



**United States  
Environmental Protection Agency**

**FISCAL YEAR 2024**

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

**Tab 16: Appendix**

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**Environmental Protection Agency  
2024 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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## Coordination With Other Federal Agencies

### Air and Radiation Programs

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

EPA cooperates with other 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). The Agency works closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of the Interior (DOI), and Department of Defense (DOD) on issues such as prescribed burning at silviculture and agricultural operations. EPA, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) also work with state and local agencies to integrate transportation and air quality plans, reduce traffic congestion, and promote livable communities.

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

To improve EPA's understanding of environmental issues in the agricultural sector, the Agency works with USDA and others to improve air quality while supporting sustainable agriculture. The collaborative approach to the agriculture sector includes scientific assessment, outreach and education, and implementation/compliance.

#### *Regional Haze*

EPA works with the National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and DOI 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.

#### *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 National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (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 works 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's Air Quality Index (AQI), which helps people determine appropriate air

quality protective behaviors. In wildfire situations, EPA and USFS work closely with states to deploy monitors and report monitoring information and other conditions on *AirNow*. The *AirNow* Program also collaborates with NPS and USFS in collecting air quality monitoring observations, in addition to over 130 state, local, and tribal air agency observations, and with NASA in a project to incorporate satellite data with air quality observations.

EPA, USDA, and 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 others on strategic goals.

### *Mobile Sources*

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

To address criteria pollutant emissions 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 U.S., 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 Department of Energy (DOE) and DOT to fund applied research projects including transportation modeling projects. EPA also works closely with DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses to support clean fuel programs, and coordinates with DOE regarding fuel supply during emergency situations. EPA works with DOE in evaluating petitions for small refinery hardship exemptions under the Renewable Fuel Standards (RFS) Program.

For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency participates in a collaborative effort with DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to educate the public and communities about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, climate change, and human health. These partnerships can involve policy assessments and toxic emission reduction strategies in different regions of the country. EPA works with DOE, DOT, and other agencies, as needed, on the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act

of 2007, such as the Renewable Fuel Standard. EPA also has worked with other agencies on biofuel topics through the Biomass Research and Development Institute.

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

### *Air Toxics*

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

### *Addressing Transboundary Air Pollution*

In developing regional and international air quality projects, and in working on regional agreements, EPA works with the Department of State (DOS), NOAA, NASA, DOE, USDA, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and 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), CEC, Canada, Mexico, China, and Japan. EPA also 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 DOS and other federal agencies in international negotiations among Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, with the goal of protecting the ozone layer and through managing ozone depleting substances (ODS) it controls. EPA also supports several multilateral environmental agreements to simultaneously protect the ozone layer and climate system working closely with the DOS and other federal agencies, including but not limited to the Office of Science Technology and Policy (OSTP), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), Department of Commerce (DOC), OMB, USDA NOAA, and NASA.

EPA works with other agencies, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and 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.

### *Indoor Air and Radon*

EPA works closely with U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), DOE, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to reduce risks from poor air quality in homes and schools. EPA also partners with the U.S. Department of Education (ED) to provide guidance and technical assistance to improve school environments through indoor air quality (IAQ) improvements. EPA, CDC, and HUD have leadership roles in the public-private strategic partnership to advance radon risk reduction (National Radon Action Plan). EPA co-leads the Federal Asthma Disparities Work Group under the President's Task Force and leads the Federal Interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality—these two coordinating bodies serve to increase communication, coordination, and collaboration across the federal family to address IAQ risk reduction.

### *Radiation and Radiation Preparedness and Response*

EPA works primarily with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), DOE, and DHS on multiple radiation-related issues. EPA has ongoing planning and guidance discussions with DHS on emergency response activities, including exercises responding to nuclear related incidents. As the regulator of DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), EPA is charged with coordinating 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. EPA is a charter member of the Interagency Nuclear Safety Review Board which was established to review the nuclear safety analysis for launching space nuclear systems. EPA works with DOD, DOE, NASA, NRC, DOS, and DOT to coordinate the safety review and launch emergency response plans for commercial and non-commercial launches of space nuclear systems.

For emergency preparedness, EPA coordinates 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 participates in planning and implementing exercises including radiological anti-terrorism activities with the HHS, NRC, DOE, DOD, 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 its activities, member agencies are kept informed of cross-cutting issues related to radiation protection, radioactive waste management, and emergency preparedness and response. ISCORS also helps coordinate U.S. responses to radiation-related issues internationally.

During radiological emergencies, EPA works with expert members of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). EPA also works with OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) on two committees: the Radioactive Waste Management Committee (RWMC) and the Committee on

Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH). Through participation on the CRPPH, EPA is successful in bringing U.S. perspectives to international radiation protection policy.

### *Climate Change*

To carry out a diverse range of regulatory and partnership programs to help tackle the climate crisis, EPA works with a number of other federal agencies, including the Department of HUD, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), DOE, USDA, DOS, USAID, DOI, and DOT.

Climate protection partnership programs, government-wide, stimulate the development and use of renewable energy technologies, energy efficient products, and other strategies that will help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The effort is led by EPA and DOE with significant involvement from the USDA, HUD, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

The Global Methane Initiative (GMI) is a U.S.-led, international public-private partnership that brings together over 40 partner governments and over 1,000 public and private sector organizations to advance methane recovery and use methane as a clean energy source. EPA works with DOS on the GMI, building on the success of EPA's domestic methane programs and focusing on advancing methane reductions from agriculture, coal mines, landfills, oil and gas systems, and municipal wastewater.

EPA also will support DOS as the technical lead in developing projections and compiling information on GHG mitigation policies and measures as part of the upcoming U.S. Biennial Report and National Communication as required by the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change. EPA will support the State Department and National Science Foundation with applying applicable goals and GHG mitigation policies in the review of environmental evaluations for non-Governmental activities in Antarctica consistent with Antarctica Treaty Commission commitments.

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

EPA continues to coordinate with other agencies, such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH), HHS, CDC, NOAA, DOE, USDA, and USFS to develop effective and sustainable approaches to manage air pollution and climate change risks.

### *ENERGY STAR*

In 2009, EPA and DOE signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that redefined roles and responsibilities to address implementation challenges and capitalize on the strengths of each agency. Feedback from stakeholders has been positive on improvements in the Program since the 2009 Memorandum of Understanding.

Prior to 2009, both EPA and DOE were implementing the Program for different products, resulting in inconsistent approaches, duplicative efforts, and market confusion. The 2009 Memorandum of Understanding was designed to solve such problems raised by industry stakeholders. EPA is the ENERGY STAR brand manager and is accountable for maintaining the integrity of the label. For ENERGY STAR products, EPA is responsible for setting product performance levels, educating

consumers and businesses, and supporting the efforts of manufacturers, retailers, and utilities. EPA also oversees third-party certification and verification testing. Across the more than 75 product categories, EPA has demonstrated accessibility and transparency in the implementation of the ENERGY STAR products program. EPA also is responsible for the ENERGY STAR Residential New Construction, Commercial, and Industrial programs, including ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager.

For ENERGY STAR products, DOE develops test procedures for ENERGY STAR products and contributes to verification testing of appliances and equipment. DOE also sets minimum, mandatory energy efficiency standards for some products through a regulatory process. EPA and DOE work closely to share data and analyses, synchronize timing, and coordinate requests to industry in the development of both the voluntary ENERGY STAR specifications and the DOE minimum efficiency standards. DOE also is responsible for implementing Home Performance with ENERGY STAR.

## **Water Programs**

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

EPA coordinates with other federal agencies, primarily DHS, CDC, FDA, and DOD, on biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants of high concern, and how to detect and respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems. EPA maintains a close linkage with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and DHS, particularly with respect to ensuring the timely dissemination of threat information through existing communication networks. Additionally, throughout the pandemic, EPA worked with DHS and other federal agencies to coordinate aspects of information sharing, disseminate personal protective equipment, address shortages of treatment chemicals, provide for equipment and qualified water system operators, and recognize water system operators and associated contract personnel as critical workers.

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

As the Agency in charge of water sector security, EPA works with DHS Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and other government agencies on the Industrial Control System (ICS) working group to develop an ICS interagency Strategy and Implementation Plan. EPA also collaborates with CISA on various working groups and cybersecurity issues such as roles and responsibilities, ICS supply chain, cyber workforce, cybersecurity standards, and cyber response.

### *Drinking Water Programs*

EPA and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) established an Interagency Agreement to coordinate

activities and information exchange in the areas of unregulated contaminants occurrence, the environmental relationships affecting contaminant occurrence, protection area delineation methodology, and analytical methods. This effort improves the quality of information to support risk management decision-making at all levels of government, generates valuable new data, and eliminates potential redundancies. EPA also collaborates with HUD to develop strategies to decrease drinking water lead exposure in homes. The partnership promotes the exchange of information, leverages funding, and reviews processes to facilitate better-informed and coordinated decisions and investments.

In addition, EPA collaborates with DHHS to better understand, characterize, and manage public health risks from Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs), with activities spanning from assessing CDC's waterborne disease surveillance data related to *legionella* and other biofilm-related pathogens to partnering with FDA on antibiotic resistance-related issues. EPA collaborates with multiple federal agencies to address Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) issues including DOD, DOE, USDA, FDA, DHHS, the NIH, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Small Business Administration (SBA), NASA, FAA, and the Executive Office of the President (EOP).

#### *Infrastructure Support for Tribal Water Systems*

EPA coordinates the multi-agency tribal Infrastructure Task Force (ITF), created to develop and coordinate federal activities in delivering water infrastructure, wastewater infrastructure and solid waste management services to tribal communities. The ITF is the formal mechanism for interagency coordination among EPA, DHHS's Indian Health Service (IHS), HUD, USDA, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

#### *Drinking Water and Wastewater Work in Indian Country*

EPA works under a five-federal agency MOU to better coordinate the federal government's efforts in providing access to safe drinking water and basic wastewater facilities for tribal communities. EPA, DOI, DHHS, USDA, and HUD work as the Federal Tribal Infrastructure Task Force (TITF) to use their combined authorities to maintain a framework to enhance interagency efficiency and coordination, and to cultivate greater cooperation in carrying out their tribal infrastructure responsibilities. Since 2007, the TITF has: maintained procedures necessary for a common understanding of the programs pertaining to funding infrastructure construction, solid waste management efforts, and technical assistance to tribes; worked together to improve the capacity of tribal communities to operate and maintain sustainable infrastructure; enhanced the efficient leveraging of funds; worked directly with tribes to promote an understanding of federal programs; identified ways to improve construction, operation, and maintenance of sustainable infrastructure; and worked to allow and facilitate the exchange of data and information amongst partners.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/tribal/federal-infrastructure-task-force-improve-access-safe-drinking-water-and-basic-sanitation>.

### *Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) / Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)*

Coordination work with other federal agencies also will support EPA's BIL/IIJA implementation priorities.

### *Sustainable Rural Drinking and Wastewater Systems*

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

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

EPA and the Departments of Education, Interior, Agriculture, and Veterans Affairs (VA) are building on existing collaborations, exploring new opportunities and actions, and identifying potential additional federal programs and partners to support the Nation's water sector professionals.

### *Coordination with Department of Defense on Analytical Methods for Detecting PFAS*

EPA's Clean Water Act (CWA) analytical methods program is collaborating with DOD on their efforts to develop an analytical method for detecting certain PFAS compounds in wastewater.

### *Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS)*

EPA participates in quarterly and ad hoc meetings with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), DOE, DOI, DOT, and DOJ to share information on carbon capture and storage developments. In addition, EPA serves as a liaison to DOE's National Risk Assessment Partnership to advance its work in developing tools to improve collective understanding of risk at CO<sub>2</sub> storage projects and inform science and risk-based decision-making at geologic sequestration projects; and to explore opportunities to integrate the partnership work into EPA's Class VI permitting process. EPA also will collaborate with DOE and CEQ on several reports and other initiatives related to carbon sequestration requested by Congress, including developing a report on UIC Class VI permitting. Through the CAA §309 review program, EPA is collaborating with DOE and other agencies as needed to assist with identifying potential impacts and ways to avoid and minimize those impacts from CO<sub>2</sub> storage projects.

### *Research to Support Water Programs*

While EPA is the federal agency mandated to ensure safe drinking water, other federal and non-federal entities conduct research that complements EPA's research on priority contaminants in drinking water. Cooperative research efforts have been ongoing with the American Water Works Association, Water Research Foundation, and other stakeholders to coordinate drinking water research where the private sector is conducting research in areas such as analytical methods, treatment technologies, and the development and maintenance of water resources. EPA also has

worked with the USGS to evaluate performance of newly developed methods for measuring microbes in potential drinking water sources.

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

EPA also conducts studies with the USGS to monitor the occurrence of contaminants of emerging concern (CECs). Research efforts to monitor the effects of chemical mixtures continue, increasing our understanding of wastewater effluent impacts to human and aquatic health and prioritizing future research on developing solutions for the removal of CECs in wastewater treatment operations.

#### *Source Water Collaborative*

EPA participates in the Source Water Collaborative along with USDA (NRCS, Farm Service Agency (FSA), USFS), USGS, and 25 other national organizations. The goal of the collaborative is to protect sources of drinking water by combining the strengths and tools of its member organizations. EPA provides funding to support these efforts.

#### *Source Water Protection and Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)*

To combat HABs and hypoxia, the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2014 (HABHRCA 2014, P.L. 113-124, reauthorized through the National Integrated Drought Information System [HABHRCA 2017, Public Law 115-423]) emphasizes the mandate to advance the scientific understanding and ability to detect, predict, control, mitigate, and respond to HABs and hypoxia. This legislation established the Interagency Working Group (IWG) on HABHRCA (IWG-HABHRCA). It tasked the group with coordinating and convening federal agencies to discuss HAB and hypoxia events in the U.S., and to develop action plans, reports, and assessments of these situations. The IWG-HABHRCA is co-chaired by representatives from EPA, NOAA, and the OSTP, and it is composed of the following member agencies and departments: CDC, FDA, NIEHS, USACE, USGS, BOEM, NPS, FWS, NASA, USDA, DOS, and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

#### *2018 Farm Bill Source Water Protection Provisions*

EPA collaborates with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), state and utility partners to develop implementation strategies and guidance to comply with the 2018 Farm Bill provisions. These provisions dedicate at least 10 percent of total funds available for conservation programs (with the exception of the Conservation Reserve Program) to be used for source water protection. In addition, the Agency partners with NRCS to foster collaboration at the state and local levels to identify priority source water protection areas in each state to address agriculture-related impacts to drinking water sources. EPA also is collaborating with USFS in developing strategies to implement the 2018 Farm Bill (Title VIII, Subtitle D, Section 8404) Source Water Protection provisions requiring a “Water Source Protection Program” on National

Forest Service (NFS) lands. EPA is supporting USFS by fostering partnerships with state, utilities, and other water stakeholders.

### *National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI)*

The Agency works with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which implements Farm Bill conservation programs that can help control nonpoint source pollution. The National Water Quality Initiative partnership with USDA focuses federal resources on agricultural sources of pollution in select watersheds in every state. From 2012 to 2021, NRCS has invested more than \$250 million and worked with over 5 million farmers and ranchers to implement conservation practices on 1.1 million acres. Between FY 2017-2020, over \$20 million in Clean Water Act section 319 funding was invested in these same NWQI watersheds, which was matched by over \$22 million in nonfederal funding. These conservation efforts have reduced sediment loss from cropland by >1.1 million tons, reduced phosphorous loss by >3.1 million pounds and reduced nitrogen loss by >13.5 million pounds.

### *Gulf Hypoxia Task Force*

EPA, as the federal chair of the Gulf Hypoxia Task Force, works with member federal agencies (USDA, NOAA, USGS) and twelve member states to continue implementation of the 2008 Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan. A key goal of the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan is to improve water quality in the Mississippi River Basin and reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico by implementing existing and innovative approaches to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus pollution in the Basin and the Gulf. The Hypoxia Task Force is developing basin-wide metrics, while Task Force member states are using Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act resources to implement nutrient reduction strategies, partner with land grant universities, report on measures to track progress, and identify a need for adaptive management. State support for effective nutrient reduction in the Gulf is coordinated with other Hypoxia Task Force federal member agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Geological Survey, in high-priority watersheds.

### *Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program*

The Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program, established by section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments, addresses nonpoint source pollution problems in coastal waters. Section 6217 requires states and territories with approved Coastal Zone Management Programs to develop Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Programs. In its program, a state or territory describes how it will implement nonpoint source pollution controls, known as management measures. This program is administered jointly with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

### *Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration*

The EPA Deepwater Horizon (DWH) Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDA) Program works closely with federal (NOAA, DOI, USDA) and state (5 Gulf states) NRDA co-Trustees to evaluate, select, and implement projects to restore Gulf of Mexico natural resources injured by the DWH oil spill. This restoration effort provides the opportunity for EPA

and co-Trustees to collaborate on a wide variety of issues across the Gulf that are important to the federal co-Trustees including water quality, nutrient reduction, fisheries, wetlands, marine debris, coastal resilience, monitoring, and adaptive management.

### *Ocean Dumping Program*

The MPRSA regulates the disposition of any material in the ocean unless expressly excluded under MPRSA. Under the MPRSA, EPA is responsible for establishing criteria for reviewing and evaluating permit applications, as well as issuing ocean dumping permits for materials other than dredged material. In the case of dredged material, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for issuing ocean dumping permits, using EPA's environmental criteria. Permits for ocean dumping of dredged material are subject to EPA review and written concurrence. EPA and USACE together develop site management and monitoring plans for each designated ocean dredged material disposal site. In the United States, the MPRSA implements the requirements of the London Convention, where EPA collaborates with the State Department and USACE.

### *Vessels*

EPA works closely under the Clean Water Act to jointly regulate vessels of the armed forces with the Department of Defense through the Department of the Navy. EPA works closely with the U.S. Coast Guard to regulate incidental discharges from commercial vessels – EPA establishes discharge standards that become effective once the Coast Guard issues implementing regulations under the Vessel Incidental Discharge Act.

### *Urban Waters Federal Partnership*

EPA leads the Urban Waters Federal Partnership with over 15 federal partner agencies, including DOI and USDA, to support 21 Urban Waters locations. The Urban Waters Federal Partnership reconnects urban communities, particularly those that are overburdened or economically distressed, with their waterways by improving coordination among federal agencies and collaborating with community-led revitalization efforts to improve our nation's waters and promote their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

### *Wetlands*

EPA works closely with USACE to oversee and implement the Clean Water Act section 404 permitting program. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. The Army Corps of Engineers administers day-to-day program, including individual and general permit decisions. EPA develops and interprets policy, guidance, and environmental criteria used in evaluating permit applications; determines scope of geographic jurisdiction and applicability of exemptions; and reviews and comments on individual permit applications. EPA also coordinates with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on certain permitting actions.

### *Interagency Coastal Wetlands Workgroup*

EPA works on the Coastal Wetlands Initiative in partnership with a number of federal agencies involved in coastal wetlands conservation, including FWS, NMFS, DOT, USGS, USDA, and USACE. The ultimate goal of the Interagency Coastal Wetlands Workgroup is to reduce and reverse the trend of coastal wetland loss. The workgroup has developed a series of recommendations to address coastal wetland loss grouped under five themes: increasing the acreage of wetlands restored in coastal watersheds; reducing loss of coastal wetlands to development; reducing loss of coastal wetlands associated with silviculture in the Southeast; supporting the collection, enhancement, and dissemination of landscape-scale wetland monitoring data; and conducting targeted outreach and stakeholder engagement.

### *Coral Reef Task Force*

EPA partners with other federal agencies in support of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (USCRTF). The USCRTF was established in 1998 by Presidential Executive Order to lead U.S. efforts to preserve and protect coral reef ecosystems. The USCRTF includes federal agencies, states, territories, commonwealths, and Freely Associated States. The USCRTF helps build partnerships, strategies, and support for on-the-ground action to conserve coral reefs.

### *National Water Quality Monitoring Council (NWQMC)*

EPA partners with other federal agencies, states and other organizations to promote water quality monitoring. The NWQMC includes representatives from NOAA, Forest Service, NRCS, FWS, NPS and participation from USGS. A key deliverable of the NWQMC is the National Monitoring Conference. The NWQMC established a Justice, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (JEDI) workgroup to advance inclusion of JEDI issues in programming and expand representation of Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning, intersex, asexual, and more (LGBTQ+) in the conference and the broader monitoring workforce.

### *National Aquatic Resource Surveys*

EPA partners with other federal agencies, states, territories, and tribes in implementation of NARS, a national monitoring network producing statistically representative assessments on the condition of the nation's rivers and streams, lakes, wetlands, coastal estuaries, and Great Lakes nearshore waters. Federal agencies that have participated in NARS include NRCS, NPS, FS, BLM, and USGS.

### *Advice about Eating Fish and Shellfish*

FDA and EPA collaborate to issue advice regarding eating fish and shellfish that are lower in mercury. This advice is for those who might become pregnant, are pregnant, or are breastfeeding as well as parents and caregivers who are feeding children. It can help people make informed choices about the types of fish that are nutritious and safe to eat.

## **Land and Emergency Management Programs**

### *Brownfields*

EPA's Brownfields and Land Revitalization Programs partner with the NPS's River, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program to support *Groundwork USA* and individual Groundwork Trust organizations in their efforts to engage youth in brownfields redevelopment and community revitalization.

### *Superfund Remedial Program*

The Superfund Remedial Program maintains ongoing coordination and collaboration with ATSDR, NIEHS, HUD, and USACE as well as with the Federal Mining Dialogue and the Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable, two multi-agency consortia. Interaction with these entities enhances program implementation through activities that are mutually beneficial, such as information sharing and resource leveraging. For example, ATSDR has a statutory mandate to complete health assessments on sites listed on EPA's National Priorities List while EPA conducts site characterization and remediation. Moreover, EPA site managers work with their ATSDR counterparts to coordinate public human health messaging. For NIEHS, EPA collaborates and coordinates academic research related to contaminant toxicities, site characterization and remediation and risk communication. EPA collaborates with HUD on residential risk evaluation and mitigation, while the Agency's work with USACE spans 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. EPA's participation in the Federal Mining Dialogue has established the Agency's role in a multi-agency (*e.g.*, DOE, DOI, etc.) partnership to address abandoned hard rock mining sites on federal and mixed ownership lands. Membership in the Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable facilitates EPA's collaboration with multiple federal entities, such as DOD, NASA, DOT, to advance the use of innovative technologies to clean up hazardous waste contamination. EPA also co-chairs with DOE and DOD a subgroup of the PFAS Interagency Policy Committee (IPC) on PFAS cleanup and disposal. The purpose is to foster inter-agency collaboration and communication to accelerate PFAS cleanups. USDA, EPA, SBA, OMB/OIRA, DHS, DOT/FAA, OSTP and CEQ also participate in this IPC subgroup and CEQ leads the IPC group.

