's decentralized approach for processing Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, offices implement EPA FOIA procedures in different ways. This adds a layer of complexity to many of the requests EPA currently receives. For instance, in the past several years the number of FOIA requests that involve more than one office or region has increased significantly. Or a requester makes the identical or similar requests to multiple regions or offices. Such requests require coordination among offices to ensure consistency. At the same time, the complexity and volume of documents required to be searched for, collected and reviewed has multiplied dramatically. The Agency's current decentralized approach for processing FOIA requests puts a significant burden on Agency staff. Furthermore, the decentralized approach contributes to a lack of consistency in record searches, final responses, and metrics, which are reported to the Department of Justice. To address these and other challenges, EPA staff are evaluating the Agency's approach for processing FOIA requests and will implement agencywide changes. The goal of these changes will be to improve compliance with statutory requirements, reduce the overall burden to EPA staff for processing FOIA requests, improve the consistency of responses, and increase public satisfaction with the EPA FOIA process; thereby, reducing the Agency's exposure to appeals and lawsuits under FOIA.

Increasing Flexibility in State and Tribal Assistance

EPA, states, and tribes are not getting the full efficiency and effectiveness benefits inherent in Performance Partnership Grants (PPG) as evidenced by the FY2017 utilization rates of 49.8 percent (states) and 55.4 percent (tribes) of eligible categorical grant funds managed through PPGs. The PPG program allows states and tribes who receive multiple grants from EPA to combine funding from 20 eligible categorical grants into one multi-program grant with a single budget, utilize flexibilities, direct resources to the highest needs, and shift work across programs, all with reduced reporting requirements and administrative burdens. Through outreach and coordination with states, tribes, and internal customers, EPA will identify barriers and improvements to PPG utilization and flexibilities. Possible improvements include rigorous evaluation of and changes to program requirements and implementation, policy-level changes, and training on the duality of PPG flexibility and accountability.

Seeking Organizational Efficiencies

Although not a formal Reform Plan project as part of Executive Order 13781, the Agency is continuing to review its organizational structure to identify efficiencies and to optimize effort in priority areas. In addition, some Reform efforts involve organizational adjustments to better support the priority work. These ongoing efforts will continue in tandem with other process and program restructuring to focus on core business functions, consolidate and streamline functions, and also potentially to fill gaps that are identified through the implementation of the Lean Management System. Both small reorganizations and larger ones will result, along with informal internal realignments. There is a nexus with some Reform projects but these efforts are not expected to impact resources significantly and do not impact the budget structure presented for FY 2019.

Several reorganizations were initiated or proposed in FY 2018:

- Consolidating the FOIA policy and procedural staff with the legal oversight staff is expected to increase the effectiveness and visibility of the Agency's FOIA program.
- Consolidating NEPA work into the Office of Policy, which will support our commitment to streamline the permitting processes by ensuring the ability to quickly elevate and resolve issues which will help expedite reviews and approvals.
- The Agency's transboundary waste program will consolidate into the larger RCRA program, creating programmatic efficiencies.
- Shifting Environmental Justice work to the Office of Policy will raise the profile and allow for better coordination across Agency programs as well as with federal partners to ensure community needs are reflected in our actions and investments.
- Combining the Office of Environmental Information with the Office of Administration and Resources Management is a larger effort which will create efficiencies through housing much of the infrastructure support for the agency in one entity.