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

EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Program coordinates with other Federal Agencies (OFAs); state, tribal, and local governments; and communities to implement its statutory responsibilities to ensure protective and efficient cleanup and reuse of federally contaminated land on the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket and the NPL. Successful coordination requires strong partnerships and enhanced engagement by having regularly scheduled and ad hoc meetings that target and resolve critical programmatic issues, emphasize selection and implementation of protective cleanups, and recognize site reuse opportunities and successes. EPA has committed to early engagement with our partners that focus on issues with a problem-solving and action-oriented approach.

The Program also coordinates with national organizations that help to improve engagement such as the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO), the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC), and the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS). ASTSWMO has a Federal Facilities Research Center Subcommittee that promotes and enhances state and territory involvement in the cleanup and reuse of contaminated federal facilities and fosters information exchange by and between states, territories, and OFAs. This includes identifying and researching emerging issues related to state and federal cleanup programs at federal facility sites, producing and disseminating resource documents and tools, and working with EPA and OFAs on a variety of federal facility issues and forums. Current topics of interest include addressing contaminants of emerging concern like PFAS; ensuring Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) are identified and implemented; coordination with civilian federal agencies; Performance-Based Contracting; and participating in the implementation and oversight of the Munitions Response Program. ITRC is a state-led coalition working to reduce barriers to the use of innovative air, water, waste, and remediation environmental technologies and processes. ITRC produces documents and training that broaden and deepen technical knowledge and expedite quality regulatory decision making while protecting human health and the environment. EPA, along with OFAs and industry representatives, works through ITRC in defining continuing research needs through its teams including on topics of relevance and benefit to federal facility sites, like PFAS, chemicals of emerging concern, and performance-based optimization of pump and treat systems.

Through the establishment of a national cleanup dialogue with the DOE and the states in coordination with ECOS, EPA supports special emphasis engagement for nuclear weapons sites, the largest and costliest portfolio of remaining federal facilities cleanup work. The Dialogue enhances ongoing working relationships in the cleanup of DOE Environmental Management sites and focuses on topics of mutual relevance and highest priority to ensure timely advancement of protective cleanups. The Dialogue exemplifies how collaboration can advance DOE sites and foster an understanding of challenges and successes nationally.

EPA also participates with OFAs and states on the Munitions Response Dialogue (MRD), partners with DOD research and development programs on munitions management and environmental restoration. Current MRD activities include EPA, DOD, Federal Land Management Agencies, and states updating and harmonizing previous munitions risk/hazard assessment methodologies. The MRD's goal is to achieve consensus on an updated munitions risk/hazard assessment methodology. EPA also co-chairs the Intergovernmental Data Quality Task Force (IDQTF) with DoD and DOE. The IDQTF works to ensure that environmental data are of known and documented quality and suitable for the intended use.

EPA actively participates in the Defense Environmental Restoration Program and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) forums hosted by the DOD. DOD's gathering of State and Federal regulators offers a unique opportunity to partner, share information, and facilitate more efficient and effective management of DoD's cleanup program. Recent forums focused on emerging issues, best practices, and lessons learned, as well as new policies and technology investments to maximize efficiencies and minimize the time it takes to complete cleanup at active, Base

Realignment and Closure installations, and FUDS. Similar forums hosted by DOD service components provide EPA and states further opportunities for engagement, often focused on topics tailored to the unique aspects of the response programs of the Army, Navy or Air Force.

EPA coordinates with OFAs on the Federal Mining Dialogue (FMD). The FMD is a cooperative initiative among federal environmental and land management agencies that provide 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 mine and mineral processing sites across the country. EPA also engages with OFAs in the complementary Abandoned Uranium Mine Work Group, which focuses on investigation and cleanup of legacy uranium ore mining and mill tailing sites in the western U.S. Multiple program and enforcement offices participate for EPA in both venues to ensure coordinated engagement across the Agency.

#### *Accelerate Work to Clean-up Contaminated Lands Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)*

EPA with the other federal agencies (DOI, DOD and others as needed) will use a whole-of-government approach to clean up and address lands that were contaminated when transferred under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Agencies will strengthen collaboration between the Federal government, the State of Alaska, Alaska Native Corporations, Tribes, and Alaska Native Organizations to improve data and transparency through the creation of a joint inventory and public facing dashboard; prioritize assessment and cleanup of contaminated sites; and initiate cleanup of sites that have not yet been addressed.

#### *RCRA Waste Minimization and Recycling: Supporting Sustainable Materials Management and a Circular Economy for All*

Natural resource extraction and processing make up approximately 50 percent of total GHG emissions. Under RCRA, EPA provides data, information, guidelines, tools, and technical assistance on resource conservation, recycling, and resource recovery. As part of this work, EPA focuses on increasing the conservation and recovery of municipal solid waste (e.g., plastics, aluminum, paper, food waste) and industrial waste (e.g., construction and demolition materials) to advance a circular economy. EPA is working closely with other federal agencies to implement EPA's 2021 National Recycling Strategy, the 2020 Save our Seas Act 2.0, and the 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), as well as to develop additional strategies on plastics, food waste and organics, critical minerals and electronics, textiles, and the built environment.

EPA works collaboratively with USDA, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to reduce food waste in support of the national goal of reducing food loss and waste by 50 percent by 2030. EPA also is providing national estimates of food waste generation and management; convening, educating, and supporting communities seeking to reduce food waste.

The Save our Seas Act 2.0, passed by Congress in December 2020, demonstrates bipartisan congressional support and provides EPA with authority to further act on domestic recycling and

address plastic waste through new grant programs, studies, and extensive federal coordination. EPA is coordinating with DOE, several offices within the DOC (NIST, NOAA, USTR and ITA), and USAID to implement Save our Seas. EPA also works with these same federal agencies and the Department of State to implement Save Our Seas 2.0, with particular emphasis on addressing the global plastic pollution challenge.

The IIJA was enacted on November 15, 2021. The IIJA provides funding for the solid waste infrastructure for recycling grants under section 302(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act as well as education and outreach grants focused on improving material recycling, recovery, management. The IIJA also establishes new programs focused on battery recycling and directs EPA to develop a model recycling program toolkit, increase coordination on federal procurement guidelines, and provide assistance to the educational community to incorporate recycling best practices into school curriculum. EPA coordinates closely with DOE on the development of battery recycling best practices and the voluntary labeling program, as DOE also received significant new IIJA funding to advance battery recycling.

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

The RCRA Corrective Action Program coordinates closely with OFAs, primarily DOD and DOE, which have many corrective action sites. A top agency priority is to help federal facilities meet the Program's goals of investigating and cleaning up hazardous releases. EPA also coordinates with other agencies on cleanup and disposal issues posed by 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 discharges pose to human health and the environment. EPA's leadership in federal preparedness begins with co-chairing the National Response Team (NRT) and the 13 Regional Response Teams (RRTs) with the USCG. These teams, which have member participation from 15 total federal agencies (EPA, USCG, DOS, DOD, DHS/FEMA, DOE, USDA, DHHS (including CDC, NIOSH, and ATSDR), DOI, DOC, DOT, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), DOJ, and the U.S. Department of Labor [DOL] [including OSHA]), provide guidance and deliver federal assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to plan for and respond to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, 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 DHS, provides for the delivery of federal assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of terrorist events, acts of malfeasance, as well as natural and other significant disasters. EPA maintains the lead responsibility for the NRF's Emergency Support Function #10 (covering inland hazardous materials and petroleum releases) and participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRF planning and implementation at the operational level.

EPA supports the Weapons of Mass Destruction Strategic Group (WMDSG) crisis-action team intended to coordinate the United States Government's efforts to successfully resolve a WMD threat and support interagency senior leader decision making. The WMDSG is comprised of over 50 SMEs representing over 15 different departments and agencies. The WMDSG is on call 24/7/365 to respond to the FBI's Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) within two hours. The WMDSG – led by the FBI – provides enhanced coordination by focusing on information sharing and operation synchronization. The WMDSG helps maintain situational awareness by working directly with FBI Counterterrorism Division (CTD) regarding investigative activities, and the National Assets Command Post (NACP) regarding crisis operations.

The National Biodefense Strategy (NBS) provides a single coordinated effort to orchestrate the full range of activity that is carried out across the United States Government to protect the American people from biological threats. The National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM)-14 strategy explains how the United States Government will manage its activities more effectively to assess, prevent, detect, prepare for, respond to, and recover from biological threats by coordinating its biodefense efforts with those of international partners, industry, academia, non-governmental entities, and the private sector. The Biodefense Steering Committee, chaired by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and comprising the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating the execution of the strategy and its implementation plan, and ensuring federal coordination with domestic and international government and non-governmental partners. EPA regularly works with the Biodefense Steering Committee to address questions from the White House Security Council.

EPA supports the DHS Science and Technology Directorate through Interagency Agreements to conduct bench-scale research and full-scale field studies to improve the nation's ability to respond to and recover from terrorist incidents. These multi-year, interagency efforts include critical efforts to improve consequence management of wide-area biological events, chemical warfare agent attacks, and radiological incidents.

The EPA continues to provide critical assets and expertise as members of DHS's nuclear incident response team (NIRT). The EPA maintains mission capable systems and personnel trained to respond to a nuclear incident. The EPA coordinates and collaborates with the DOE as part of NIRT. EPA and DOE participate in joint exercises and data exchanges to ensure our national programs provide equivalent capabilities during response activities.

The EPA continuously monitors DoD investments and technological developments as they mature from basic research through advanced manufacturing for potential transition to civilian applications and reducing or eliminating duplication of efforts. Through the DoD sponsored multi-agency aligned irregular warfare support directorate program, the EPA submits and reviews partner agency requirements to identify synergistic efforts throughout all of government. EPA is providing DoD organizations laboratory sampling capacity for chemical warfare demilitarization operations at army depots. The EPA can mobilize units to these army depots and perform Chemical Agent Standard Analytical Reference Material (CASARM) Quality Assurance Plan compliant

analytical services, which illustrates the strong partnership and alignment with the organizations.

### *Chemical Accident Prevention and Response*

Under CAA Section 112(r), EPA administers the Risk Management Program (RMP) regulations designed to prevent and respond to chemical accidents at fixed facilities that use or store more than a threshold quantity (TQ) of listed highly toxic or flammable substances in a process. In administering these regulations, EPA collaborates closely with other federal agencies, including DOL, DOT, DHS, and others. An important nexus for this collaboration is the National Working Group on Chemical Safety and Security, which includes participation by EPA, DOL/OSHA, DHS, DOT, and BATF. The Working Group was initially formed as a result of Executive Order 13650 – Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security – which tasked federal agencies with various actions to further improve chemical facility safety and security in coordination with facility owners and operators. Through the Working Group, EPA works with federal agency partners to share information, develop fact sheets and guidance, and coordinate regulatory and policy actions relating to chemical safety and security. EPA also conducts additional regular coordination with DOL and OSHA, which administer the OSHA Process Safety Management standard, a regulation that shares common provisions with EPA’s RMP regulations.

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, EPA administers regulations that establish the list of extremely hazardous substances for community emergency response planning, as well as regulations that establish chemical inventory and release reporting requirements. In administering these regulations, EPA works closely with DOT, DHS, FEMA, and other agencies that are involved in planning for chemical emergencies. For example, EPA collaborates with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to develop the Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) software suite and Tier II Submit software, which provide free computer software tools to help fire departments, local emergency agencies and other stakeholders manage chemical inventory information and develop and implement emergency response plans.

### *Oil and Chemical Spills*

EPA is responsible for maintaining the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which sets out the federal government’s blueprint for responding to oil and hazardous substance spills. More specifically, the NCP details federal responsibilities and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants in inland and coastal zones of the U.S. EPA is authorized to amend the NCP in consultation with other federal agencies. Under the NCP, EPA serves as the pre-designated On-Scene Coordinator for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in the inland zone. As part of its responsibilities, EPA also maintains a list—called the ProductSchedule—of dispersants and other chemical and bioremediation products that may be authorized for use during a spill.

EPA helps agencies such as FWS and the USCG and works in coordination to address oil discharges nationwide. EPA also assists agencies with judicial referrals when enforcement of violations becomes necessary. In addition, EPA and the USCG work in coordination to address oil

spills nationwide. Under the authorities provided by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) or Clean Water Act (CWA), EPA develops oil discharge response, prevention, and preparedness regulations. EPA also provides compliance monitoring activities to enforce these regulations and coordinates with USCG, DOT, and BSEE in their implementation.

EPA serves as member of the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oil Pollution Research (ICCOPR) established under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. ICCOPR coordinates a comprehensive program of oil pollution research, technology development, and demonstration among federal agencies in cooperation and coordination with external entities, such as industry, universities, research institutions, state governments, and other nations, as appropriate. Comprised of 16 federal agencies, ICCOPR is chaired by USCG, with EPA having served in a rotating Vice Chair capacity. ICCOPR develops priorities for oil spill research across the federal government on a 6-year cycle and prepares biennial reports to Congress on research activities and key interagency committee activities.

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

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

### *Homeland Security*

EPA's Homeland Security, Preparedness and Response Program continues to develop and maintain agency assets and capabilities to respond to and support nationally significant incidents with emphasis on those involving chemical warfare agents. The Program implements a broad range of activities for a variety of internal and multi-agency efforts consistent with the NRF and the Homeland Security Presidential Directives that EPA leads or supports. This includes being the lead analytical agency for environmental sampling during a CWA incident. EPA also coordinates its preparedness activities with DHS, FEMA, FBI, and other federal, state, and local agencies.

### *Research to Support Homeland Security*

EPA collaborates with numerous agencies on Homeland Security research to leverage funding across multiple programs and produce synergistic results. EPA's Homeland Security Research Program and OLEM work with DHS provide science-based information and options to support decisions made in its role as a lead agency responsible for cleanup during a Stafford Act declaration under ESF-10 and as the lead agency for water infrastructure. EPA also works with the DOD and its sub-organizations in its research work related to biological and chemical warfare agents. Further, EPA participates 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. TCWG activities include information sharing; joint science and technology research

projects; and complementing policies. EPA also collaborates with the CDC in conducting biological agent research.

EPA works with these aforementioned entities and others to address areas of mutual interest and concern related to both homeland security cleanup and water infrastructure protection issues. The Program conducts joint research with USDA and DOI focusing on addressing homeland security threats at the intersection of the environment/public health and agriculture/natural resources. EPA also works with DOE to access and conduct research at the DOE's National Laboratories specialized research facilities, such as to establish the Water Security Test Bed and develop analytical capabilities for biological and chemical agents in environmental matrices.

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

EPA has complementary and joint programs with the USFS, USGS, USDA, USACE, NOAA, BLM, and many others to minimize duplication, maximize scope, and maintain a real-time information flow for land and emergency management issues. EPA coordinates its research to support a range of environmental priorities at other federal agencies, including work with DOD in its Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program, and works with DOE and its Office of Health and Environmental Research. EPA also conducts collaborative laboratory research with DOD, DOI, and USGS to improve characterization and risk management options for dealing with subsurface contamination. EPA also works through the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) in defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including PFAS, radionuclides, and brownfields.

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

#### *National Coordination for General Issues Relating to Chemical Safety*

EPA established an Interagency Policy Group comprised of other federal agencies with interest and expertise in chemical issues to hold periodic meetings to obtain input on significant actions such as the TSCA Risk Evaluations, rules, and potential existing chemical candidates for Prioritization under TSCA. The agencies on the Interagency Policy Group include: CPSC, DOD, OMB, NASA, DOL, SBA, NIH, FDA, and CDC. EPA has utilized this group to review TSCA materials including, but not limited to, risk evaluations documents related to the scoping of existing chemicals for risk evaluation and associated draft risk evaluations. Additionally, EPA has initiated regular engagement with both NIOSH and OSHA to discuss occupational exposure assessments and risk management.

EPA also engages in biannual meetings with the OMNE<sup>1</sup> Committee, which includes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Mining Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), NIOSH, and the NIEHS. The OMNE Committee exists to provide a venue for federal agencies to share information and coordinate activities regarding proposed rules, risk assessments, and risk management strategies for controlling exposure to chemicals.

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<sup>1</sup> The OMNE Committee is named for the first letter in each participating agency's name.

### *Federal Lead Action Plan*

Established by Executive Order 13045, the President’s Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children comprises 17 federal departments and offices and is co-chaired by the Secretary of DHHS and the EPA Administrator. In December 2018, through cross-governmental collaboration, the Task Force unveiled the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts (Federal Lead Action Plan). The Federal Lead Action Plan is a blueprint for reducing lead exposure and associated harms by working with a range of stakeholders, including states, tribes and local communities, along with businesses, property owners and parents. In 2019, EPA released the *Implementation Status Report for EPA Actions under the December 2018 Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts*<sup>2</sup> and *Progress Report on the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts*.<sup>3</sup> In FY 2022 and FY 2023, the Agency will continue to lead those goals and actions, coordinate with federal, state, tribal and community partners to amplify the impacts, and report on activities and implementation, as appropriate.

### *Participation in International Agreements addressing Chemicals and Pesticide Management*

To participate effectively in international agreements addressing chemicals and pesticide management (e.g., the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, CODEX Alimentarius, and a wide range of multilateral, regional, and bilateral free trade agreements), EPA coordinates with other federal agencies, such as the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), DOS, DOC, USDA, DOE, FDA, and DHHS on a regular basis to develop the policy views and positions of the United States.

EPA also coordinates with other parts of the U.S. Government, including the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), NIH, and CPSC, on more technical international matters related to the safety and management of chemicals and pesticides. At the regional and global levels, EPA engages in bilateral cooperation and information exchange with a wide range of countries and regional organizations, such as the European Union (EU), Canada, China, Australia, Japan, Brazil, and many others.

In addition to participating in the U.S. Government trade development process, EPA also specifically engages in trilateral cooperation with Canada and Mexico through the U.S.-Mexico-Canada (USMCA) Free Trade Agreement, particularly with respect to the provisions related to agriculture, technical barriers to trade, and environment, among others. Such engagement is designed to promote further trade and regional cooperation among the three governments through

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<sup>2</sup> For additional information, please visit: [https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/documents/leadimplementationbooklet\\_april2019.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/documents/leadimplementationbooklet_april2019.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> For additional information, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/leadactionplanimplementation/progress-report-federal-action-plan-reduce-childhood-lead-exposures>.

targeted efforts and technical working groups. In 2022-2024, for example, under OCSPP's leadership, EPA is working within the USMCA's CEC with Canada and Mexico on a project to explore supply chain transparency to identify innovative approaches and digital tools supporting the identification and disclosure of chemical contents in goods and materials. The project is intended to foster best practices for information exchanges and collaboration and to engage different industry sectors, environmental experts, and government and technical authorities.

EPA also works closely with a number of countries in the context of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to further coordination amongst the OECD Member countries and observer governments. For example, OCSPP serves as the National Coordinator for the United States in support of the OECD Test Guidelines Program's mutual acceptance of data work, which aims to reduce the need to repeat health effects studies due to incompatible test protocols. Additionally, among others working groups and committees, EPA is engaged in the OECD Working Group on Pesticides (WGP), which shares pesticide registration work and develop tools to monitor and minimize pesticide risk to human health and the environment, and with the Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee, which oversees eleven working groups and other subsidiary bodies in the chemicals and pesticide arenas.

#### *Capacity Building and Technical Assistance*

EPA also participates significantly with other Agencies and international organizations in the development, coordination, and delivery of capacity-building and technical assistance. For example, OCSPP is collaborating with USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture to address the many inquiries from foreign countries on pesticide registrations, standard setting processes, maximum residue level (MRL) harmonization, and risk assessment procedures. ORD and OLEM collaborate with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service on research on foreign animal disease to determine decontamination and waste management strategies following large outbreaks impacting livestock (such as African Swine Fever, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza).

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

EPA will continue to coordinate with USDA, DOD, DOI, DOE, tribes, territories, and states to implement Certification Plans for pesticide applicators who use the riskiest pesticides. EPA provides technical guidance and assistance to the states and tribes in the implementation of all pesticide program activities, such as protecting workers, promoting Integrated Pest Management and environmental stewardship. EPA also provides support through grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements with states, tribes, and other partners, including universities, non-profit organizations, other federal agencies, pesticide users, environmental groups, and other entities, as necessary, to assist in strengthening and implementing EPA's pesticide activities, such as worker protection, pollinator protection and certifying pesticide applicators.

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

EPA relies on data from DHHS and USDA to supplement data from the pesticide industry to assist

the Agency in assessing the potential risks of pesticides in the diets of adults and children. Specifically, EPA uses National Health and Nutrition Survey (NHANES) food consumption survey data developed by the DHHS, as well as pesticide residue data in food commodities generated by the USDA in its Pesticide Data Program (PDP) as inputs for dietary risk assessment.

#### *Endangered Species & Pollinator Protection*

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

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

EPA collaborates with the agencies such as DOD, DHS, DHHS, USDA, FDA, FEMA, and other federal, tribal, and state organizations on a variety of homeland security issues as part of the Government Coordinating Council (GCC) For Food and Agriculture. The issues focus on protecting the public and food and agriculture sector from various threats (*e.g.*, biological agents, diseases, or natural disasters) which are vital to critical functions of the government and private sector. EPA collaborates with these organizations on many issues such as research pertaining to effective disinfectants for high threat microorganisms, planning for response to various potential incidents, training and development of policies and guidelines. Technical and analytical support is provided to EPA Regions and states specific to enforcement and litigation of possible illegal pesticides and/or contamination of registered products. In addition to GCC efforts, EPA continues to partner with the OSHA, NIOSH, and CPSC on risk assessment and risk mitigation activities.

#### *Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC) and State and Tribal Stakeholder Groups*

One of the Agency's methods for receiving input on pesticide issues has been the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), a Federal Advisory Committee, that brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable stakeholders from organizations that represent divergent views in order to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy, and implementation issues. The PPDC includes members from federal and state governments, industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups, and others. The PPDC provides a structured environment for meaningful information exchanges and discussions, and keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential for the Agency to remain responsive to the needs of its many partners. EPA also works extensively with the Association of American Pest Control Officials and the Tribal Pesticide Program Council to maximize communication with states, tribes, and territories on pesticide implementation issues.

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

EPA participates in a multi-agency effort under the *Tox21* Consortium. *Tox21* pools chemical research, data and screening tools from multiple federal agencies including EPA, and the NIH and

FDA. EPA has contributed a chemical library, currently exceeding 4,000 chemicals, to the Tox21 testing program.<sup>5,6</sup> Nearly all of this library includes data from EPA's Toxicity Forecaster (*ToxCast*<sup>TM</sup>), an effort that utilizes existing resources to develop faster, more thorough predictions of how chemicals may affect human and environmental health. The Tox21 Consortium has screened thousands of chemicals with more than 70 assays, resulting in more than 120 million data points which can inform decision making regarding the safety of chemicals. The full Tox21 library comprises approximately equal sized contributions from the EPA, the National Toxicology Program (NTP), and the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS).

PFAS are a large, diverse class of chemicals that have been widely used in industry and consumer products and are ubiquitous in the environment. EPA is committed to working collaboratively with federal, state, tribal and local partners to address the challenges posed by PFAS. Efforts include working with other federal agencies to address scientific challenges such as the lack of published toxicity data for most PFAS chemicals. The results will be used to identify categories of PFAS chemicals having similar structural and toxicological properties that may inform the development and strength of predictive toxicological models. EPA anticipates increased interagency collaboration on PFAS research and development efforts through an OSTP-led interagency working group, established as required by the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act. Resources requested in FY 2024 will build upon the research foundation formed from completed work.

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

EPA collaborates globally with other federal agencies on research to accelerate the pace of chemical risk assessment and to provide greater regulatory certainty for the public. EPA is working with Health Canada and the European Joint Research Center on the development and testing of new non-animal approach methodologies to evaluate chemicals quickly and cost-effectively for safety. These new approach methods are a critical part of implementing the TSCA Strategic Plan to reduce, refine, and replace the use of vertebrates in toxicity testing and evaluation. EPA also commenced work with Health Canada and ECHA to promote sharing of non-confidential chemical safety information with the intent of advancing chemical evaluations across regulatory jurisdictions. This collaborative approach will help EPA and other federal agencies screen, prioritize, and evaluate chemicals, and promote implementation of alternative methods to replace vertebrate animal testing under TSCA. Finally, EPA is engaged in multiple OECD chemical safety groups that share information, expertise, and research results related to chemical safety. Ultimately, these international efforts will work towards creating transparent data requirements for industry and reducing the regulatory uncertainty of multiple regulatory environments globally.

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5 Collins, F.S., Gray, G.M., and Bucher, J.R. (2008). Transforming environmental health protection. *Science*, 319, 906–907. doi: 10.1126/science.1154619.

6 Tice, R.R., Austin, C.P., Kavlock, R.J., and Bucher, J.R. (2013). Improving the human hazard characterization of chemicals: a Tox21 update. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 121, 756–765. doi: 10.1289/ehp.1205784.

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

EPA consults and collaborates routinely with other federal agencies to improve the rigor and consistency of the science and practice of risk assessment. EPA engages on the science of individual assessments, such as the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessments. EPA also coordinates, respectively, with: ATSDR, through an MOU on the development of toxicological assessments; NIEHS and the National Toxicology Program, on assessment methodology, software, and assay development platforms; FDA on advisories and reports; and DOD on assessment development methods. EPA serves as advisors to federal and international agencies and departments (e.g. IARC, EFSA, Health Canada, WHO, ATSDR) to review and provide scientific input on risk assessment related topics. In addition, EPA collaborates with other federal agencies on complex human health assessment science topics through workshops, including those managed by National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM). EPA also participates in the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) to work towards increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of U.S. federal agency test method review, eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort, sharing experience among U.S. federal regulatory agencies, and reducing, refining, and replacing the use of animals in testing.

### *Environmentally Preferable Purchasing*

EPA's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program (EPP) implements the direction provided to EPA in the Pollution Prevention Act, the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act,<sup>8</sup> Federal Acquisition Regulations, and Executive Orders that mandate sustainable federal procurement, including through the development and use of sustainability standards, specifications, and ecolabels. The EPP Program collaborates closely with partner federal agencies in developing, refining, and issuing the EPA Recommendations of Specifications, Standards, and Ecolabels for Federal Purchasing. Through FY 2022 these recommendations have been maintained and updated to include 48 private sector standards and ecolabels that cover 30 product and service categories commonly acquired through federal purchasing. These recommendations help federal procurement officials determine which private sector standards and ecolabels, among sometimes dozens within a single purchase category, are appropriate and effective in meeting federal procurement goals and mandates for environmental performance. The EPP Program's work has generated significant cost savings and environmental benefits to the federal government.

EPA also coordinates federal procurement programs that integrate environmental performance into procurement, including building software tools for seamlessly integrating sustainable procurement conditions and language into government procurement solicitations and contracts. Environmental benefits calculators help federal agencies document the environment performance and benefits associated with their sustainable procurement. Working with the General Services Administration, the EPP Program assists in identifying and highlighting best-in-class existing blanket purchase contracts to further support and streamline efforts by federal procurement officials to meet federal environmental and cost effectiveness goals, putting tools into the hands of federal procurement officials, and collaborating with federal agencies such as the General Services Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Departments of Defense and Energy, and more.

## **Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Programs**

### *General Enforcement Coordination*

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program coordinates closely with:

- Department of Justice (DOJ) on all civil and criminal environmental enforcement matters. In addition, the Program has coordinated with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein.
- The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations.
- Department of Interior's (DOI) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and Department of Health and Human Service's (DHHS) Indian Health Service (IHS) on issues relative to compliance with environmental laws in Indian country.
- The Department of Commerce (DOC) and Small Business Administration (SBA) on the implementation of the Small Business Regulatory Fairness Act (SBREFA). 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. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on cases that require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on wetlands issues.
- Department of Transportation's (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration on pipeline spills.
- United States Department of Agriculture (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 on pesticide labeling and advertising.

### *International Trade*

EPA works with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on implementing the secure International Trade Data System (ITDS) across all federal agencies and on chemical and pesticide imports, hazardous waste and Cathode Ray Tube exports, imports of internal combustion vehicles and engines that do not meet Clean Air Act requirements, implementation of the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act, as well as on a variety of other import/export issues under the various statutes.

### *Coordination on Issues Involving Shared Jurisdiction*

EPA and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) share jurisdiction over general-purpose disinfectants used on non-critical surfaces and some dental and medical equipment surfaces. EPA and FDA also collaborate and share information on Good Laboratory Program inspections to avoid duplication of inspections and maximize efficient use of limited resources. EPA, FDA, and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) jointly regulate drinking water safety on airlines via the Aircraft Drinking Water Rule. The Agency has entered into an agreement with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) concerning enforcement of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) lead-based paint notification requirements. The Agency has coordinated with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) under the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, and on discharges of pollutant from ships and oil spills under the Clean Water Act (CWA). EPA also works with DOI on CWA permit enforcement on the Outer Continental Shelf, as well as both the Interior and Transportation Departments on enforcement of CWA requirements for offshore facilities.

### *Criminal Enforcement*

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

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

Most environmental statutes require departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the U.S. government to comply with environmental requirements just like any other regulated entity. EPA and states inspect federal facilities and take enforcement actions, as appropriate. In addition, Executive Order 12088 on *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards* directs EPA to monitor compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws and provide technical assistance. The Federal Facility Enforcement Program coordinates with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to ensure compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. EPA works with the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center (*FedCenter*) ([www.fedcenter.gov](http://www.fedcenter.gov)), which is 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. *FedCenter* works with federal agencies to plan Federal Environmental Symposiums to encourage collaboration, information sharing, stewardship, and improved environmental compliance across

the federal government. EPA is working with other Agencies through *FedCenter* to address Administration priorities including PFAS and Environmental Justice (EJ).

EPA has commenced a number of specific collaborative efforts to work one-on-one with other federal agencies to help foster productive relationships through environmental compliance outreach efforts. EPA has developed partnerships with other federal agency headquarters offices including, for example, HHS, BIA, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Energy (DOE), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to discuss EPA's compliance initiatives and explore ways EPA can best help federal agencies remain aware of their environmental compliance status and requirements nationwide. EPA has instituted a biweekly dialogue with DOD to help address compliance issues at housing for military personnel with a particular focus on compliance with lead-based paint requirements.

In the context of EPA's compliance initiatives, the Agency proactively addresses potential significant noncompliance by sending letters to federal agencies highlighting facility noncompliance so facilities can expeditiously take the necessary actions to address the compliance issues. EPA also has issued multiple compliance advisories geared to other federal agencies providing information on the Agency's compliance initiatives.

#### *Superfund Enforcement*

EPA coordinates with OFAs in their use of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) enforcement authority. This includes the coordinated use of such authority at individual hazardous waste sites that are located on both non-federal land (EPA jurisdiction) and federal lands (other agency jurisdiction). As required by Executive Order 13016, EPA also reviews and concurs on the use of CERCLA Section 106 authority by other departments and agencies.

EPA coordinates closely with Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMAs), such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the United States Forest Service (USFS), at mixed ownership sites (*i.e.*, those sites located partially on privately-owned land and partially on federally owned land) pursuant to Executive Order 12580. EPA frequently enters into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with FLMAs designed to provide a framework for agencies to coordinate response actions. Most recently, EPA has completed an MOU with FLMAs to improve the efficient and effective use of federal resources to cleanup at mixed ownership mining sites. EPA meets with DOI and USDA as part of the Federal Mining Dialogue, to discuss developments arising out of the CERCLA work at such sites.

EPA also coordinates with 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 Trustees by including them in negotiations with potentially responsible parties concerning the releases that have caused those damages.

EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement Program ensures that: (1) all federal facility sites on the NPL 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. EPA also has established a partnership with the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) and DOE, the DOE Dialogue, to build relationships and tackle enduring challenges at DOE cleanup sites.

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

#### *Supporting Global Policy to Reduce Pollution and Harmful Chemicals*

EPA has a strong network of partners working to achieve reductions in global mercury use and emissions, particularly when adverse U.S. impacts would be likely. EPA works closely with the DOS in leading the technical and policy engagement for the U.S. in the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the multi-stakeholder Global Mercury Partnership. In addition to the DOS, EPA collaborates with several federal agencies including USGS and USAID to advance robust implementation of the Minamata Convention by other countries. EPA also continues to share information through the Arctic Council on reducing releases of mercury which disproportionately impact indigenous arctic communities.

Similarly, EPA is engaged in a multi-pronged effort to address the growing global problem of marine litter. Here, EPA works with the DOS, NOAA, USAID, and Peace Corps as appropriate as they return to countries after COVID, to advance policy and technical solutions for marine litter in global fora. EPA also is working with USDA, OMB, and FDA on the on reducing food waste which includes international cooperation on measuring food waste reductions and pilot activities that can create market opportunities for U.S. technologies and innovation.

#### *Tackling the Climate Crisis, Accelerating Environmental and Economic Justice*

EPA works with international partners, such as foreign governments and international organizations, to deploy assistance that can strengthen on the ground action to tackle the climate crisis, reduce transboundary pollution that impacts local communities and travels through the environment to impact other communities across the globe, and that strengthen fundamental environmental rule of law. An important example of this work is EPA's engagement in the Group of Seven (G7) and the Group of Twenty (G20) through environment ministerial meetings which negotiate outcomes on key EPA issues such as climate change, food waste, marine litter, resource efficiency, and air quality. EPA's engagement with international financial institutions, United Nations (UN) entities, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD).

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

Since the 1972 Trade Act mandated USTR engage in interagency consultations, EPA has played a key role in trade policy development. Specifically, EPA is a member of the Trade Policy Staff Committee, the Trade Policy Review Group and relevant subcommittees – interagency mechanisms that provide advice, guidance, and clearance to USTR in the development of U.S. international trade and investment policy.

EPA continues its participation in the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), which provides regional and international leadership to advance environmental protection, human health, and sustainable economic growth in North America. EPA also will continue work on implementation of the Environment Chapter of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and other free trade agreements. EPA also continues active participation in the United States Trade Representative (USTR)-led Interagency Environment Committee for Monitoring and Environment (IECME) established to promote Mexican and Canadian compliance with their environmental obligations. In addition, EPA continues to work with partners (including the U.S. Treasury, State Department, USAID, and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation), to improve environmental governance of U.S. funded international development projects.

## *Addressing Transboundary Pollution*

EPA collaborates with countries around the world to address foreign sources of pollution in coordination with DOS, USAID, DOJ, Treasury, and others. EPA works closely with DHHS to advance recognition of environmental risk factors of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and how to mitigate the risks, including from lead and mercury. In addition, EPA continues to strengthen its activities in the Arctic by working with Alaska, tribes, federal agencies, and the private sector to build international support for U.S. environmental policy objectives through the Arctic Council. These objectives cover a range of topics, including reducing emissions and exposure to mercury. EPA also plays a leadership role with other agencies including NOAA, DOS, and USAID in crafting sound programs to address marine litter globally, ensuring that sound waste management and recycling strategies are advanced in key source countries. Further, EPA collaborates with DOS, the Government of Canada, tribes, federal agencies, and other stakeholders to address transboundary water pollution caused by historic and current mining practices in the Kootenai watershed.

## *Working in Indian Country*

EPA is an active participant in the White House Council on Native American Affairs (WHCNA). The WHCNA is an interagency Principals-level council established by President Obama's Executive Order 13647 in June 2013, in response to requests from tribal leaders across Indian country for a Cabinet-level council to uphold treaty and trust obligations, support the Nation-to-Nation relationship, and improve tribal engagement and consultation. The Biden-Harris Administration has reconvened the WHCNA and established six sub-committees: Climate

Change, Tribal Homelands, and Treaties; Health; Education; Economic Development; Energy and Infrastructure; Public Safety and Justice; and International Indigenous Issues.

EPA serves as the co-lead (with DOI and USDA) of the Climate Change, Tribal Homelands, and Treaties Committee. Within this Committee, EPA is a co-lead and lead on two subcommittees, including the Tribal Treaty Rights MOU Subcommittee and the Climate Adaptation Subcommittee. Through this Committee, EPA also signed onto the renewed Sacred Sites Memorandum of Understanding. Additionally, EPA signed on as a supporting agency to the Native Language Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

EPA also serves as the co-lead (with DOI and the DOS) on the International Indigenous Issues Committee. Within this Committee, EPA is co-lead on three subcommittees, including Human Rights and Environmental Justice, Cross Border Issues, and Climate Crisis.

Additionally, EPA is involved as a participant in the Health Committee.

EPA continues work as a federal partner under the federal interagency Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Tribal Treaty Rights and Reserved Rights, which was signed by the EPA Administrator on August 5, 2021. The revised MOU strongly reaffirms the federal government's duty to protect on and off reservation treaty, reserved rights and other similar rights, such as rights guaranteed by federal statute.

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

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

EPA coordinates appropriately with Congress and other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Treasury, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and GSA. EPA participates and makes active contributions to standing interagency management committees, including:

- the Chief Financial Officers Council, which focuses on improving resources management and accountability throughout the federal government.
- the Performance Improvement Council, which coordinates and develops strategic plans, performance plans, and performance reports as required by law.
- OMB-led E-Government initiatives, such as the Financial Management and Budget Formulation and Execution Lines of Business.
- the Bureau of Census-maintained Federal Assistance Awards Data System.
- the President's Management Council, which oversees developing and implementing Cross- Agency Priority (CAP) goals; and

- the Evaluation Officer Council, which serves as a forum to exchange information with the broader Federal evaluation community.

### *Provide Government-to-Government Employee Relocation Services*

EPA provides government-to-government employee relocation services via interagency agreements through the 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. Relocation services are currently provided internally to all EPA offices, and externally to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), Department of Labor (DOL), Office of Personnel Management (OPM), United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Health and Human Services Office of Global Affairs (HHS-OGA), United States Agency of Global Media (USAGM), and Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

## **Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights Programs**

### *Environmental Justice*

Presidential EO 14008 on *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad* enhanced and expanded several important means of interagency coordination and collaboration related to environmental justice. EO 14008 elevated the existing Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice, formerly chaired by EPA, to the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council (IAC), chaired by the CEQ. This executive order also established a White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council (WHEJAC) to provide advice and recommendations to the IAC and CEQ on environmental justice recommendations for the entirety of the executive branch of the federal government. The IAC will be the primary venue for interagency coordination of executive branch federal activities related to environmental justice. Through the Justice40 Initiative, also mandated in EO 14008, the IAC will work to achieve the goal that forty percent of federal benefits from certain federal programs flow to disadvantaged communities and will publish an annual public performance scorecard on implementation by federal agencies. The IAC will likewise coordinate recommendations on further updates to EO 12898 and provide leadership to interagency efforts to address current and historic environmental injustices. As stipulated in EO 14008, EPA will provide all support necessary for administration of the WHEJAC and is one of three agencies charged with providing support to CEQ for administration of the IAC. EPA also will play a prominent membership role within the IAC as a participating agency.

## **Mission Support Programs**

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

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

- The Chief Human Capital Officers Council, a group of senior leaders that discuss human capital initiatives across the federal government.
- The Legislative and Policy Committee, a committee comprised of other federal agency representatives who assist OPM in developing plans and policies for training and development.
- The Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system. The Council also is focused on promoting the President's specific initiatives and policies in all aspects of the acquisition system.
- The Award Committee for E-Government (E-Gov) provides strategic vision for the portfolio of systems/federal wide supporting both federal acquisition and financial assistance. Support also is provided to the associated functional community groups, including the Procurement Committee for E-Gov, the Financial Assistance Committee for E-Gov, and the Intergovernmental Transaction Working Group.
- The Grants Quality Service Management Office (QSMO) leads efforts to transform the federal grants management process by focusing on standardization and modernization of grants systems to increase efficiency and reduce burden for grant applicants, recipients, and the federal grants workforce; and better leveraging the buying power of the government to access high-quality shared solutions and reduce costs. The Grants QSMO supports the work of OMB's Office of Federal Financial Management and Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer and GSA's Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement.
- 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 participating in the ISDC, EPA: (1) provides instructors for the National Suspension and Debarment Training Program offered through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and (2) supports the development of coursework and training on the suspension and debarment process for the Inspector General Academy and the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.
- The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) has been expanded to also encompass the Grants Management Line of Business. The combined FMLoB, with U.S. Treasury as the managing partner, will more closely align the financial assistance and financial management communities around effective and efficient management of funds. EPA also participates in the Grants.gov Users' Group, as well as the Federal Demonstration Partnership which is designed to reduce the administrative burdens associated with research grants.
- The Interagency Committee on Federal Advisory Committee Management (Committee Management Officer Council) provides leadership and coordination on federal advisory committee issues and promotes effective and efficient committee operations government-wide. In addition to serving on the Council, EPA works with the GSA Committee Management Secretariat to establish and renew advisory committees, conduct annual reviews of advisory

committee activities and accomplishments, maintain committee information in a publicly accessible online database, and develop committee management regulations, guidance, and training. Further, EPA participates on the GSA Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) Attorney Council Interagency Workgroup to keep abreast of developments in the statutory language, case law, interpretation and implementation of the FACA.

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

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

In FY 2024, EPA will continue working with DOI's Interior Business Center (IBC), an OPM- and OMB-approved Human Resources Line of Business shared service center. IBC offers HR transactional processing, compensation management and payroll processing, benefits administration, time and attendance, HR reporting, talent acquisition systems, and talent management systems. EPA also continues its charter membership on the OPM HR Line of Business (LoB) 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 LoB vision, goals, and objectives.

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

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

### *Environmental Information Programs*

To support EPA's overall mission, the Agency collaborates with federal, state, and tribal agencies on a variety of initiatives focused on making government more efficient and transparent in protecting human health and the environment. EPA's Environmental Information programs are 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.

### *The Chief Data Officer (CDO) Council*

The CDO Council was established by statute in the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018. The Council's vision is to improve government mission achievement and increase the benefits to the Nation through improvement in the management, use, protection, dissemination, and generation of data in government decision-making and operations.

### *eRulemaking*

The eRulemaking Program is a Federal E-Government shared LoB that manages the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) and Regulations.gov. The Program provides the public with one-stop access to electronic dockets and the ability to electronically comment on proposed rulemakings and de-regulatory actions for multiple federal agencies.

At the beginning of FY 2020, the Program Managing Organization transitioned from EPA to the GSA. EPA will continue working with GSA as a Partner Agency to improve FDMS and provide the public with access to electronic dockets and the ability to electronically comment on proposed rulemaking and de-regulatory actions.

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

EPA's EN Program and CBP are coordinating on using the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) system. This coordination will lead to automated processing of over 8 million EPA-related electronic filings needed to clear legitimate imports and exports. With the move from paper filings

to electronic filings combined with automated processing through ACE, filing time can be reduced from weeks/days to minutes/days. This significant processing improvement directly impacts the movement of goods into commerce and the economy while helping to ensure compliance with environmental and CBP laws and regulations. It also helps the U.S. Government keep pace with the speed of business.

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

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

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

#### *Geospatial Information*

EPA works with 31 federal agencies through the activities of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and the OMB Geospatial Line of Business (Geo LoB). EPA also participates in the FGDC Steering Committee. A key component of EPA’s work with FGDC is developing and implementing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and the National *GeoPlatform*. The key objective of the NSDI is to make a comprehensive array of national spatial data – data that portrays features associated with a location or tagged with geographic information and can be attached to and portrayed on maps – easily accessible to both governmental and public stakeholders. Use of this data, in tandem with analytical applications, supports several key EPA

and government-wide business areas. These include ensuring that human health and environmental conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts for targeting and decision making; enabling the assessment, protection, and remediation of environmental conditions; and aiding emergency first responders and other homeland security activities. EPA supports geospatial initiatives through efforts such as EPA's *GeoPlatform*, EPA's Environmental Dataset Gateway, the Exchange Network, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Assist, *EJScreen*, the 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.

### *Federal Executive Boards*

The Federal Executive Boards Line of Business will be established in FY 2023. This LoB will replace the current structure and provide more support to regional Federal Executive Board staff members. In line with the Biden Administration's initiatives, the Federal Executive Boards support and strengthen the Federal Workforce, including by serving as a forum for communication and collaboration among Federal agencies outside of Washington, DC.

### **The Administrator's Office**

#### *Regulatory Management and Economic Analyses*

EPA's Policy Office (OP) interacts with federal agencies during its rulemaking activities. Per governing statutes and agency priorities, OP submits "significant" regulatory actions to OMB for interagency review prior to signature and publication in the *Federal Register*. In addition, OP coordinates EPA's review of other agency's regulatory actions submitted to OMB for review. Under the Congressional Review Act, rules are submitted to each chamber of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. For regulations that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, OP collaborates extensively with SBA and OMB. OP also collaborates with other federal regulatory and natural resource agencies to collect data used in economic benefit-cost analyses of environmental regulations and policies and to foster improved interdisciplinary research and reporting. Activities include representing EPA on interagency workgroups or committees tasked with measuring the economic benefits and costs of federal policies and programs. Occasionally, OP also provides technical reviews of other agencies research and analyses. In addition, OP's Office of Federal Activities, engages early with the lead federal agency and supports CEQ for significant regulatory actions that require compliance with National Environmental Policy Act via an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). In so doing, EPA provides technical assistance, as needed, to help scope and develop the draft EIS, recommending ways to avoid and minimize impacts to improve environmental outcomes.

#### *Children's Health*

The Administrator of EPA and the Secretary of DHHS co-chair the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. The Task Force comprises 17 federal departments, agencies, and White House offices. A senior staff steering committee, co-chaired by

the Director of EPA's Office of Children's Health Protection (OCHP), coordinates interagency cooperation on Task Force priority areas, including lead, asthma disparities, climate change, emergencies, and disasters. As part of this effort, OCHP coordinates with other agencies to improve government-wide support in implementing children's health legislative mandates and outreach, including providing children's environmental health expertise on interagency activities and coordinating EPA expertise. OCHP also coordinates with ATSDR to support provision of training and hands on consultations with doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals to address issues of potential exposures of children to environmental contaminants, such as lead and asthma triggers including mold and vermin. OCHP also works the Interagency Policy Council's groups on Maternal Health and Child Development, as well as with other federal agencies to address emerging risks to children's environmental health and supports federal interagency information exchange and cooperation, such as on lead and wildfires. This work supports not only Presidential Executive Order (EO) 13045: *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*, but also addresses climate change and environmental justice under Presidential EO 14008: *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*.

### *Climate Adaptation and Resilience*

Presidential EO 14008 on *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad* created the National Climate Task Force which facilitates the organization and deployment of a government-wide approach to combat the climate crisis. A key component of this is to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change and to protect public health; conserve our lands, waters, oceans, and biodiversity. EPA works with FEMA, DOT, DOI, NOAA, HUD, BIA, HHS, NASA, and many other agencies to ensure our programs, infrastructure investments, remedies and communities are resilient to the immediate and long-term impacts of the changing climate both within the task force and through the full breadth of partnership EPA has with Office of Federal Activities. EPA also works with other federal agencies through the U.S. Global Change Research Program's (USGCRP's) Federal Adaptation and Resilience Group to coordinate federal research related to climate resilience and adaptation. In June 2013, the White House Council on Native American Affairs was established by EO. In June 2021, a subgroup on Tribal Climate Adaptation was created, chaired by EPA, to enable a whole-of-government approach to supporting tribes as they anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, and recover from the devastating impacts of climate change.

EPA participates in interagency efforts related to climate change and the Nation's coasts. EPA is engaging the NIST's Climate Resiliency Program to share experiences, expertise, and support areas of mutual interests.

### *National Climate Task Force*

The Administrator of EPA is a member of the National Climate Task Force. The Task Force shall facilitate the organization and deployment of a Government-wide approach to combat the climate crisis. This Task Force shall facilitate planning and implementation of key Federal actions to reduce climate pollution; increase resilience to the impacts of climate change; protect public health; conserve our lands, waters, oceans, and biodiversity; deliver environmental justice; and spur well-paying union jobs and economic growth. As necessary and appropriate, members of the

Task Force will engage on these matters with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; workers and communities; and leaders across the various sectors of our economy.

### *Community Revitalization and Sustainable Communities*

OP participates in several Interagency Working Groups (IWG) and Interagency Policy Committees (IPC), including the Rural Prosperity IPC, Food Strategy IPC, and the Coal and Powerplant Communities IWG. These interagency efforts support improving community outcomes on a range of issues including climate resilience, economic transition, diversification, prosperity, and environmental protection. These work groups have grown out of recent executive orders and policy initiatives taken on by the Administration. OP works collaboratively with national program offices and EPA regions to support their involvement in these interagency efforts so that the full range of EPA equities are at the table and engaged to advance Administration priorities.

As part of the Coal and Power Communities Interagency Work group (IWG), OP is working closely with the eleven other federal agencies to support coal, oil and gas, and power plant communities to create good-paying union jobs, spur economic revitalization, remediate environmental degradation, and support energy workers. OP is actively participating in the IWG's working group activities, including community engagement, integration, policy, and investments. OP also is supporting the efforts of the IWG by engaging with EPA's regional offices (particularly R3 and R5) as well as national programs to support the Administration's efforts to help coal and power plant communities transition their economies.

The EPA Administrator co-chairs the Extreme Heat IWG and OP's Associate Administrator is co-leading the work group with colleagues from HHS and NOAA with over a dozen federal agencies and White House participation. OP also is working alongside OAR, ORD, and OEJ to contribute knowledge and experience on green infrastructure, effective communication, and climate adaptation approaches to help communities reduce the occurrence and impact of heat islands and extreme heat (advancing both climate adaptation and mitigation).

OP is working with EPA's Offices of Air and Radiation and Mission support, DOT, and DOE to explore interagency approaches that advance the Administration's priorities and Presidential commitments on electric vehicles. This work has a specific emphasis on helping communities distribute charging infrastructure equitably, in low-income neighborhoods in both rural and urban areas.

OP has several inter-agency efforts on priority projects funded through the American Rescue Plan. OP is working with DOT and HUD to ensure that infrastructure funding investments advance communities' visions and priorities. OP also is working with federal partners to advance community-level efforts to simultaneously advance community priorities and climate goals. Both of these projects model the application of a community-driven approach to efficiently advance agencies' mission. They also demonstrate an effective way to advance the goals outlined in EO 14008 on addressing the climate crisis and environmental justice.

OP is the lead on EPA's Memorandum of Agreement with FEMA, which allows the two agencies to work together to help communities become safer, healthier, and more resilient. The agencies

collaborate to help communities hit by disasters rebuild in ways that protect the environment, create long-term economic prosperity, and enhance neighborhoods. FEMA and EPA also help communities incorporate strategies, such as green infrastructure, into their hazard mitigation plans and direct development away from vulnerable areas. EPA and FEMA are using the lessons they learn from working together under this agreement and with other federal agencies to better coordinate assistance to communities on hazard mitigation planning, climate adaptation actions, and post-disaster recovery. OP coordinates closely with all 10 Regions and many National Programs on this partnership.

OP is using an interagency agreement with GSA to update the Smart Location Calculator to give the federal government more information to guide decisions about locating new federal investments. GSA and EPA also are collaborating on development and technical assistance around a new site selection support tool to help GSA and other federal agencies make decisions on where to site new government facilities informed by the cost local and state governments would likely incur to provide infrastructure and services. The tool will be based on known relationships between the built environment and the cost to provide infrastructure for a site and related costs for operation and maintenance over time. EPA also has historically coordinated with GSA on their Good Neighbor Program by helping communities leverage major federal investments, such as courthouses or ports of entry, to focus on downtown revitalization.

OP has in the past and continues to coordinate with agencies and departments that work in communities across the country. This has been through formal and semi-formal arrangements like the HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities (PSC) and Strong Cities, Strong Communities (SC2). Further, OP has a number of Interagency Agreements (IA) and Memoranda of Agreements to partner with other agencies on technical assistance in areas like disaster recovery, capacity building at the community level, and economic revitalization that supports improved environmental and human health results. Partnering agencies include and have included: USDA (Rural Development, Forest Service, Agricultural Marketing Service), DOT, FEMA, GSA, HUD, HHS, Appalachian Regional Commission, Northern Border Regional Commission, Delta Regional Authority, and EDA. These agencies often participate in community workshops that OP offers through technical assistance programs such as: Local Foods, Local Places, Building Blocks, and Recreation Economy for Rural Communities.

### *Interagency Policy Committees*

EPA participates in interagency groups and collaborates with federal partners on the implementation of Executive Orders including EO 14017 on *America's Supply Chains*, Climate Innovation, Climate and Economics, and the US-EU Summit on Trade and Technology Council. EPA is working with NSC, NEC, CEQ, DOC, DOE, DOD, State, and other agencies on supply chain issues associated with semiconductors, critical minerals, EV batteries, and other critical materials. EPA also actively participates on the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, the White House Task Force on Worker Organizing and Empowerment and the Interagency Policy Committee (IPC) on Workforce Development and the White House Gender Policy Council.

### *Interagency Council on Statistical Policy*

The Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP) is the coordinating body for the Federal Statistical System and plays a leading role in implementing the Evidence Act and advancing the Federal Data Strategy. The ICSP sets strategic goals for modernizing agency statistical practices and products and advances those goals through cross-agency collaborations on strategic initiatives. EPA will continue to work with the ICSP to advance the Federal statistics and availability of robust information to support evidence-based policy.

### **The Inspector General**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Statutory Duties*

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

## **Environmental Protection Agency Acronyms for Statutory Authority**

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

**ACE:** Air, Climate, and Energy

**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

**AIM:** American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2019

**APA:** Administrative Procedures Act

**ARP:** American Rescue Plan

**ARRA:** American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CAA:** Clean Air Act

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

**CARES:** Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act

**CCA:** Clinger Cohen Act

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

**CFOA:** Chief Financial Officers Act

**CICA:** Competition in Contracting Act

**CRA:** Civil Rights Act

**CSA:** Computer Security Act

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

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

**CZARA:** Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments

**CZMA:** Coastal Zone Management Act

**DERA:** Diesel Emissions Reduction Act

**DPA:** Deepwater Ports Act

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

**DWWIA:** Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021

**ECRA:** Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

**EFOIA:** Electronic Freedom of Information Act

**EISA:** Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

**EO:** Executive Order

**EPAct:** Energy Policy Act of 2005

**EPAA:** Environmental Programs Assistance Act

**EPCA:** Energy Policy and Conservation Act

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

**ERDDAA:** 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)

**FAST:** Fixing America's Service Transportation Act

**FCMA:** Fishery Conservation and Management Act

**FEPCA:** Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972, enacted as amendments to FIFRA

**FFATA:** Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006

**FFDCA:** Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

**FFMIA:** Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996

**FGCAA:** Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act

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

**FISMA:** Federal Information Security Modernization Act

**FITARA:** Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act

**FLPMA:** Federal Land Policy and Management Act

**FMFIA:** Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (1982)

**FOIA:** Freedom of Information Act

**FPA:** Federal Pesticide Act

**FPAS:** Federal Property and Administration Services Act

**FQPA:** Food Quality Protection Act (1996)

**FRA:** Federal Register Act

**FSA:** Food Security Act

**FSMA:** Food Safety Modernization Act

**FTTA:** Federal Technology Transfer Act

**FUA:** Fuel Use Act

**FWCA:** Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

**FWPCA:** Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act [CWA])

**GISRA:** Government Information Security Reform Act

**GMRA:** Government Management Reform Act

**GPRA:** Government Performance and Results Act (1993)

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

**HMTA:** Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

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

**IGA:** Inspector General Act

**IJA:** Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

**IPA:** Intergovernmental Personnel Act

**IPIA:** Improper Payments Information Act

**IRA:** Inflation Reduction Act

**ISTEA:** Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

**IT:** Information Technology

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

**MCRBMA:** Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act

**MGT:** Modernizing Government Technology Act

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

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

**NAWCA:** North American Wetlands Conservation Act

**NEEA:** National Environmental Education Act

**NEPA:** National Environmental Policy Act

**NHPA:** National Historic Preservation Act

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

**ODA:** Ocean Dumping Act

**OPA:** Oil Pollution Act of 1990

**OWBPA:** Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

**PBA:** Public Building Act

**PFCRA:** Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

**PHSA:** Public Health Service Act

**PIIA:** Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019

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

**PPA:** Pollution Prevention Act

**PR:** Privacy Act of 1974

**PRA:** Paperwork Reduction Act

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

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

**PRIA 4:** Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018

**PRIRA:** Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act

**QCA:** Quiet Communities Act

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

**RFA:** Regulatory Flexibility Act

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

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

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

**SBLRBREERA:** 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

**SOS 2.0:** Save Our Seas Act 2.0

**SPA:** Shore Protection Act of 1988

**SWDA:** Solid Waste Disposal Act

**TSCA:** Toxic Substances Control Act

**UMRA:** Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

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

**USMCA:** United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act

**USTCA:** Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act

**VIDA:** Vessel Incidental Discharge Act

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

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

**WQA:** Water Quality Act of 1987

**WRDA:** Water Resources Development Act

**WSRA:** Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

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

**Making Litigation Costs Transparent – Equal Access for Justice Act (EAJA)<sup>7</sup>**  
 FY 2022

<b>Date of final fee agreement or court disposition</b>	<b>Case Name</b>	<b>Court</b>	<b>Case Number</b>	<b>Judge</b>	<b>Amount of Fees and/or Costs Paid</b>	<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Was amount negotiated or court ordered?</b>	<b>Recipients</b>	<b>Nature of Case and Findings Basis</b>	<b>Hourly Rate of Attorney<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Hourly Rate of Expert Witness</b>
9/6/2022	<i>Breast Cancer Prevention Partners, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al.</i>	<i>United States District Court for the Northern District of California Oakland Division</i>	4:21-cv-07360-HSG	Judge Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr.	\$29,699.80	EPA Appropriations	Negotiated	Earthjustice	Unreasonable delay suit regarding finalization of 2000 proposed rule to add diisononyl phthalate (DINP) to the EPCRA section 313 toxic chemical list (i.e., the Toxics Release Inventory). This resulted in a settlement agreement.	N/A	None

<sup>7</sup> In the FY 2019 Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6), the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations requested Department of Interior, EPA, and the Forest Service make publicly available the EAJA fee information as specified in the explanatory statement accompanying Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31).

<sup>8</sup> In prior reports EPA had erroneously included hourly rates used in the plaintiff's fee requests. Upon further review, as the final Equal Access to Justice Act settlements are negotiated, it is not possible to provide the hourly rates reflected in the actual amounts paid.

<b>FY 2024 Congressional Justification Estimated Resources and FTE for Environmental Justice Program<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Dollar in Thousands</b>			
<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>Program Activities</b>	<b>FY 2024 CJ Estimated Resources<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY 2024 CJ Estimated FTE<sup>3</sup></b>
EPM	HQ Environmental Justice (EJ) Program Management and Coordination <sup>4</sup>	\$115,537.0	107.8
EPM	EJSCREEN	\$5,900.0	
EPM	White House (WH) EJ Inter-Agency Council (formerly EJ IWG) Support and EJ coordination with Other Federal Agencies	\$3,000.0	
EPM	National EJ Advisory Council/WHEJ Advisory Council Support, and Climate EJ Advisory Council	\$4,000.0	
EPM	Environmental Justice Community Grant Program <sup>5,6</sup>	\$65,000.0	
EPM	Environmental Justice Government to Government Grant Program <sup>7</sup>	\$40,000.0	
EPM	Community-based Participatory Research Grant Program	\$15,000.0	
EPM	Environmental Justice Training Program	\$10,000.0	
EPM	Environmental Justice Clearinghouse	\$5,000.0	
EPM	Environmental Justice Legal Support	\$4,000.0	
EPM	Thriving Community Technical Assistance Centers <sup>8</sup>	\$71,409.0	
EPM	Regional Resources for Environmental Justice Program	\$30,260.0	
<b><i>Subtotal of EPM Environmental Justice Resources and FTE</i></b>		<b><i>\$369,106.0</i></b>	<b><i>259.1</i></b>
Superfund	Superfund Environmental Justice Program Coordination <sup>9</sup>	\$5,888.0	5.5
<b><i>Subtotal of Superfund Environmental Justice Resources and FTE</i></b>		<b><i>\$5,888.0</i></b>	<b><i>5.5</i></b>
<b>Total FY 2024 CJ Estimated Resources and FTE for the EJ Program</b>		<b>\$374,994.0</b>	<b>264.6</b>
<sup>1</sup> The Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 instructs EPA to provide "allocations for each component of funding for environmental justice programs". Please see page 54: <a href="https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Division%20G%20-%20Interior%20Statement%20FY21.pdf">https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Division%20G%20-%20Interior%20Statement%20FY21.pdf</a>			
<sup>2</sup> Estimated program activity resources include both payroll and non-payroll resources.			
<sup>3</sup> Estimated FTE per program activity.			
<sup>4</sup> The former Agency Technical Assistance, Research, Training, Education, and Communication program activity has been incorporated into the HQ Environmental Justice (EJ) Program Management and Coordination program activity.			
<sup>5</sup> In FY 2022, The Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Grants Program was renamed as the Environmental Justice Competitive Grant Program. The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program was renamed as the Environmental Justice Community Grant Program.			
<sup>6</sup> In FY 2023, EPA combined the Environmental Justice Competitive Grant Program with the Environmental Justice Community Grant Program.			
<sup>7</sup> In FY 2023, EPA renamed the State, Tribes, and Territories Environmental Justice Grants to the Environmental Justice Government to Government Grants.			
<sup>8</sup> In FY 2023, EPA renamed the Regional Outreach Centers to the Thriving Community Technical Assistance Centers (TCTACs).			

<sup>9</sup>The Superfund Environmental Justice Program Coordination includes resources in support of the Agency's Superfund Program and will include the following: coordination and support for HQ activities that align with or focus on Superfund issues such as: efforts of the NEJAC Superfund working group, collaboration with Superfund on data enhancements for EJScreen and other information tools, collaboration of EJ program staff with the Superfund program on equity and justice efforts, and coordination of regional staff with Superfund staff and Community Involvement Coordinators on place-based EJ and Superfund issues of clean-up, risk communication, engagement, and revitalization.

## **EPA User Fee Programs**

In FY 2024, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are referenced below. EPA will continue to review whether fees should be assessed for programs that provide special benefits to recipients beyond those that accrue to the general public, in accordance with OMB Circular A-25.

### **Current Fees: Pesticides**

Fee collection authority exists under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1988, as amended by the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2022 (P. L. 117-328) (“PRIA-5”), which was passed in December 2022. PRIA-5 reauthorizes these fee authorities through fiscal year 2027 and adjusts fee amounts for certain registration activities.

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

The Maintenance Fee provides funding for the registration review programs and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications involving inert ingredients and expedited processing of some applications, such as fast track amendments. PRIA-5 reauthorizes collection of this fee through FY 2027 and raises the collection target by \$11 million to an average collection of \$42 million over five years of PRIA-5 authorization.

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

Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to EPA, setting specific timeframes for the registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. PRIA-5 reauthorizes collection of these fees through FY 2027 and adjusts fee amounts for certain types of registrations. In FY 2024, EPA expects to collect approximately \$26 million from this fee program.

### **Current Fees: Other**

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

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

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

On June 22, 2016, the “Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act” (P.L. 114-182) was signed into law, amending numerous sections of TSCA, including providing authority

for the establishment of a new, broader TSCA User Fee program that replaces and expands the former Section 5 Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee. Section 26 of TSCA authorizes EPA to collect user fees to offset 25 percent of the Agency's full costs for implementing TSCA Sections 4, 5, 6, and 14.<sup>9</sup> Fees are charged for: issuance of Test Orders, Test Rules and Enforceable Consent Agreements under TSCA Section 4; submission of Pre-Manufacturing Notices, Significant New Use Notices and Microbial Commercial Activity Notices and certain submissions for exemptions under TSCA Section 5; and development of EPA-Initiated Risk Evaluations and Manufacturer-Requested Risk Evaluations (MRREs) under TSCA Section 6.

EPA promulgated the TSCA User Fee Rule in October 2018<sup>10</sup> and collected \$2.74 million in fee revenue in FY 2019 from Section 5 submissions. In FY 2020, the Agency collected \$3.03 million in fee revenue from Section 5 submissions as well as \$2.5 million from two Section 6 MRREs for chemicals within the TSCA Work Plan (Di-isodecyl Phthalate [DIDP] and Diisononyl Phthalate [DINP]). In FY 2021, the Agency collected \$28.6 million: \$3.3 million from Section 5, \$24.05 million from 19 of the 20 Section 6 EPA-Initiated Risk Evaluations, and \$1.25 million from one Section 6 MRRE for a TSCA Work Plan chemical (Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane [D4]). (The Agency invoiced \$88.2 thousand for Section 4 Test Orders in FY 2020 and FY 2021 but did not start receiving submissions until FY 2022.) Because nearly \$17 million of the collections for the 19 Section 6 Risk Evaluations was not due to be paid until September 2, 2021, those funds were not accessible to EPA until early FY 2022. In FY 2022, EPA collected approximately \$5.1 million (\$1.46 million from the remaining Section 6 EPA-Initiated Risk Evaluations invoices, \$3.5 million from Section 5 submissions, and \$88.2 thousand from invoiced Section 4 Test Order submissions) and is projected to collect \$5.23 million in FY 2023 (\$3.65 million in Section 5 submissions, \$93.2 thousand from Section 4 Test Order invoices, and an additional amount from one TSCA Section 6 Manufacturer-Requested Risk Evaluation at \$1.49 million if the MRRE request is granted) and \$35.9 million in FY 2024 (\$3.8 million in Section 5 submissions and \$32.1 million from the next round of Section 6 EPA-initiated existing chemical risk evaluations), all subject to potential fee level changes. EPA will allocate FY 2021 Section 6 collections over the risk evaluation lifecycle (3-3.5 years). TSCA requires EPA to update the Fees every three years.<sup>11</sup> Fees collected/projected to be collected in FY 2019 through FY 2021 equated to approximately 14 percent of associated expenditures for those three fiscal years, below the 25 percent target. While TSCA allows the Agency to collect up to 25 percent of its costs for eligible TSCA activities via fees, to date, EPA has collected roughly half of that amount due to the insufficiencies of the current fees rule.

EPA proposed revisions to the fee rule in January 2021. Based on public comments received on the proposed rule, as well as stakeholder engagement and an analysis by EPA of its workforce and budget to develop a more accurate estimate of its anticipated costs to implement TSCA, in November 2022 the Agency issued a supplemental proposed rule that modifies and adjusts this

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<sup>9</sup> TSCA, as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act, Section 26(b)(1) and (4)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/tsca-fees/fees-administration-toxic-substances-control-act>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/tsca-fees/fees-administration-toxic-substances-control-act>

earlier proposal. EPA is proposing these changes to ensure that the fees collected will provide the Agency with up to 25 percent of eligible TSCA costs consistent with direction in the FY 2022 appropriations law to consider the “full” implementation costs of TSCA. EPA intends to finalize this proposal before the end of FY 2023. An adjustment of the fees, via the rulemaking, would impact the estimates of fee collections above.

- **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 manufacturers 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 are paid by manufacturers of heavy-duty and nonroad 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 nonroad engines. EPA intends to apply certification fees to additional industry sectors as new programs are developed. In FY 2024, EPA expects to collect approximately \$25.3 million from this fee program based upon a projection of the original rulemaking cost study adjusted for inflation.

- **Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest**

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

In FY 2024, EPA will continue to operate the e-Manifest system and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately \$27 million in e-Manifest user fees into the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund. Based upon authority to collect and spend e-Manifest fees provided by Congress in annual appropriations bills, the fees will fully support the e-Manifest program, including the operation of the system, necessary program expenses, and future development costs.

- **Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account (WIFIA) Program Fees**

The FY 2024 President’s 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 (WIFIA) and

remain available until expended. WIFIA fee regulations were first promulgated in FY 2017. Fee revenue will be used 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 \$8 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 2024, EPA estimates that \$10 million in WIFIA fees could be collected.

## Expected Benefits of E-Government Initiatives

### 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 online training modules for budget activities – a valuable resource to all agency budget staff. The LoB has developed the capability to have secure, virtual online meetings where participants can view budget-related presentations from their workspace and participate in the discussion through a conference line. The LoB provides regularly scheduled symposia as an additional forum for EPA budget employees.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2022	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	\$120.0
2023	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	\$120.0
2024	020-99-99-99-99-3200-24	\$120.0

### 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 has served as the managing partner for this Line of Business; however, in FY 2020, EPA transferred management services to the General Services Administration (GSA). EPA continues to be involved as a partner agency.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Service Fee (in thousands)</b>
2022	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	\$1,330.0
2023	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	\$1,380.0
2024	020-99-99-99-99-0060-24	\$1,144.0

### Federal Audit Clearinghouse

In FY 2024, the Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) will be transitioning from the U.S. Census Bureau to the General Services Administration and has been added to the E-Gov and LoB initiatives. This LoB supports the ongoing maintenance and modernization of the FAC. The Fac

distributes single audit reporting packages to federal agencies, supports OMB oversight and assessment of federal award audit requirements, and maintains a public database of completed audits.<sup>12</sup>

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2022		
2023		
2024	020-99-99-99-99-1400-24	\$65.0

**Federal Human Resources Line of Business**

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

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2022	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$69.0
2023	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$69.0
2024	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$69.0

**Federal PKI Bridge**

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2022	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$46.0
2023	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$46.0
2024	020-99-99-99-99-0090-24	\$55.0

<sup>12</sup> For additional information, please refer to: <https://facweb.census.gov/uploadpdf.aspx>.

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

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2022	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$96.0
2023	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$96.0
2024	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$96.0

### **Freedom of Information Act Portal**

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Improvement Act of 2016 directed the Office of Management and Budget and Department of Justice 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 requested to contribute to this effort.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2022	020-99-99-99-99-0099-24	\$37.0
2023	020-99-99-99-99-0099-24	\$36.0
2024	020-99-99-99-99-0099-24	\$35.0

### **Geospatial Line of Business**

The Geospatial Line of Business, an intergovernmental project managed by the Department of the Interior, serves to improve the ability of the public and government to use geospatial information to support the business of government and facilitate decision-making. The intent of the initiative is to reduce costs and improves agency operations in several areas. This line of business is the mechanism for coordinating implementation of the Geospatial Data Act and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance on Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities and the National Geospatial Platform. The National Geospatial Platform incorporates many national geospatial data and analytical services for federal agencies, their partners, and stakeholders.

A primary benefit to EPA in participating in and contributing to the line of business is access to geospatial data sets known as National Geospatial Data Assets (NDGA) supported by multiple agencies. These 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. EPA is expected to contribute to the operation of the National Geospatial Platform in FY 2024. The

intent is to reduce base costs by providing an opportunity for EPA and other agencies to share approaches on procurement consolidation and include shared services for hosting geospatial data, services, and applications.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2022	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	\$225.0
2023	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	\$225.0
2024	020-99-99-99-99-3100-24	\$225.0

**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 grant opportunities to a wider diversity of applicants.

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

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Contribution (in thousands)</b>
2022	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$347.0
2023	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$262.0
2024	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$259.0

**Integrated Award Environment**

The Integrated Award Environment (IAE) is comprised of a number of government-wide automated applications and/or databases that streamline the acquisition business process across the government and support EPA’s contracting and grants programs. 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 leverages some IAE systems via electronic linkages to EPA’s Acquisition System (EAS); other IAE systems are not linked directly to EAS but benefit the Agency’s contracting staff and vendor community as stand-alone resources.

EAS uses SAM vendor data: contracting officers can download vendor-provided representation and certification information electronically via SAM, which allows vendors to submit this information once rather than separately for every contract proposal. Additionally, contracting officers access the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System, which contains records on contractor performance, including past performance evaluations, and suspensions and debarments.

Through the IAE, contracting officers also can review Wage Determinations to obtain information required under the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. EAS links to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) and SAM.gov, which includes the Contract Opportunities platform, for submission of contract actions at the time of award. FPDS provides public access to government-wide contract information. The Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System supports vendor subcontracting data submission for contracts identified as requiring this information. EPA publishes notices of proposed contract actions expected to exceed \$25 thousand to the Contract Opportunities listing. Vendors use this publicly available information to identify business opportunities in federal contracting.

The IAE houses Assistance Listings (formerly called Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA), which provides a comprehensive description of all federal assistance including information on eligibility, how to apply, and matching requirements for public consumption. Further, EPA’s IAE fee supports use of services for standardized obligations and award-related information reporting for all Federal financial assistance and procurement awards as required by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) and the DATA Act of 2014.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>EPA Service Fee (in thousands)</b>
2022	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$720.0
2023	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$720.0
2024	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$650.0

## FY 2024 Administrator's Priorities

Funding for the Administrator's priorities are allocated by program project in the FY 2024 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 2024 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, Climate and Energy	\$50
S&T	Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	\$50

**Total**

**\$2,500**

## **FY 2024: Consolidations, Realignments, or Other Transfer of Resources**

### Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights Compliance as a National Program Manager

The FY 2022 and FY 2023 President's Budgets signaled the Administration's and EPA's intent to establish a new National Program Manager (NPM) for Environmental Justice (EJ). EPA achieved this in September of 2022, with the establishment of the new national program manager, Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights (OEJECR).

Previously, the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) was located within the Office of Policy within the Office of the Administrator, and the External Civil Rights Compliance Office (ECRCO) was located within the Office of General Counsel. The reorganization also included EPA's alternative dispute resolution (ADR) program, the Conflict Prevention and Resolution Center (CRPC), which was previously located within the Office of General Counsel. The reorganization elevated EJ, ADR, and external civil rights compliance to the national program level to bolster the integration of EJ considerations, conflict mitigation and collaboration, and civil rights compliance across all EPA policies, programs, and activities; support the efforts of regulatory partners to similarly integrate EJ and fully comply with civil rights requirements; and enhance EPA's ability to meaningfully engage with and directly support communities with EJ and civil rights concerns. This change reflects and helps to bolster EPA efforts to fully achieve the many commitments in the *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan, Goal 2, Take Decisive Action to Advance Environmental Justice and Civil Rights*, which similarly elevates EJ and external civil rights compliance priorities.

The head of the new NPM is an Assistant Administrator position to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. EPA appreciates the support Congress has and continues to provide to the newly established OEJECR. In FY 2023 and potentially into FY 2024, OEJECR will evaluate its organizational structure to ensure OEJECR will meet its commitments and critical mission functions in an efficient manner.

### Office of Mission Support

The Office of Mission Support (OMS) is considering a reorganization to realign functions and staff within OMS to better position the office to meet critical mission needs from new requirements associated with Executive Orders on climate,<sup>13</sup> supporting underserved communities, and acquisition.<sup>14</sup> The reorganization also would realign functions to balance workload across OMS, eliminate organizational layers, and consolidate similar or duplicative functions to better leverage personnel and resources. This proposed reorganization would not affect any other EPA program office or regional office. OMS anticipates completing the reorganization by the end of FY 2023.

### Office of Research and Development

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<sup>13</sup> For additional information, please see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/27/executive-order-on-tackling-the-climate-crisis-at-home-and-abroad/>.

<sup>14</sup> For additional information, please see: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/executive-order-advancing-racial-equity-and-support-for-underserved-communities-through-the-federal-government/>.

The Office of Research & Development (ORD) is implementing a reorganization to realign functions and staff within the Center for Public Health & Environmental Assessment (CPHEA) to better position ORD to meet critical research needs associated with Executive Orders on climate and supporting underserved communities and the recently passed Inflation Reduction Act. The reorganization will realign functions to enable ORD to better address increased demand from internal and external stakeholders for integrated natural and social science research, analyses and assessments related to climate change and associated health and environmental risks and impacts. This reorganization will enhance ORD's ability to deliver assessment products, technical support, and assistance to Regional and Program Office stakeholders for climate adaptation planning and implementation across EPA mission areas and in communities impacted by climate change. This reorganization was approved by Congress in January of 2023 and will not affect any other EPA program office or regional office.

### Office of Inspector General

In FY 2023, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is in the process of reorganizing one organization unit, the Office of Counsel and Congressional and Public Affairs. The reorganization will create two separate offices, Office of Counsel and Office of Congressional and Public Affairs and is anticipated to be completed by the end of FY 2023.

The planned reorganization will allow the Office of Counsel and the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs to independently conduct critical but disparate work in support of the OIG's mission to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Agency's programs. The Office of Counsel will provide independent legal and policy advice to the inspector general, senior leadership, criminal investigators, and audit and evaluation teams, as well as management and oversight of the OIG's Ethics Program and Freedom of Information Act Program. The Office of Congressional and Public Affairs will independently coordinate and facilitate requests from the OIG activities involving Congress and the media; edit, publish, and disseminate OIG reports and correspondence; manage the OIG's website, social media platforms, and internal communications; and manage and operate the OIG Hotline.

Current organization title:

- Office of Inspector General, Office of Counsel, Congressional, and Public Affairs

Proposed organization titles:

- Office of Inspector General, Office of Counsel
- Office of Inspector General, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs

**FY 2024 STAG Categorical Program Grants  
Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2022 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2023 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2024 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in Section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the PM <sub>2.5</sub> monitoring network and associated program costs.	\$41,875.0	\$43,875.0	\$75,000.0
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.	\$8,073.0	\$8,300.0	\$20,000.0
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.	\$4,204.0	\$4,970.0	\$7,000.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2022 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2023 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2024 President's Budget Dollars (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).	\$171,690.0 Section 105 grants  _____ \$639.0 Section 106 grants  <b>Total:</b> <b>\$226,481.0</b>	\$191,254.0 Section 105 grants  _____ \$639.0 Section 106 grants  <b>Total:</b> <b>\$249,038.0</b>	\$297,498.0 Section 105 grants  _____ \$700.0 Section 106 grants  <b>Total:</b> <b>\$400,198.0</b>

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2022 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2023 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2024 President's Budget Dollars (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.	\$10,543.0 Section 103 grants  \$4,000.0 Section 105 grants  <b>Total:</b> <b>\$14,543.0</b>	\$11,415.0 Section 103 grants  \$5,000.0 Section 105 grants  <b>Total:</b> <b>\$16,415.0</b>	\$18,126.0 Section 103 grants  \$5,000.0 Section 105 grants  <b>Total:</b> <b>\$23,126.0</b>
Radon	TSCA, Sections 10 and 306.	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon.	\$8,007.2	\$10,995.0	\$12,487.0
Multipurpose Grants	Annual Appropriations Acts; all other major environmental legislation including, but not limited to, CAA, CWA, SDWA, and CERCLA.	State Agencies, Tribes	Implementation of mandatory statutory duties delegated by EPA under pertinent environmental laws.	\$2,509.0	\$0.0	\$10,200.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2022 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2023 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2024 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
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.	\$225,304.0	\$237,000.0	\$279,440.0
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved State and Tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund projects as selected by the state.	\$169,181.3	\$182,000.0	\$188,999.0
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.	\$17,353.2	\$14,692.0	\$15,079.0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	SDWA, Section 1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	\$110,742.3	\$121,500.0	\$132,566.0

<b>Grant Title</b>	<b>Statutory Authorities</b>	<b>Eligible Recipients</b>	<b>Eligible Uses</b>	<b>FY 2022 Actual Dollars (X1000)</b>	<b>FY 2023 Enacted Dollars (X1000)</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)</b>
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.	\$11,825.0	\$13,164.0	\$11,387.0
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.	\$9,368.0	\$10,619.0	\$9,811.0
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants	Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act § 3011; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Develop and implement solid and hazardous waste programs.	\$98,146.0	\$105,000.0	\$108,247.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2022 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2023 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2024 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Brownfields	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) § 128(a).	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Establish and enhance state and tribal response programs which will survey and inventory brownfields sites; develop oversight and enforcement authorities to ensure response actions are protective of human health and the environment; develop ways for communities to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation; and develop mechanisms for approval of a cleanup plan and verification and certification that cleanup is complete.	\$47,278.0	\$47,195.0	\$46,954.0
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, § 2007(f); Energy Policy Act, § 9011.	States	Provide funding for States' underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	\$1,475.0	\$1,505.0	\$1,505.0



Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2022 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2023 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2024 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Lead	TSCA, Sections 401-412.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Aid states, territories, the District of Columbia, and tribes to develop and implement authorized lead-based paint abatement programs and authorized Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) programs. EPA directly implements these programs in all areas of the country that are not authorized to do so, and will continue to operate the Federal Lead-based Paint Program Database (FLPP) of trained and certified lead-based paint professionals.	\$11,978.9  404(g) State/Tribal Certification  _____ \$2,834.4 404(g) Direct Implementation  <b>Total:</b> <b>\$14,813.3</b>	\$12,301.0  404(g) State/Tribal Certification  _____ \$4,025.0 404(g) Direct Implementation  <b>Total:</b> <b>\$16,326.0</b>	\$22,653.0  404(g) State/Tribal Certification  _____ \$1,986 404(g) Direct Implementation  <b>Total:</b> <b>\$24,639.0</b>
Toxic Substances Compliance	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) § 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.	\$4,767.9	\$5,010.0	\$6,877.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2022 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2023 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2024 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Pesticide Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); 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.	\$23,091.0	\$25,580.0	\$25,580.0
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; TSCA Section 10; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provides assistance to States and State entities ( <i>i.e.</i> , colleges and universities) and Federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia to deliver pollution prevention technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. A goal of the program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source.	\$2,757.0	\$4,973.0	\$5,775.0
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.	\$67,520.0	\$74,750.0	\$85,009.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2022 Actual Dollars (X1000)	FY 2023 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2024 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, 84 Stat. 2086, as amended by Pub. L. 98-80, 97 Stat. 485 (codified at Title 5, App.) (EPA's organic statute).	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.	\$3,586.0	\$10,836.0	\$15,000.0

**Agency Response to Office of Inspector General FY 2023 Top Management Challenges  
Report  
October 28, 2022**

Below is the agency's response to the Office of Inspector General's FY 2023 Top Management Challenges report, which included issues related to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's mission to protect human health and the environment. The EPA agrees there are significant environmental and human health challenges, including but not limited to tackling the climate crisis, taking action to advance environmental justice and civil rights, ensuring safety of chemicals, ensuring scientific integrity and science-based decision making, and managing the agency's infrastructure resources and business operations. These and other priorities are communicated in the agency's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, along with a detailed roadmap for achieving our mission. In addition, as mentioned in the management challenge descriptions, the EPA will request appropriations in the FY 2024 President's Budget to assist in expanding work in a number of these areas and other key priorities. The responses below provide a summary of the major topics.

**Challenge 1: Mitigating the Causes and Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change.**

**Agency Response:** The EPA is working to drive greenhouse gas emission reductions through an integrated approach of regulations, partnerships, and technical assistance. The EPA is also working to strengthen the nation's adaptive capacity and resilience, with a particular focus on advancing environmental justice. The EPA will ensure its programs, policies, regulations, enforcement activities, and operations consider current and future impacts of climate change and how those impacts disproportionately affect certain communities. As directed in Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, the EPA issued a Policy Statement on Climate Change Adaptation in May 2021 and published its 2021 Climate Adaptation Action Plan in October 2021. In FY 2022, the agency published program and regional office *Implementation Plans*, which reported progress to date and identified actions needed to address the agency-wide priorities identified in the Climate Adaptation Action Plan. Program and regional offices will continue to engage with states, tribes, territories, and local communities in implementing their plans.

**Responsible Agency Official:** Victoria Arroyo, EPA Senior Climate Adaptation Official; Betsy Shaw, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation.

**Challenge 2: Integrating and Leading Environmental Justice Across the Agency and Government.**

**Agency Response:** In FY 2022, the EPA took the historic step of creating a new national program Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights incorporating the Office of Environmental Justice with the Office of General Counsel's External Civil Rights Compliance Office, along with OGC's Conflict Prevention and Resolution Center. This new national program will be led by a presidentially appointed Senate confirmed Assistant Administrator, significantly elevating the profile and authority of environmental justice and civil rights compliance across the EPA to a level on par with other programs, such as air, water, and land and emergency management. Together with the increased funding the EPA received in the FY 2022 annual

appropriation for EJ and the investment received through the Inflation Reduction Act for the Environment and Climate Justice block grants, the OEJECR will provide an unprecedented level of support throughout the EPA to engage and support communities; work with and support external partners such as states, tribes, and local government; and bring a stronger structural and systemic ability to integrate EJ and comply with civil rights requirements throughout all of the EPA's policies, programs, and activities.

In the past year, the EPA also finalized its *FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan*. This plan, for the first time ever, contains a dedicated goal specifically focused on advancing environmental justice and external civil rights compliance throughout the agency. This inclusion not only signals to all parts of the EPA and its partners, such as states, tribes, and local government, the central importance of EJ and civil rights compliance within the EPA's mission, but also puts the new program office on level footing with other priority programs of the agency and its mission of environmental and public health protection.

Inclusion of this goal also enabled the new OEJECR to craft and publish an accompanying National Program Guidance (NPG) to help guide implementation of the strategic plan commitments. Both the strategic plan and the accompanying NPG have focused on tying together the EJ and external civil rights commitments of the strategic plan with the commitments and goals of EPA's Equity Action Plan, crafted and published in accordance with Executive Order 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government*. A highlight of these plans is the commitment to develop and publish a framework for the consideration and integration of cumulative impacts throughout the environmental public health regulatory system, the crafting of guidance and tools to support full compliance with civil rights laws and requirements, and the development of at least ten indicators of disparity reduction as the ultimate measures of achieving beneficial outcomes on the ground for overburdened and vulnerable communities as a result of the efforts of the EPA and its partners.

The EPA also continues to provide direct support to the White House Council on Environmental Quality as it leads implementation of EO 14008. In particular, the EPA supports the management of the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council and regularly engages and supports CEQ staff in leading the Interagency Council on Environmental Justice as well as providing advice based upon the agency's experience on specific elements such as development of the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool and the EJ Scorecard. The EPA is working directly with numerous federal agencies to coordinate and align efforts through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Inflation Reduction Act, and annual appropriations. This is especially critical as so many agencies, through the Justice40 initiative, look for ways from the top down to ensure the benefits of their programs and investments reach disadvantaged communities. The EPA complements these efforts by providing direct support to build the capacity of those communities to push from the bottom up.

The EPA's resources are essential to support the affected communities. These resources enable them to build the capacity to assess their needs, develop a vision and plan, and leverage collaborative partnerships across the federal government.

**Responsible Agency Official:** Marianne Engelman-Lado, Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights.

### **Challenge 3: Providing for the Safe Use of Chemicals.**

**Agency Response:** The prioritization of review of Pesticide Registration Improvement Act actions with statutory decision timeframes over non-PRIA actions without statutory due dates has led to a decrease in the number of non-PRIA completions in recent years, and the development of a backlog. During this same period of time, the EPA has seen an increase in new submissions for PRIA actions as well as renegotiation of PRIA-fee-for-service actions or the non-PRIA backlog. Currently, there are more than 11,000 non-PRIA pesticide actions from previous years that are still pending completion. Despite completing record numbers of PRIA actions in the past few years, the EPA's FY 2022 renegotiation rate for PRIA actions rose to almost 52 percent for all PRIA applications and to over 70 percent for conventional pesticides. For comparison, 5 years ago in FY 2018 the PRIA renegotiation rate was 17 percent, and at the end of FY 2021 the renegotiation rate was 34 percent. In addition, the scientific and legal complexity of pesticide submissions has increased significantly while the Pesticide program has been losing seasoned and experienced staff and program resources have remained flat over the years. In fact, there are 25 percent fewer staff in the Pesticide program than 15 years ago. Decreased capacity in staffing requires longer time to complete pesticide actions and further contributes to a growing backlog.

The EPA recognizes that greater market predictability around the EPA decision review timeframes is one of the main objectives of PRIA and its reauthorizations. The agency is actively working with its stakeholders to identify process improvements and resource needs in the future to bring the EPA's decision review timeframes back in alignment with statutory timeframes in PRIA, to eliminate the existing backlog of non-PRIA actions, and to improve review timeframes for non-PRIA applications going forward so that a backlog does not again develop.

To address a decades-old challenge of protecting endangered species from pesticides while minimizing regulatory impacts to pesticide users, the first-ever comprehensive workplan, *Balancing Wildlife Protection and Responsible Pesticide Use*, was released to the public in April 2022. The workplan describes new and creative solutions for the EPA to come into compliance with the Endangered Species Act and establishes four overall strategies and dozens of actions to adopt those protections while providing farmers, public health authorities, and others with access to pesticides. The workplan also sets a new vision for a successful ESA-Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act program that focuses on supporting the development of safer technologies to control pests, completing timely FIFRA decisions, and collaborating with other agencies and stakeholders on implementing the plan. The EPA released a workplan update in November 2022, explaining how it will adopt early mitigation for ESA species as part of registration review decisions. In addition to the ESA workplan, the agency requested, for the first time in the FY 2023 President's Budget, an additional \$4.9 million and 10 FTE to begin making incremental progress toward meeting ESA mandates and enable the Pesticide program to make progress toward better protection for federally threatened and endangered species from exposure to new active ingredients.

In the explanatory statement accompanying the FY 2022 omnibus appropriations act, Congress encouraged the EPA “to properly consider full costs [of implementing the Toxic Substances Control Act] in its deliberations, in line with the Lautenberg Act’s intent.” To that end, in November 2022 the agency published a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking on fees for administering TSCA. Though the Lautenberg Act was enacted in 2016, EPA’s first fees rule was not finalized until 2018, and no fees were collected until FY 2019. Under the 2018 rule, the costs of the first 10 risk evaluations were exempted from the fees, and the last Administration did not conduct a budget analysis to calculate the actual costs of implementing the new law to use as its baseline. As a result, only about 13 percent of the artificially low baseline cost estimate for the program were collected under the 2018 fees rule. In addition, the 2021 fees rule proposal excluded the costs of risk management activities for the first 10 chemicals and 20 high-priority substances and the additional resources needed to implement TSCA as Congress intended. The EPA is further working to ensure that the TSCA program is adequately funded by incorporating the Office of Pollutant Prevention and Toxic’s most recent workforce analysis to inform its proposals in the FY 2023 President’s Budget request. The OPPT is also investing in recruitment and hiring of additional scientists with specialized expertise in various human health risk assessment disciplines to provide internal senior level review (outside of the management chain) of chemical risk assessment products, which are the foundation of sound risk management.

The Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention is also developing a multi-year collaborative research program in partnership with the agency’s Office of Research and Development and other federal entities to improve existing approaches and develop and implement New Approach Methodologies and to ensure the best available science is used in TSCA new chemical evaluations. In addition, the EPA reviewed its risk determinations for the first 10 existing chemical substances evaluated under the Lautenberg Act to assess whether the previous Administration’s policy decision to exclude certain exposure pathways (i.e., air, water) from the risk evaluations may have led to failures in identifying potential unreasonable risks from these exposure pathways and appropriately addressing the statutory requirement to evaluate potential exposures to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations, including fenceline communities (i.e., communities near industrial facilities).

In October 2021, OCSPP announced several actions to enhance the scientific integrity of its programs, including forming a new internal advisory group to provide advisory support and recommendations on science policy and scientific integrity issues that arise within OCSPP, establishing a new science policy advisor position that provides guidance to the Assistant Administrator for OCSPP on emerging science policy and scientific integrity, and adopting a range of policies, practices, and procedures to ensure sound science and consistent approaches for chemical reviews.

**Responsible Agency Official:** Rick Keigwin, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

#### **Challenge 4: Safeguarding Scientific Integrity Principles.**

**Agency Response:** The EPA’s Scientific Integrity Policy has been in effect since February 2012 and is one of the longest standing scientific integrity policies in the federal government. Scientific

Integrity at the EPA will be further strengthened by updating the Scientific Integrity Policy to meet the Office of Science and Technology Policy's requirements for policy content, implementation, and evaluation. In recognition of EPA's leadership in scientific integrity, OSTP appointed our Scientific Integrity Official as a co-chair of three related White House initiatives that implement the January 2021 Executive Memorandum on scientific integrity and drive scientific integrity policy across federal executive branch agencies.

The EPA is unwavering in its commitment to promptly address scientific integrity concerns and investigate and adjudicate allegations. The EPA will continue to strengthen its robust mechanisms to protect and maintain a culture of scientific integrity and is on target to develop and implement procedures to address allegations, including violations involving high-profile issues or senior officials. The EPA's steadfast commitment to implementing the Scientific Integrity Policy in support of a culture of scientific integrity, enhanced transparency, and the protection of scientists is evidenced by agencywide training and outreach activities that engage employees on scientific integrity. The Agency has recognized the important role of leaders in enhancing a culture of scientific integrity and accordingly added strong language about scientific integrity into the performance plan requirements for its SES, ST, and SL leaders in FY22 and going forward. This language requires these leaders to be responsible for exemplifying firm commitment to principles of scientific integrity in all relevant situations and complying with and advocating for the EPA Scientific Integrity Policy when doing any of the following: conducting, managing, using the results, and communicating about science and scientific activities.

The EPA will continue to maintain scientific integrity's high visibility throughout the agency through regular outreach, including hosting an annual meeting with EPA employees and launching updated training for new employees, to build upon 10 years of the Scientific Integrity Program at EPA.

**Responsible Agency Official:** Maureen Gwinn, Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Research and Development.

### **Challenge 5: Ensuring Agency Systems and Other Critical Infrastructure Are Protected Against Cyberthreats.**

**Agency Response:** The agency recognizes the importance of enhancing information technology security to combat cyber threats. In addition to addressing recommendations identified in audit reports, the agency continues to make progress towards complying with Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*, improving its Federal Information Security Management Act report rating, and improving security at water facilities at a nationwide scale. The agency developed processes to improve compliance with federal requirements and agency policy and metrics to monitor progress towards cybersecurity improvements and has improved internal procedures and roles towards oversight and review of agency cybersecurity initiatives and processes. The agency has been able to improve its cybersecurity posture in part by deploying Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation software, Privilege Access User Management tools, Endpoint Detection and Response tools, and a next generation Security Incident and Event Management system. The EPA will also continue to work with states, tribes, and territories to improve their cybersecurity surrounding water systems by providing technical assistance,

publishing guidance, and work with the Department of Homeland Security to develop sector-specific infrastructure cybersecurity goals.

**Responsible Agency Official:** Tonya Manning, Acting Director, Office of Information Security & Privacy, Office of Mission Support; Benita Best-Wong, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Water.

### **Challenge 6: Managing Business Operations and Resources.**

**Agency Response:** Workforce planning and management is a priority for the agency and is integrated into the FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan and as a part of the EPA's Evidence Act Learning Agenda. The agency is implementing workforce planning and knowledge transfer strategies to support succession planning across the agency and adopting new workforce and workplace innovations to support the future of work. In response to increases in workload resulting from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act, the agency is working to leverage all available hiring authorities to expedite the hiring of new employees followed by timely onboarding and training. The agency has well established internal controls to provide effective oversight for programs and has developed additional training, technical assistance, and internal control plans to ensure that funds directed toward infrastructure improvements through the use of grants, loans, and contracts are utilized as intended. The EPA acknowledges that increases in funding require appropriate oversight and is committed to safeguarding its resources against waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement.

In FY 2023, the EPA identified New Grantees of Annual and Supplemental Funds as an Enterprise Risk. Significant new grant funding through legislation such as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the IRA, and Congressionally Directed Spending will result in an increase in the number of new grant applicants, including from underserved communities and those that are first-time applicants. Therefore, grants management is a key focus of the EPA's implementation of IIJA and IRA, with the agency mapping out grants processes to identify potential opportunities to improve the process and tracking the announcements of grants and the awarding of funds internally through our Continuous Improvement process. Without extensive outreach, training, and technical assistance, these new recipients are at risk of not having the capacity to comply with all federal grants management requirements throughout the grant lifecycle. In FY 2023, the agency is developing best practices for grants management and is collaborating with the OIG on providing training to potential grant recipients. This focus as an enterprise risk will allow the agency to implement a coordinated approach to engage with new recipients and provide a suite of tools to help new recipients reduce noncompliance risks and meet federal programmatic, financial, and reporting requirements. These tools include live and recorded training, direct programmatic support and technical assistance, and publishing new policy and guidance to strengthen compliance where needed.

Additionally, the EPA continues to refine and enhance its risk, internal control, fraud, and improper payment management activities, which enable smooth business operations and protection against fraud, waste, and abuse. In FY 2022, the agency engaged in a robust effort to boost its risk and internal control programs by instituting the Enterprise Risk Management Application. Through this tool, risks and associated mitigation strategies were collected and

analyzed to allow for a more corporate view of vulnerabilities that could impact the agency's mission. As the inaugural year of this application has ended, the agency is working to leverage the momentum gained and build a more prominent and free-standing fraud detection program.

**Responsible Agency Official:** Kimberly Patrick, Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Mission Support; Carol Terris, Acting Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

### **Challenge 7: Enforcing Compliance and Environmental Laws and Regulations.**

**Agency Response:** Enforcement and compliance activities are critical parts of the agency's mission. Building on a historically strong program, under the current Administration, the EPA has increased its focus on traditional civil and criminal enforcement tools, with particular attention on environmental and public health threats to overburdened communities. This includes identifying strategies and actions to make environmental justice considerations a part of all aspects of the agency's enforcement program. In furtherance of the Administration's priorities, the agency has rescinded several policies that, in part, were responsible for a number of the concerns identified by the OIG. The agency put in place new policies that reflect the current Administration's emphasis on strong enforcement.

There are two challenges identified by the OIG where additional information from the EPA may help clarify the enforcement program's current posture. With respect to the OIG's reference to the challenges faced by the National Enforcement Investigations Center from high rates of attrition from 2014 to 2020, NEIC has been able increase full-time equivalents to 2014 levels. In 2023, NEIC continues to hire additional full-time equivalents to bring NEIC to the highest staffing levels in over a decade (a 20 percent increase over 2014 levels). With respect to the FY 2023 \$42 million budget request to support compliance monitoring, these resources are not only intended to modernize our national enforcement and compliance data system, but the resources will also expand compliance monitoring efforts to address: environmental justice issues, including the Compliance Advisor Program; Smart Tools for inspectors; implementation of the Evidence Act; per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances; and climate change concerns, including reduction in the use of hydrofluorocarbons. The EPA is approaching this challenge from multiple angles and contingent upon additional resources, is committed to getting back to high compliance monitoring levels, similar to the 2010 levels, as quickly as possible.

The agency remains actively engaged with the OIG in developing corrective actions that will respond to concerns raised in a recent report (Report Number: 21-P-0132 - *Resource Constraints, Leadership Decisions, and Workforce Culture Led to a Decline in Federal Enforcement*). The EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance looks forward to working with colleagues across the agency, as well as state and tribal partners, stakeholders, and the OIG in addressing issues presented in the FY 2023 Top Management Challenges report.

**Responsible Agency Official:** Mark Badalamente, Director, Office of Administration and Policy, Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

### **Challenge 8: Managing Increased Investment in Infrastructure.**

**Agency Response:** The enactment of IIJA has greatly increased the amount of resources EPA is responsible for directing into infrastructure investments, and will also increase the number and types of grantees with whom EPA will be working. To provide effective oversight for programs that received infrastructure funding, the agency continues to promote efficiency and ensure compliance with the IIJA provisions. This oversight includes the establishment of a Program Integrity Framework to focus on the agencywide applications of risk management, payment integrity, and internal controls. Senior leadership uses the Program Integrity Framework to assist in prioritizing and mitigating risks, identifying the agency's enterprise risk, and making critical operations decisions. Additionally, those offices receiving funding received training on technical assistance and internal control plans to ensure that funds directed toward infrastructure improvements through the use of grants, loans, and contracts continue being used as intended. The EPA is continuously enhancing Program Integrity efforts and oversight over infrastructure investments and is committed to safeguarding its resources against waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. Additional agency efforts include:

- Developed performance measures to monitor and report on progress, as outlined in the IIJA Program Implementation Plans.
- Launched several technical assistance programs / initiatives to help communities better access IIJA funding.
- Engaged stakeholders to hold quarterly fraud trainings for agency personnel.
- Implemented additional controls within the agency's financial systems to track infrastructure investments by appropriation, program, etc.
- Conducting OMB Circular A-123, Appendix C risk assessments in FY2023 to ensure protection against fraud, waste, and abuse.
- Implementing a more robust fraud detection and prevention program.
- Employing an industrial engagement strategy for partners with IIJA funding.

**Responsible Agency Official:** Zealan Hoover, Senior Advisor to the Administrator; Kimberly Patrick, Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Mission Support; Carol Terris, Acting Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

## EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office

Dollars in Thousands

NPM Major Office		FY 2023 Enacted Budget				FY 2024 President's Budget			
		Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
<b>OA</b>	Immediate Office	\$5,801	\$2,928	\$8,729	31.0	\$8,546	\$6,482	\$15,027	49.0
	Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations	\$8,477	\$533	\$9,009	43.2	\$8,504	\$882	\$9,386	44.2
	Office of Public Affairs	\$6,279	\$490	\$6,769	31.5	\$6,031	\$333	\$6,364	30.5
	Office of Public Engagement	\$1,727	\$799	\$2,526	10.0	\$2,152	\$12,452	\$14,604	13.0
	Office of Policy	\$30,389	\$7,826	\$38,215	150.4	\$33,131	\$28,381	\$61,512	175.6
	Children's Health Protection	\$2,777	\$2,408	\$5,185	13.1	\$2,779	\$2,445	\$5,224	13.1
	Environmental Education	\$1,012	\$7,047	\$8,059	5.2	\$1,010	\$7,095	\$8,105	5.2
	Office of Civil Rights	\$4,175	\$650	\$4,825	20.9	\$3,583	\$463	\$4,047	20.9
	Executive Secretariat	\$3,839	\$221	\$4,060	20.1	\$4,068	\$152	\$4,220	20.1
	Executive Services	\$3,094	\$366	\$3,460	14.9	\$3,157	\$1,159	\$4,316	14.9
	Homeland Security	\$2,675	\$355	\$3,031	11.3	\$2,819	\$1,619	\$4,438	13.3
	Science Advisory Board	\$3,846	\$436	\$4,282	18.7	\$3,431	\$727	\$4,158	18.7
	Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	\$2,245	\$1,299	\$3,544	10.7	\$2,102	\$1,113	\$3,215	9.7
	Regional Resources	\$44,047	\$2,005	\$46,052	248.3	\$55,178	\$48,414	\$103,592	296.9
	<b>OA TOTAL</b>	<b>\$120,383</b>	<b>\$27,363</b>	<b>\$147,746</b>	<b>629.3</b>	<b>\$136,491</b>	<b>\$111,716</b>	<b>\$248,207</b>	<b>725.1</b>
<b>OEJECR</b>	Immediate Office	\$3,890	\$5,466	\$9,356	19.9	\$8,390	\$87,185	\$95,575	45.7
	Office of Resource Management and Communications	\$1,553	\$33	\$1,586	12.0	\$2,000	\$100	\$2,100	12.0
	Office of Community Support	\$3,260	\$7,199	\$10,459	25.0	\$7,397	\$125,002	\$132,399	42.0
	Office of Policy, Partnerships and Program Development	\$6,652	\$12,474	\$19,126	52.3	\$11,134	\$100,001	\$111,135	64.8
	Office of External Civil Rights Compliance	\$3,028	\$579	\$3,607	21.9	\$8,993	\$2,765	\$11,758	48.7
	Regional Resources	\$15,217	\$52,030	\$67,247	110.3	\$27,428	\$18,369	\$45,797	155.5
	<b>OEJECR TOTAL</b>	<b>\$33,601</b>	<b>\$77,781</b>	<b>\$111,382</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>\$65,342</b>	<b>\$333,421</b>	<b>\$398,763</b>	<b>368.7</b>

**EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office**  
Dollars in Thousands

		FY 2023 Enacted Budget				FY 2024 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
<b>OAR</b>	Immediate Office	\$11,693	\$150,102	\$161,795	62.7	\$11,159	\$235,683	\$246,842	56.9
	Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards	\$61,274	\$48,772	\$110,045	359.0	\$86,255	\$281,404	\$367,660	462.7
	Office of Atmospheric Programs	\$44,824	\$61,070	\$105,894	230.8	\$58,159	\$217,593	\$275,752	308.9
	Office of Transportation and Air Quality	\$63,759	\$150,343	\$214,103	351.0	\$78,841	\$258,420	\$337,261	400.1
	Office of Radiation and Indoor Air	\$28,006	\$14,570	\$42,576	145.0	\$39,116	\$56,017	\$95,132	207.5
	Regional Resources	\$105,225	\$210,819	\$316,044	629.4	\$141,204	\$207,552	\$348,756	777.0
	<b>OAR TOTAL</b>		<b>\$314,781</b>	<b>\$635,676</b>	<b>\$950,457</b>	<b>1,777.9</b>	<b>\$414,734</b>	<b>\$1,256,669</b>	<b>\$1,671,403</b>
<b>OCFO</b>	Immediate Office	\$2,200	\$7,032	\$9,232	12.2	\$3,370	\$10,182	\$13,552	17.1
	Office of Budget	\$7,792	\$3,233	\$11,026	42.5	\$7,828	\$2,588	\$10,416	39.5
	Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability	\$4,584	\$277	\$4,861	25.0	\$4,954	\$334	\$5,289	29.0
	Office of Technology Solutions	\$8,966	\$24,638	\$33,604	48.9	\$9,414	\$25,382	\$34,796	47.5
	Office of Resource and Information Management	\$2,659	\$6,697	\$9,355	14.5	\$3,191	\$5,121	\$8,312	16.1
	Office of the Controller	\$24,882	\$2,058	\$26,940	136.7	\$25,508	\$3,007	\$28,515	127.7
	OCFO eEnterprise	\$917	\$649	\$1,566	5.0	\$991	\$559	\$1,550	5.0
	Office of Continuous Improvement	\$1,834	\$572	\$2,406	10.0	\$1,982	\$472	\$2,454	10.0
	Regional Resources	\$33,723	\$2,354	\$36,077	203.3	\$28,660	\$2,497	\$31,157	160.0
<b>OCFO TOTAL</b>		<b>\$87,556</b>	<b>\$47,511</b>	<b>\$135,067</b>	<b>497.9</b>	<b>\$85,898</b>	<b>\$50,142</b>	<b>\$136,040</b>	<b>447.8</b>
<b>OCSP</b>	Immediate Office	\$3,252	\$943	\$4,195	17.0	\$2,529	\$1,391	\$3,920	12.2
	Office of Pesticide Programs	\$65,009	\$26,444	\$91,452	353.0	\$69,705	\$51,670	\$121,375	369.0
	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics	\$60,657	\$34,269	\$94,926	357.1	\$89,946	\$64,673	\$154,619	477.6
	Office of Program Support	\$35,504	\$3,661	\$39,166	175.0	\$37,480	\$3,656	\$41,136	185.5
	Regional Resources	\$23,385	\$34,249	\$57,634	141.9	\$26,229	\$45,417	\$71,646	151.8
<b>OCSP TOTAL</b>		<b>\$187,807</b>	<b>\$99,566</b>	<b>\$287,373</b>	<b>1,044.0</b>	<b>\$225,889</b>	<b>\$166,806</b>	<b>\$392,695</b>	<b>1,196.1</b>

**EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office**  
Dollars in Thousands

		FY 2023 Enacted Budget				FY 2024 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
<b>OECA</b>	Immediate Office	\$9,874	\$11,841	\$21,714	44.9	\$7,222	\$4,915	\$12,136	40.4
	Office of Civil Enforcement	\$28,583	\$11,244	\$39,827	132.8	\$34,060	\$27,452	\$61,512	164.1
	Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training	\$66,305	\$11,083	\$77,388	304.3	\$73,040	\$14,635	\$87,674	332.9
	Office of Compliance	\$22,692	\$24,200	\$46,893	118.2	\$24,371	\$58,960	\$83,331	123.2
	Federal Facilities Enforcement Office	\$3,104	\$752	\$3,855	16.6	\$3,267	\$1,652	\$4,919	16.4
	Office of Site Remediation Enforcement	\$14,616	\$19,119	\$33,736	68.7	\$1,449	\$682	\$2,131	7.5
	Regional Resources	\$329,636	\$55,548	\$385,184	1,865.0	\$232,154	\$63,980	\$296,134	1,284.4
	<b>OECA TOTAL</b>	<b>\$474,810</b>	<b>\$133,787</b>	<b>\$608,597</b>	<b>2,550.5</b>	<b>\$375,563</b>	<b>\$172,275</b>	<b>\$547,838</b>	<b>1,968.9</b>
<b>OGC</b>	Immediate Office	\$1,780	\$315	\$2,096	8.0	\$2,460	\$473	\$2,933	10.3
	Air and Radiation Law Office	\$9,068	\$2,057	\$11,125	41.0	\$10,914	\$2,681	\$13,595	44.0
	Pesticides and Toxic Substances Law Office	\$3,693	\$838	\$4,531	21.0	\$4,713	\$1,158	\$5,871	19.0
	Solid Waste and Emergency Response Law Office	\$3,806	\$990	\$4,797	17.3	\$4,941	\$1,414	\$6,355	20.7
	Water Law Office	\$4,900	\$1,162	\$6,062	22.0	\$6,608	\$1,655	\$8,263	26.6
	Other Legal Support	\$18,985	\$3,955	\$22,941	88.5	\$25,884	\$3,963	\$29,847	112.4
	Regional Resources	\$29,427	\$952	\$30,379	139.9	\$39,128	\$1,318	\$40,446	174.9
	<b>OGC TOTAL</b>	<b>\$71,661</b>	<b>\$10,269</b>	<b>\$81,930</b>	<b>337.6</b>	<b>\$94,647</b>	<b>\$12,663</b>	<b>\$107,310</b>	<b>408.2</b>

**EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office**  
Dollars in Thousands

NPM Major Office		FY 2023 Enacted Budget				FY 2024 President's Budget			
		Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
<b>OIG</b>	Immediate Office	\$488	\$46	\$534	2.6	\$607	\$144	\$751	3.2
	Office of Chief of Staff	\$488	\$46	\$534	2.6	\$607	\$144	\$751	3.2
	Office of Strategic Analysis and Results	\$2,279	\$218	\$2,497	12.1	\$2,832	\$673	\$3,505	14.9
	Office of Information Technology	\$3,744	\$358	\$4,102	19.8	\$4,653	\$1,106	\$5,759	24.5
	Office of Counsel and Congressional Public Affairs	\$4,233	\$405	\$4,638	22.4	\$5,260	\$1,250	\$6,510	27.7
	Office of Mission Support	\$3,582	\$343	\$3,925	19.0	\$4,451	\$1,058	\$5,509	23.4
	Office of Audit	\$18,071	\$1,728	\$19,799	95.8	\$22,457	\$5,336	\$27,793	118.3
	Office of Special Review and Evaluations	\$8,466	\$809	\$9,275	44.9	\$10,521	\$2,500	\$13,021	55.4
	Office of Investigations	\$9,606	\$919	\$10,525	50.8	\$11,938	\$2,835	\$14,773	62.9
	<b>OIG TOTAL</b>	<b>\$50,957</b>	<b>\$4,873</b>	<b>\$55,830</b>	<b>270.0</b>	<b>\$63,326</b>	<b>\$15,047</b>	<b>\$78,373</b>	<b>333.5</b>
<b>OITA</b>	Immediate Office	\$1,210	\$96	\$1,306	6.0	\$1,576	\$201	\$1,777	8.0
	Office of International Affairs	\$7,221	\$1,939	\$9,160	35.8	\$10,598	\$17,064	\$27,662	53.8
	Office of Management and International Services	\$2,481	\$1,160	\$3,642	12.3	\$2,561	\$2,591	\$5,152	13.0
	American Indian Environmental Office	\$3,833	\$1,343	\$5,176	19.0	\$7,288	\$3,220	\$10,508	37.0
	Regional Resources	\$11,315	\$74,913	\$86,228	67.6	\$25,181	\$87,865	\$113,046	141.6
	<b>OITA TOTAL</b>	<b>\$26,061</b>	<b>\$79,451</b>	<b>\$105,512</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>\$47,204</b>	<b>\$110,941</b>	<b>\$158,145</b>	<b>253.4</b>

**EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office**  
Dollars in Thousands

		FY 2023 Enacted Budget				FY 2024 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE	Pay (\$K)	Non-Pay (\$K)	Total (\$K)	FTE
<b>OLEM</b>	Immediate Office	\$9,444	\$5,384	\$14,828	43.7	\$6,504	\$2,036	\$8,540	30.0
	Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office	\$3,150	\$1,672	\$4,822	16.3	\$3,323	\$7,466	\$10,790	16.2
	Office of Communication, Partnership, and Analysis	\$2,759	\$1,563	\$4,322	13.8	\$1,779	\$889	\$2,668	9.3
	Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation	\$26,902	\$69,385	\$96,287	143.8	\$1,762	\$2,195	\$3,957	10.1
	Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery	\$27,781	\$21,397	\$49,177	145.7	\$29,610	\$31,652	\$61,262	154.4
	Office of Underground Storage Tanks	\$4,413	\$2,384	\$6,797	21.6	\$4,237	\$3,251	\$7,488	22.6
	Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization	\$3,082	\$10,276	\$13,358	16.6	\$3,073	\$13,200	\$16,272	16.6
	Office of Emergency Management	\$13,237	\$28,883	\$42,120	64.2	\$13,344	\$46,566	\$59,910	66.0
	Office of Mountains, Deserts, and Plains	\$718	\$2,067	\$2,784	4.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Regional Resources	\$284,384	\$909,731	\$1,194,115	1,632.6	\$162,873	\$429,872	\$592,745	909.7
	<b>OLEM TOTAL</b>	<b>\$375,870</b>	<b>\$1,052,741</b>	<b>\$1,428,611</b>	<b>2,102.3</b>	<b>\$226,505</b>	<b>\$537,127</b>	<b>\$763,632</b>	<b>1,234.9</b>
<b>OMS</b>	Immediate Office	\$14,367	\$23,728	\$38,095	90.9	\$18,840	\$61,017	\$79,858	92.3
	Environmental Appeals Board	\$3,113	\$111	\$3,225	13.8	\$3,498	\$163	\$3,661	15.0
	Administrative Law Judges	\$2,020	\$143	\$2,163	12.0	\$2,327	\$161	\$2,488	11.0
	Office of Human Resources	\$21,521	\$7,833	\$29,354	93.9	\$31,931	\$9,839	\$41,770	153.7
	Research Triangle Park	\$15,401	\$35,490	\$50,891	101.0	\$16,474	\$30,213	\$46,687	100.0
	Office of Grants and Debarment	\$13,093	\$8,413	\$21,506	69.6	\$16,618	\$4,317	\$20,935	87.0
	Cincinnati	\$10,117	\$16,941	\$27,057	66.0	\$11,456	\$9,238	\$20,694	70.0
	Office of Administration	\$18,903	\$320,042	\$338,945	92.2	\$22,822	\$395,516	\$418,338	102.5
	Office of Acquisition Solutions	\$37,889	\$8,317	\$46,206	214.0	\$45,811	\$6,576	\$52,387	248.1
	Office of Enterprise Information Programs	\$8,107	\$9,112	\$17,219	42.3	\$8,292	\$7,866	\$16,158	40.1
	Office of Information Management	\$11,014	\$32,927	\$43,941	59.7	\$12,018	\$33,466	\$45,484	58.7
	Office of Digital Services & Technical Architecture	\$4,800	\$2,106	\$6,907	24.0	\$4,619	\$1,655	\$6,274	23.0
	Office of Customer Advocacy, Policy & Portfolio Management	\$6,157	\$3,440	\$9,597	34.0	\$6,070	\$2,076	\$8,146	31.0
	Office of Information Security & Privacy	\$3,199	\$11,956	\$15,156	16.1	\$3,709	\$27,951	\$31,660	18.1
	Office of Information Technology Operations	\$1,455	\$1,230	\$2,686	7.1	\$2,115	\$12,287	\$14,402	9.7
	Regional Resources	\$85,344	\$53,537	\$138,881	490.4	\$97,655	\$55,647	\$153,302	534.3
	<b>OMS TOTAL</b>	<b>\$256,501</b>	<b>\$535,326</b>	<b>\$791,827</b>	<b>1,427.0</b>	<b>\$304,256</b>	<b>\$657,988</b>	<b>\$962,244</b>	<b>1,594.5</b>

**EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office**  
Dollars in Thousands

		FY 2023 Enacted Budget				FY 2024 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	\$47,811	\$74,136	\$121,947	257.2	\$47,982	\$61,788	\$109,770	256.4	
	Center for Computational Toxicology & Exposure	\$44,554	\$27,948	\$72,502	242.7	\$49,737	\$37,708	\$87,445	265.9	
	Center for Environmental Measurements & Modeling	\$66,627	\$39,116	\$105,743	358.9	\$74,385	\$59,525	\$133,911	397.3	
	Center for Public Health & Environmental Assessment	\$66,818	\$37,013	\$103,831	356.3	\$75,250	\$52,846	\$128,096	400.6	
	Center for Environmental Solutions & Emergency	\$45,567	\$28,389	\$73,956	245.3	\$48,449	\$37,694	\$86,143	260.8	
	Office of Science Advisor, Policy and Engagement	\$12,324	\$84,133	\$96,457	66.3	\$13,961	\$57,801	\$71,761	74.6	
	Regional Resources	\$35,247	\$19,800	\$55,047	210.9	\$19,042	\$7,140	\$26,182	112.1	
	<b>ORD TOTAL</b>		<b>\$318,948</b>	<b>\$310,535</b>	<b>\$629,483</b>	<b>1,737.6</b>	<b>\$328,806</b>	<b>\$314,502</b>	<b>\$643,308</b>	<b>1,767.7</b>
OW	Immediate Office	\$12,395	\$8,795	\$21,190	63.4	\$13,775	\$8,794	\$22,569	66.2	
	Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	\$32,225	\$88,723	\$120,948	172.5	\$45,343	\$250,210	\$295,553	239.8	
	Office of Science and Technology	\$22,819	\$14,608	\$37,427	116.9	\$27,784	\$53,758	\$81,542	137.6	
	Office of Wastewater Management	\$28,153	\$174,502	\$202,655	143.3	\$40,407	\$646,985	\$687,393	213.6	
	Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds	\$20,290	\$28,475	\$48,765	107.8	\$23,713	\$63,373	\$87,085	118.3	
	Regional Resources	\$213,064	\$4,170,870	\$4,383,934	1,313.2	\$244,220	\$4,556,953	\$4,801,173	1,388.2	
	<b>OW TOTAL</b>		<b>\$328,945</b>	<b>\$4,485,973</b>	<b>\$4,814,918</b>	<b>1,917.1</b>	<b>\$395,242</b>	<b>\$5,580,073</b>	<b>\$5,975,315</b>	<b>2,163.7</b>
	<b>Subtotal Agency Resources</b>		<b>\$2,647,881</b>	<b>\$7,500,852</b>	<b>\$10,148,733</b>	<b>14,673.3</b>	<b>\$2,763,903</b>	<b>\$9,319,370</b>	<b>\$12,083,273</b>	<b>14,675.6</b>
Less Rescission of Prior Year Funds			(\$13,300)				\$0			
Reimbursable FTE				442.3				504.5		
Superfund Tax FTE*								1,897.3		
<b>Total Agency Resources</b>		<b>\$2,647,881</b>	<b>\$7,500,852</b>	<b>\$10,135,433</b>	<b>15,115.6</b>	<b>\$2,763,903</b>	<b>\$9,319,370</b>	<b>\$12,083,273</b>	<b>17,077.4</b>	

\*In FY 2024, funding for Superfund Enforcement, Remedial, and Emergency Response and Removal is proposed to be transitioned from annual appropriations to Superfund Tax receipts. In total 1897.3 FTE in Superfund will be funded as reimbursable FTE, including 771.8 FTE in Superfund Enforcement, 874.8 FTE in Remedial, and 250.7 FTE in Emergency Response and Removal.

OECA Travel by Program Project FY 2018 - FY 2024*													
Appr.	Program Project	FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022		FY 2023	FY 2024
		Enacted	Actuals**	Enacted*	PresBud***								
<b>EPM</b>													
	43 - Brownfields	\$16.0	\$10.4	\$16.0	\$4.2	\$16.0	\$18.2	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$3.0	\$2.3	\$3.0	\$12.0
	44 - Civil Enforcement	\$2,148.0	\$1,860.9	\$2,216.0	\$1,942.2	\$2,197.0	\$886.2	\$742.0	\$602.0	\$742.0	\$1,230.7	\$2,932.0	\$3,236.0
	50 - Compliance Monitoring	\$1,524.0	\$1,498.3	\$1,529.0	\$1,397.2	\$1,516.0	\$694.8	\$567.0	\$301.0	\$582.0	\$658.0	\$835.0	\$2,016.0
	52 - Criminal Enforcement	\$1,522.0	\$1,385.7	\$1,522.0	\$1,458.1	\$1,522.0	\$748.4	\$548.0	\$467.0	\$548.0	\$606.0	\$1,518.0	\$1,690.0
	57 - Environmental Justice	\$186.0	\$103.7	\$0.0	\$5.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.0	\$148.2	\$4.0	\$0.0
	63 - Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$20.0	\$17.0	\$20.0	\$24.0	\$20.0	\$6.9	\$20.0	\$9.0	\$20.0	\$18.4	\$20.0	\$20.0
	90 - NEPA Implementation	\$505.0	\$251.1	\$0.0	\$70.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	F2 - Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$238.0	\$503.4	\$238.0	\$234.5	\$238.0	\$204.4	\$84.0	\$132.0	\$131.0	\$342.4	\$207.0	\$238.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$6,159.0</b>	<b>\$5,630.5</b>	<b>\$5,541.0</b>	<b>\$5,136.0</b>	<b>\$5,509.0</b>	<b>\$2,558.9</b>	<b>\$1,964.0</b>	<b>\$1,511.0</b>	<b>\$2,030.0</b>	<b>\$3,006.0</b>	<b>\$5,519.0</b>	<b>\$7,212.0</b>
<b>S&amp;T</b>													
	62 - Forensics Support	\$260.0	\$157.8	\$260.0	\$193.1	\$260.0	\$115.0	\$141.0	\$88.0	\$141.0	\$170.9	\$260.0	\$478.0
<b>LUST</b>													
	44 - Civil Enforcement	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>OIL</b>													
	44 - Civil Enforcement	\$14.0	\$16.4	\$14.0	\$8.1	\$14.0	\$3.1	\$14.0	\$6.0	\$12.0	\$13.4	\$12.0	\$14.0
	50 - Compliance Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$14.0</b>	<b>\$16.4</b>	<b>\$14.0</b>	<b>\$8.1</b>	<b>\$14.0</b>	<b>\$3.1</b>	<b>\$14.0</b>	<b>\$6.0</b>	<b>\$12.0</b>	<b>\$13.4</b>	<b>\$12.0</b>	<b>\$14.0</b>
<b>SUPERFUND</b>													
	50 - Compliance Monitoring	\$8.0	\$0.0	\$8.0	\$0.0	\$8.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8.0
	52 - Criminal Enforcement	\$468.0	\$237.4	\$468.0	\$236.7	\$468.0	\$125.8	\$468.0	\$399.0	\$468.0	\$547.3	\$468.0	\$500.0
	62 - Forensics Support	\$50.0	\$25.5	\$50.0	\$32.9	\$50.0	\$17.2	\$50.0	\$48.0	\$50.0	\$65.3	\$50.0	\$57.0
	C7 - Superfund: Enforcement ****	\$1,135.0	\$798.7	\$1,145.0	\$995.7	\$1,143.0	\$445.0	\$1,143.0	\$155.0	\$1,143.0	\$461.8	\$1,143.0	\$0.0
	H2 - Superfund: Federal Facilities Enf	\$120.0	\$69.0	\$120.0	\$65.1	\$120.0	\$81.7	\$120.0	\$12.0	\$120.0	\$28.1	\$120.0	\$120.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,781.0</b>	<b>\$1,130.6</b>	<b>\$1,791.0</b>	<b>\$1,330.4</b>	<b>\$1,789.0</b>	<b>\$669.7</b>	<b>\$1,781.0</b>	<b>\$614.0</b>	<b>\$1,781.0</b>	<b>\$1,102.5</b>	<b>\$1,781.0</b>	<b>\$685.0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$8,214.0</b>	<b>\$6,935.3</b>	<b>\$7,606.0</b>	<b>\$6,667.6</b>	<b>\$7,572.0</b>	<b>\$3,346.7</b>	<b>\$3,900.0</b>	<b>\$2,219.0</b>	<b>\$3,964.0</b>	<b>\$4,292.7</b>	<b>\$7,572.0</b>	<b>\$8,389.0</b>

The Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 instructs EPA to follow guidance as set forth in House Report 116-448. House Report 116-448 directs EPA to provide "requested enforcement travel budget, and budgeted and actual enforcement travel spending for the previous five fiscal years". Please see page 80: <https://www.congress.gov/116/crpt/hrpt448/CRPT-116hrpt448.pdf>. This report fulfills this requirement.

\*In FY 2020 and FY 2021, OECA's travel resources decreased due to the COVID Pandemic travel restrictions. In FY 2023 and FY 2024, the travel resources were brought back to pre-COVID levels to resume in-person travel and inspections.

\*\*Actuals include final obligations of New Obligation Authority (NOA) and Carryover for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA).

\*\*\*EPA will re-evaluate travel as part of the Agency's FY 2024 Operating Plan activities in preparation for the FY 2024 Enacted Budget.

\*\*\*\* In FY 2024, the Budget proposed to transition the Superfund Enforcement program to the Superfund Tax Receipts. As a result, the Superfund Enforcement travel is proposed to be transitioned to the Superfund tax receipts and estimates will be evaluated in FY 2024.

## On-Site Inspections and Off-site Compliance Monitoring Compliance Activities from EPA’s Integrated Compliance Information System<sup>15</sup>

The table below provides the numbers in EPA’s Integrated Compliance Information (ICIS) data system for on-site inspection and off-site compliance monitoring activities from fiscal years (FY) 2018-2022.

Fiscal Year (FY)	On-Site Inspections	Off-Site Compliance Monitoring Activities <i>(EPA has not set separate targets for this category of activities)</i>	Total Completed
FY 2018 actual	7,900	2,900	10,800
FY 2019* actual	Target: 7,400 Actual: 8,100	2,200	10,329
FY 2020 actual	Target: not set** Actual: 3,600	4,900	8,500
FY 2021 actual	Target: not set** Actual: 3,200	7,600	10,800
FY 2022 actual	Target: not set** Actual: 5,900	8,000	13,900
FY 2023 projection	Target: not set** Actual: TBD		10,000
FY 2024 projection	Target: not set** Actual: TBD		10,000

\*In 2019, EPA set targets for on-site inspections only. Previous targets were for combination of on-site inspections and off-site compliance monitoring activities.

\*\*Targets were not set for on-site inspections in FY 2020 through FY 2023 due to travel restrictions, uncertainty resulting from COVID-19, and rebuilding capacity as the pandemic ends.

### **Caveats:**

1. **Definitions:** Nationally consistent definitions of on-site inspections and off-site compliance monitoring activities did not exist for our compliance monitoring program until we issued guidance on April 24, 2020 (and updated in November 2020). As a result, earlier data may include mis-categorized activities. EPA’s April 24, 2020 memorandum provided definitions for both on-site and off-site compliance monitoring activities, which creates more consistency in each of the categories.

<sup>15</sup> The Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 instructs EPA to follow guidance as set forth in *House Report 116-448*. *House Report 116-448* directs EPA to provide “separate targets for onsite inspections and offsite compliance monitoring activities, and separate target and actuals data for onsite and offsite compliance monitoring activities for the previous five fiscal years”. Please see page 80: <https://www.congress.gov/116/crpt/hrpt448/CRPT-116hrpt448.pdf>. This report fulfills this requirement.

2. Incomplete Data Entry: Given that EPA has not historically required most types of off-site compliance monitoring activities to be entered into an EPA database, these numbers are likely incomplete. EPA's April 24, 2020, guidance for reporting key off-site compliance monitoring activities establishes expectations for national reporting of these activities, subsequent years' numbers are therefore more reflective of actual activities.
3. COVID-19: Restrictions on travel during the pandemic affected EPA's ability to conduct on-site inspections in FY 2020, FY 2021 and continued partially in FY 2022. While on-site inspection numbers dropped substantially during this time, EPA was able to increase its off-site compliance monitoring activities. In FY 2022, as the pandemic eased, EPA was able to begin increasing the number of on-site inspections again.
4. States Conduct Majority of Inspections: Most inspections are performed by authorized states. For example, states performed about 34,000 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) inspections - that is just one program.
5. Data Mining: With modern tools, EPA mines data from monitoring reports and manifests. EPA conducts off-site compliance monitoring to try to detect violations, including possible violations of emission and discharge limitations. EPA uses this information to target facilities for on-site inspections. The April 2020 and subsequent November 2020 guidances will help EPA nationally focus and track this important off-site compliance monitoring work.
6. Totals More Reliable Than Subtotals: The sum of the two subtotals (on-site inspections + offsite compliance monitoring activities) is a more reliable value because it smooths out some of the variability in each subtotal. EPA believes definitions of on-site inspections and off-site compliance monitoring activities will help make the subtotal data more reliable going forward.
7. Staffing Levels: The number of inspections EPA completes each year generally correlates with our annual staffing levels. During the time period reported in the table, OECA's number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) has decreased from 2,880 in FY 2016 to 2,439 in FY 2022.

## Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Plan

Department and component:

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

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

### Plan for Implementing the PCA Program:

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

Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category of Physician Position	Covered by Agency (mark "x" if covered)	Basis for Category
2	Category I Clinical Position	X	EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) clinical physicians oversee the medical care of study subjects. These studies are conducted on the health effects of a variety of common environmental pollutants in many different human subjects. Our primary emphasis is on cardio-pulmonary responses, with recent interest in behavioral responses. The Medical Officer is responsible for the health and well-being of research participants before, during, and after research. Prior to research, the Medical Officer is responsible for clinically evaluating individuals. During research, they are responsible for instituting preventative measures to ensure that any procedure entails the least risk possible. After the research, it is

Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category of Physician Position	Covered by Agency (mark "X" if covered)	Basis for Category
			the Medical Officer's responsibility to evaluate an individual's health to determine any clinical changes.
	Category II Research Position		n/a
1	Category III Occupational Health		EPA is establishing a medical staff within the Office of Administration, Safety and Sustainability Division that will serve as a focal point for pandemic planning, occupational medical surveillance, wellness, and will provide medical consultative services supporting the Agency's safety and health, disease response/outbreak, fitness for duty, diver, automated external defibrillator, emergency response, nerve agent antidote, medical countermeasures, lactation, maternal wellness, and other national programs.
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation		n/a
1	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.	X	This position serves as the principal medical officer and environmental health scientist for EPA's ORD. The position is responsible for providing leadership, direction, and technical expertise in support of organizational-wide health and environmental planning, policy development and implementation, and oversight of scientific initiatives and research efforts for ORD's Assistant Administrator (AA) or their designee. This includes: Strategic Research Action Plan oversight; prioritization of environmental health research; and counsel and oversight on legislation, regulations and health impact assessments related to Executive Branch agencies on human health, air quality, ecosystem services, toxics and risks, environmental social sciences, and most notably, COVID-19.

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

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

Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category of Physician Position	Recruitment and retention problem
2	Category I Clinical Position	The small population of EPA Clinical Physician positions experiences modest turnover. The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is used as a retention tool. The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance some EPA physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.
	Category II Research Position	n/a
1	Category III Occupational Health	The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is to be used as a recruitment and retention tool. The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance some EPA physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation	n/a
1	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.	The small population of EPA Health and Medical Administrative Physician position(s) experiences modest turnover. The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is used as a retention tool. The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance some EPA physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.

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

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

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

Yes
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## Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet

1) Department and component:

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

*(Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)*

Historically, the number of EPA Research Physicians is between three and seven positions. This small population experiences modest turnover. The value of the physicians' comparability allowance to EPA is used as a retention tool.

EPA continues to use the PCA to recruit qualified candidates to fill vacancies and to retain these employees. Additionally, EPA will use the PCA in FY 2024 to recruit and retain a physician for the newly formed national health and safety medical staff.

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

	PY 2022 (Actual)	CY 2023 (Estimates)	BY* 2024 (Estimates)
3a) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs	3	4	4
3b) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements	0	0	0
3c) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements	3	4	4
4a) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)	\$188,100	\$193,700	\$183,979.33
4b) Average Annual PCA Payment	\$19,300	\$19,300	\$23,333.33

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

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

*(Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)*

The Agency is told regularly that absent the allowance, some EPA research physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provide the allowance.

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

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

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
FY 2024 Congressional Justification and Annual Performance Plan**

**Program Projects by Program Area  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
<b>Science &amp; Technology</b>				
<b>Clean Air and Climate</b>				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$8,360	\$7,117	\$19,983	\$12,866
Climate Protection	\$6,723	\$8,750	\$10,724	\$1,974
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$8,494	\$11,343	\$10,666	-\$677
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$101,348	\$117,341	\$179,617	\$62,276
<b>Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate</b>	<b>\$124,925</b>	<b>\$144,551</b>	<b>\$220,990</b>	<b>\$76,439</b>
<b>Indoor Air and Radiation</b>				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$116	\$199	\$173	-\$26
Radiation: Protection	\$2,224	\$1,683	\$2,349	\$666
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$2,928	\$3,596	\$4,686	\$1,090
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$136	\$278	\$183	-\$95
<b>Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation</b>	<b>\$5,404</b>	<b>\$5,756</b>	<b>\$7,391</b>	<b>\$1,635</b>
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Forensics Support	\$14,815	\$15,532	\$18,657	\$3,125
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$9,941	\$10,852	\$34,205	\$23,353
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$24,536	\$25,347	\$39,539	\$14,192
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$501	\$625	\$501	-\$124
<b>Subtotal, Homeland Security</b>	<b>\$34,978</b>	<b>\$36,824</b>	<b>\$74,245</b>	<b>\$37,421</b>
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
IT / Data Management	\$2,799	\$3,197	\$3,313	\$116
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$68,347	\$67,500	\$72,043	\$4,543
<b>Pesticides Licensing</b>				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$2,854	\$2,894	\$4,031	\$1,137
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$2,487	\$2,334	\$2,339	\$5
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$941	\$925	\$1,002	\$77
			<b>FY 2024 President's</b>	

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
<b>Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing</b>	<b>\$6,282</b>	<b>\$6,153</b>	<b>\$7,372</b>	<b>\$1,219</b>
<b>Research: Air, Climate and Energy</b>				
Research: Air, Climate and Energy	\$93,402	\$100,448	\$137,835	\$37,387
<b>Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources</b>				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$113,427	\$116,141	\$123,555	\$7,414
<b>Research: Sustainable Communities</b>				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$133,808	\$137,857	\$146,642	\$8,785
<b>Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability</b>				
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	\$38,740	\$39,918	\$44,942	\$5,024
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability				
<i>Endocrine Disruptors</i>	\$16,325	\$16,353	\$17,530	\$1,177
<i>Computational Toxicology</i>	\$21,349	\$21,606	\$23,128	\$1,522
<i>Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability (other activities)</i>	\$54,679	\$54,591	\$63,220	\$8,629
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$92,353	\$92,550	\$103,878	\$11,328
<b>Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability</b>	<b>\$131,092</b>	<b>\$132,468</b>	<b>\$148,820</b>	<b>\$16,352</b>
<b>Ensure Safe Water</b>				
Drinking Water Programs	\$4,177	\$5,098	\$6,975	\$1,877
<b>Congressional Priorities</b> <i>(previously named Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)</i>				
Congressional Priorities	\$7,492	\$30,751	\$0	-\$30,751
<b>Total, Science &amp; Technology</b>	<b>\$740,947</b>	<b>\$802,276</b>	<b>\$967,838</b>	<b>\$165,562</b>
<b>Environmental Programs &amp; Management</b>				
<b>Clean Air and Climate</b>				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$15,423	\$16,554	\$30,535	\$13,981
Climate Protection	\$100,267	\$101,000	\$170,512	\$69,512
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$26,821	\$30,344	\$47,468	\$17,124
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$148,894	\$147,704	\$356,016	\$208,312
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$7,937	\$6,951	\$72,152	\$65,201
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$8,326	\$9,244	\$18,000	\$8,756
<b>Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate</b>	<b>\$307,667</b>	<b>\$311,797</b>	<b>\$694,683</b>	<b>\$382,886</b>
<b>Indoor Air and Radiation</b>				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$2,966	\$3,364	\$5,113	\$1,749
				<b>FY 2024 President's</b>

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
Radiation: Protection	\$8,244	\$9,088	\$11,638	\$2,550
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$2,658	\$2,650	\$3,143	\$493
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$12,611	\$13,593	\$47,389	\$33,796
<b>Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation</b>	<b>\$26,479</b>	<b>\$28,695</b>	<b>\$67,283</b>	<b>\$38,588</b>
<b>Brownfields</b>				
Brownfields	\$23,716	\$26,189	\$38,626	\$12,437
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Monitoring	\$108,996	\$112,730	\$162,105	\$49,375
<b>Environmental Justice</b>				
Environmental Justice	\$20,455	\$102,159	\$369,106	\$266,947
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement	\$179,062	\$205,942	\$242,585	\$36,643
Criminal Enforcement	\$55,343	\$62,704	\$66,487	\$3,783
NEPA Implementation	\$17,177	\$20,611	\$25,760	\$5,149
<b>Subtotal, Enforcement</b>	<b>\$251,582</b>	<b>\$289,257</b>	<b>\$334,832</b>	<b>\$45,575</b>
<b>Geographic Programs</b>				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$90,309	\$92,000	\$92,094	\$94
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	\$21,194	\$25,524	\$25,558	\$34
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$19,096	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$29,758	\$40,002	\$40,005	\$3
Geographic Program: Other				
<i>Lake Pontchartrain</i>	\$1,899	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$0
<i>S. New England Estuary (SNEE)</i>	\$6,017	\$7,000	\$7,078	\$78
<i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i>	\$4,881	\$5,000	\$4,934	-\$66
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	\$12,797	\$14,200	\$14,212	\$12
Great Lakes Restoration	\$349,157	\$368,000	\$368,154	\$154
Geographic Program: South Florida	\$6,917	\$8,500	\$8,503	\$3
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	\$2,631	\$54,500	\$54,505	\$5
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	\$34,746	\$54,000	\$54,022	\$22
<b>Subtotal, Geographic Programs</b>	<b>\$566,606</b>	<b>\$681,726</b>	<b>\$682,053</b>	<b>\$327</b>
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$4,054	\$4,692	\$6,051	\$1,359
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$873	\$923	\$1,023	\$100
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$4,903	\$5,188	\$5,158	-\$30
				<b>FY 2024 President's</b>

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
<b>Subtotal, Homeland Security</b>	<b>\$9,830</b>	<b>\$10,803</b>	<b>\$12,232</b>	<b>\$1,429</b>
<b>Cross Agency Coordination, Outreach and Education</b> <i>(previously named Information Exchange / Outreach)</i>				
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$14,957	\$15,446	\$23,884	\$8,438
TRI / Right to Know	\$13,064	\$15,052	\$14,018	-\$1,034
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$13,735	\$14,715	\$34,674	\$19,959
Executive Management and Operations	\$55,872	\$56,160	\$67,600	\$11,440
Environmental Education	\$8,303	\$9,500	\$23,972	\$14,472
Exchange Network	\$13,016	\$14,995	\$14,685	-\$310
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$2,564	\$2,056	\$1,996	-\$60
Small Business Ombudsman	\$1,564	\$2,250	\$2,227	-\$23
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$6,098	\$6,362	\$6,500	\$138
<b>Subtotal, Cross Agency Coordination, Outreach and Education</b>	<b>\$129,173</b>	<b>\$136,536</b>	<b>\$189,556</b>	<b>\$53,020</b>
<b>International Programs</b>				
US Mexico Border	\$2,886	\$2,993	\$5,088	\$2,095
International Sources of Pollution	\$7,220	\$7,323	\$26,044	\$18,721
Trade and Governance	\$6,252	\$5,510	\$7,153	\$1,643
<b>Subtotal, International Programs</b>	<b>\$16,358</b>	<b>\$15,826</b>	<b>\$38,285</b>	<b>\$22,459</b>
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
Information Security	\$10,450	\$9,142	\$23,889	\$14,747
IT / Data Management	\$90,029	\$91,821	\$105,868	\$14,047
<b>Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security</b>	<b>\$100,480</b>	<b>\$100,963</b>	<b>\$129,757</b>	<b>\$28,794</b>
<b>Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>				
Integrated Environmental Strategies	\$10,534	\$11,297	\$71,722	\$60,425
Administrative Law	\$5,022	\$5,395	\$6,116	\$721
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$1,196	\$972	\$2,194	\$1,222
Civil Rights Program	\$10,061	\$12,866	\$31,462	\$18,596
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$63,795	\$60,061	\$85,252	\$25,191
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$18,246	\$18,957	\$20,322	\$1,365
Regional Science and Technology <i>(proposed to be moved to Operations and Administration)</i>	\$1,345	\$1,554	\$0	-\$1,554
Science Advisory Board	\$3,854	\$4,155	\$4,124	-\$31
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$16,725	\$17,475	\$16,930	-\$545
<b>Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>	<b>\$130,778</b>	<b>\$132,732</b>	<b>\$238,122</b>	<b>\$105,390</b>
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$82,781	\$87,099	\$99,812	\$12,713
				<b>FY 2024 President's</b>

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$291,501	\$283,330	\$305,753	\$22,423
Acquisition Management	\$36,051	\$37,251	\$41,609	\$4,358
Human Resources Management	\$56,709	\$51,261	\$71,093	\$19,832
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$29,070	\$30,188	\$34,350	\$4,162
Regional Science and Technology ( <i>proposed to be moved from LSRE</i> )	\$0	\$0	\$4,972	\$4,972
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$496,113</b>	<b>\$489,129</b>	<b>\$557,589</b>	<b>\$68,460</b>
<b>Pesticides Licensing</b>				
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$1,185	\$1,811	\$1,627	-\$184
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$65,333	\$62,125	\$65,529	\$3,404
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$43,688	\$48,704	\$75,391	\$26,687
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$7,022	\$7,637	\$8,234	\$597
<b>Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing</b>	<b>\$117,227</b>	<b>\$120,277</b>	<b>\$150,781</b>	<b>\$30,504</b>
<b>Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability</b>				
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$178	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>				
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$43,061	\$40,512	\$41,669	\$1,157
RCRA: Waste Management	\$77,838	\$75,958	\$90,634	\$14,676
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$12,603	\$10,252	\$12,668	\$2,416
<b>Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>	<b>\$133,502</b>	<b>\$126,722</b>	<b>\$144,971</b>	<b>\$18,249</b>
<b>Toxics Risk Review and Prevention</b>				
Endocrine Disruptors	\$6,629	\$7,614	\$7,680	\$66
Pollution Prevention Program	\$11,988	\$12,987	\$29,009	\$16,022
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$85,218	\$82,822	\$130,711	\$47,889
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$12,404	\$14,359	\$14,437	\$78
<b>Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention</b>	<b>\$116,242</b>	<b>\$117,782</b>	<b>\$181,837</b>	<b>\$64,055</b>
<b>Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>				
LUST / UST	\$11,807	\$12,021	\$14,451	\$2,430
<b>Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands</b>				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$33,958	\$40,000	\$32,514	-\$7,486
Wetlands	\$21,103	\$21,754	\$26,671	\$4,917
<b>Subtotal, Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands</b>	<b>\$55,061</b>	<b>\$61,754</b>	<b>\$59,185</b>	<b>-\$2,569</b>
<b>Ensure Safe Water</b>				

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	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
Beach / Fish Programs	\$1,209	\$2,246	\$2,381	\$135
Drinking Water Programs	\$117,205	\$121,607	\$142,583	\$20,976
<b>Subtotal, Ensure Safe Water</b>	<b>\$118,414</b>	<b>\$123,853</b>	<b>\$144,964</b>	<b>\$21,111</b>
<b>Ensure Clean Water</b>				
Marine Pollution	\$8,699	\$10,187	\$12,624	\$2,437
Surface Water Protection	\$217,125	\$224,492	\$267,969	\$43,477
<b>Subtotal, Ensure Clean Water</b>	<b>\$225,825</b>	<b>\$234,679</b>	<b>\$280,593</b>	<b>\$45,914</b>
<b>Congressional Priorities</b> (previously named Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)				
Congressional Priorities	\$21,700	\$30,700	\$0	-\$30,700
<b>Total, Environmental Programs &amp; Management</b>	<b>\$2,988,189</b>	<b>\$3,266,330</b>	<b>\$4,491,011</b>	<b>\$1,224,681</b>
<b>Environmental Programs &amp; Management – No Year</b>				
<b>Alaska Contaminated Lands</b>				
Alaska Contaminated Lands	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0
<b>Total, Environmental Programs &amp; Management – No Year</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Inspector General</b>				
<b>Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations</b>				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$48,605	\$44,030	\$64,526	\$20,496
<b>Total, Inspector General</b>	<b>\$48,605</b>	<b>\$44,030</b>	<b>\$64,526</b>	<b>\$20,496</b>
<b>Building and Facilities</b>				
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$7,049	\$6,676	\$6,676	\$0
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$24,681	\$42,076	\$105,009	\$62,933
<b>Total, Building and Facilities</b>	<b>\$31,730</b>	<b>\$48,752</b>	<b>\$111,685</b>	<b>\$62,933</b>
<b>Hazardous Substance Superfund</b>				
<b>Indoor Air and Radiation</b>				
Radiation: Protection	\$2,011	\$2,472	\$3,010	\$538

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
<b>Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations</b>				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$8,706	\$11,800	\$13,847	\$2,047
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Monitoring	\$1,278	\$1,017	\$1,032	\$15
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Criminal Enforcement	\$8,149	\$7,999	\$8,644	\$645
Forensics Support	\$1,676	\$1,240	\$1,648	\$408
Superfund: Enforcement	\$169,444	\$171,347	\$0	-\$171,347
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$7,263	\$8,192	\$10,366	\$2,174
<b>Subtotal, Enforcement</b>	<b>\$186,532</b>	<b>\$188,778</b>	<b>\$20,658</b>	<b>-\$168,120</b>
<b>Environmental Justice</b>				
Environmental Justice	\$1,065	\$5,876	\$5,888	\$12
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$35,026	\$34,661	\$56,484	\$21,823
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$1,201	\$1,029	\$1,530	\$501
<b>Subtotal, Homeland Security</b>	<b>\$36,226</b>	<b>\$35,690</b>	<b>\$58,014</b>	<b>\$22,324</b>
<b>Information Exchange / Outreach</b>				
Exchange Network	\$1,137	\$1,328	\$1,328	\$0
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
Information Security	\$1,209	\$1,062	\$7,859	\$6,797
IT / Data Management	\$16,075	\$19,764	\$17,727	-\$2,037
<b>Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security</b>	<b>\$17,284</b>	<b>\$20,826</b>	<b>\$25,586</b>	<b>\$4,760</b>
<b>Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$698	\$791	\$880	\$89
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$475	\$599	\$477	-\$122
<b>Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>	<b>\$1,173</b>	<b>\$1,390</b>	<b>\$1,357</b>	<b>-\$33</b>
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$29,102	\$31,338	\$30,207	-\$1,131
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$76,108	\$65,634	\$71,540	\$5,906
Acquisition Management	\$23,550	\$27,247	\$33,758	\$6,511
Human Resources Management	\$7,253	\$7,419	\$8,751	\$1,332
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$4,188	\$4,002	\$4,601	\$599
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$140,202</b>	<b>\$135,640</b>	<b>\$148,857</b>	<b>\$13,217</b>

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
<b>Research: Sustainable Communities</b>				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$16,562	\$16,937	\$17,364	\$427
<b>Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability</b>				
Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	\$9,405	\$4,901	\$5,005	\$104
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	\$2,579	\$8,060	\$8,060	\$0
<b>Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability</b>	<b>\$11,984</b>	<b>\$12,961</b>	<b>\$13,065</b>	<b>\$104</b>
<b>Superfund Cleanup</b>				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$239,807	\$195,000	\$0	-\$195,000
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$9,071	\$8,056	\$8,445	\$389
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$23,911	\$26,189	\$37,405	\$11,216
Superfund: Remedial	\$552,089	\$618,740	\$0	-\$618,740
<b>Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup</b>	<b>\$824,879</b>	<b>\$847,985</b>	<b>\$45,850</b>	<b>-\$802,135</b>
<b>Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund</b>	<b>\$1,249,039</b>	<b>\$1,282,700</b>	<b>\$355,856</b>	<b>-\$926,844</b>
<b>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</b>				
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement	\$631	\$661	\$682	\$21
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$360	\$457	\$469	\$12
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$922	\$754	\$727	-\$27
Acquisition Management	\$158	\$181	\$136	-\$45
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$1,440</b>	<b>\$1,392</b>	<b>\$1,332</b>	<b>-\$60</b>
<b>Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>				
LUST / UST	\$9,707	\$9,991	\$14,665	\$4,674
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$50,294	\$55,040	\$65,040	\$10,000
LUST Prevention	\$22,045	\$25,780	\$26,669	\$889
<b>Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>	<b>\$82,045</b>	<b>\$90,811</b>	<b>\$106,374</b>	<b>\$15,563</b>
<b>Research: Sustainable Communities</b>				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$312	\$341	\$351	\$10
<b>Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</b>	<b>\$84,427</b>	<b>\$93,205</b>	<b>\$108,739</b>	<b>\$15,534</b>

### Inland Oil Spill Programs

#### Compliance

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
Compliance Monitoring	\$278	\$649	\$2,152	\$1,503
<b>Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>				
LUST / UST	-\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement	\$2,660	\$2,565	\$2,665	\$100
<b>Oil</b>				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$17,136	\$17,501	\$21,412	\$3,911
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$854	\$682	\$641	-\$41
<b>Research: Sustainable Communities</b>				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	\$782	\$675	\$681	\$6
<b>Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs</b>	<b>\$21,709</b>	<b>\$22,072</b>	<b>\$27,551</b>	<b>\$5,479</b>
<b>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</b>				
<b>State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)</b>				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$39,605	\$39,686	\$40,000	\$314
Brownfields Projects	\$83,758	\$100,000	\$130,982	\$30,982
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$1,018,013	\$1,638,861	\$1,638,874	\$13
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$638,343	\$1,126,101	\$1,126,105	\$4
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$28,711	\$36,386	\$36,386	\$0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$48,628	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$50,000
Targeted Airshed Grants	\$59,000	\$69,927	\$69,927	\$0
San Juan Watershed Monitoring	\$1,578	\$0	\$0	\$0
Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities	\$23,173	\$30,158	\$80,005	\$49,847
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	\$387	\$25,011	\$182,004	\$156,993
Lead Testing in Schools	\$14,431	\$30,500	\$36,500	\$6,000
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	\$0	\$7,000	\$25,000	\$18,000
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works	\$12,000	\$27,000	\$18,000	-\$9,000
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants	\$44,935	\$50,000	\$280,011	\$230,011
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment	\$3,322	\$6,000	\$17,711	\$11,711
Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies (SDWA)	\$0	\$0	\$35,022	\$35,022
Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies, Small Systems	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000
Source Water Petition Program	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
Voluntary Connections to Public Water Systems	\$0	\$0	\$20,004	\$20,004
Underserved Communities Grant to Meet SDWA Requirements	\$0	\$0	\$50,030	\$50,030
Small System Water Loss Identification and Prevention	\$0	\$0	\$50,019	\$50,019
Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	\$0	\$5,000	\$50,022	\$45,022
Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program	\$0	\$4,000	\$50,017	\$46,017
Advanced Drinking Water Technologies	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
Clean Water Act Research, Investigations, Training, and Information	\$0	\$0	\$75,033	\$75,033
Wastewater Efficiency Grant Pilot Program	\$0	\$0	\$20,004	\$20,004
Clean Water Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Program	\$0	\$0	\$25,011	\$25,011
Small and Medium Publicly Owned Treatment Works Circuit Rider Program	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
Grants for Low and Moderate income Household Decentralized Wastewater Systems	\$0	\$0	\$50,022	\$50,022
Connection to Publicly Owned Treatment Works	\$0	\$0	\$40,020	\$40,020
Water Data Sharing Pilot Program	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000
Stormwater Infrastructure Technology	\$0	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$2,000
Stormwater Control Infrastructure Project Grants	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program	\$0	\$0	\$25,009	\$25,009
Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge	\$0	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$1,000
Water Sector Cybersecurity	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000
Recycling Infrastructure	\$0	\$6,500	\$10,000	\$3,500
Wildfire Smoke Preparedness	\$0	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0
<b>Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)</b>	<b>\$2,015,882</b>	<b>\$3,316,130</b>	<b>\$4,438,718</b>	<b>\$1,122,588</b>
<b>Categorical Grants</b>				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$169,189	\$182,000	\$188,999	\$6,999
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$110,742	\$121,500	\$132,566	\$11,066
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$226,481	\$249,038	\$400,198	\$151,160
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$8,007	\$10,995	\$12,487	\$1,492
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
<i>Monitoring Grants</i>	\$18,585	\$18,512	\$26,515	\$8,003
<i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i>	\$206,719	\$218,488	\$252,925	\$34,437
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$225,304	\$237,000	\$279,440	\$42,440
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$17,353	\$14,692	\$15,079	\$387
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$11,825	\$13,164	\$11,387	-\$1,777

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$14,102	\$14,027	\$14,027	\$0
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,813	\$16,326	\$24,639	\$8,313
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants	\$98,146	\$105,000	\$108,247	\$3,247
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$23,091	\$25,580	\$25,580	\$0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$2,757	\$4,973	\$5,775	\$802
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$4,768	\$5,010	\$6,877	\$1,867
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$67,520	\$74,750	\$85,009	\$10,259
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$1,475	\$1,505	\$1,505	\$0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$14,543	\$16,415	\$23,126	\$6,711
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$3,586	\$10,836	\$15,000	\$4,164
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,368	\$10,619	\$9,811	-\$808
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$47,278	\$47,195	\$46,954	-\$241
Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants	\$2,509	\$0	\$10,200	\$10,200
<b>Subtotal, Categorical Grants</b>	<b>\$1,072,856</b>	<b>\$1,160,625</b>	<b>\$1,416,906</b>	<b>\$256,281</b>
<b>Congressional Priorities</b> (previously named Clean and Safe Water Technical Assistance Grants)				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$148	\$16,973	\$0	-\$16,973
<b>Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants</b>	<b>\$3,088,886</b>	<b>\$4,493,728</b>	<b>\$5,855,624</b>	<b>\$1,361,896</b>
<b>Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund</b>				
<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>				
RCRA: Waste Management	\$12,482	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$149	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund</b>	<b>\$12,631</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund</b>				
<b>Ensure Clean Water</b>				
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation	\$154,098	\$75,640	\$80,443	\$4,803
<b>Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Fund</b>	<b>\$31,620</b>	<b>\$75,640</b>	<b>\$80,443</b>	<b>\$4,803</b>
<b>Subtotal, EPA</b>	<b>\$8,420,261</b>	<b>\$10,148,733</b>	<b>\$12,083,273</b>	<b>\$1,934,540</b>
Cancellation of Funds	\$0	-\$13,300	\$0	\$13,300

	FY 2022 Final Actuals	FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget v. FY 2023 Enacted Operating Plan
<b>TOTAL, EPA</b>	<b>\$8,420,261</b>	<b>\$10,135,433</b>	<b>\$12,083,273</b>	<b>\$1,947,840</b>

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

\*\*In addition to annual appropriated resources, the agency expects to receive an estimated \$2.5 billion in Superfund tax receipts in FY 2024 not reflected here. These additional government revenues will support continued Superfund cleanup and enforcement.

\*\*\*Note that the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Program is funded from fee collections.

## Eliminated Programs

### Eliminated Program Projects<sup>16</sup>

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#### **Water Quality Research and Support Grants** (also referred to as Congressional Priorities) (FY 2024 President's Budget: \$0.0, 0.0 FTE)

This program is proposed for elimination in the FY 2024 President's Budget. Work to advance water quality protection can be accomplished within core statutory programs funded in the Budget request. This program focuses on water quality and water availability research, 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. For training and technical assistance aspects of the Program, 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). For research and development components of the Program, EPA was instructed by Congress to award grants on a competitive basis, independent of the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program and give priority to not-for-profit organizations that: conduct activities that are national in scope; can provide a twenty-five percent match, including in-kind contributions; and often partner with the Agency.

#### **San Juan Watershed Monitoring (formerly Gold King Mine Water Monitoring)** (FY 2024 President's Budget: \$0.0, 0.0 FTE)

This program is proposed for elimination in the FY 2024 Budget due to project completion. This program was established under Section 5004(d) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (WIIN). EPA and the tribes and states in the San Juan watershed – Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and Southern Ute Indian Tribe – work together to monitor water quality and use the best available data and science to identify and implement pollution prevention and restoration projects to improve water quality. Additional programs exist that the states may use to monitor the water quality of the San Juan watershed.

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<sup>16</sup> Although not eliminated, funding for Superfund Enforcement, Remedial and Emergency Response and Removal programs is proposed to be transitioned from annual appropriations to Superfund Tax receipts in FY 2024. Work will continue and FTE will be funded through the tax receipts as reimbursable FTE and included in the annual FTE count.

## **Proposed FY 2024 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.

### **Pesticide Licensing Fees**

The following proposed statutory language would allow PRIA registration service fees to be assessed and to remain available until expended.

PRIA registration service fees:

*The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w-8): Provided, That such fees collected shall remain available until expended.*

*Notwithstanding section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136w-8(d)(2)), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess fees under section 33 of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136w-8) for fiscal year 2024.*

### **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 2024, EPA will operate the e-Manifest system and the Agency anticipates collecting and depositing approximately \$27 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 language to authorize collection and spending of the fees is provided below. Language specifying that e-Manifest fees collected in FY 2024 will remain available until expended would simplify aspects of budget execution.

Propose a modification to the existing provision:

*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 2024, to remain available until expended.*

### **Change to Buildings and Facilities Per Project Threshold**

The Building and Facilities threshold was last increased from \$150,000 to \$300,000 in FY 2023. Since 2013, costs for construction, material, and labor have increased significantly. EPA is

proposing to reflect these cost increases by raising the per project threshold from \$300,000 to \$350,000. The purpose of this proposed increase is to adjust the threshold to keep it in line with construction and labor costs for smaller-scale construction and repair and improvement projects. The \$350,000 threshold will apply to the S&T, EPM, OIG, Superfund, and LUST appropriations and will allow the programs to proceed effectively and efficiently to address immediate, urgent, and smaller-scale facility improvements and will enable the Agency to maintain adequate operations, further mission-critical activities and implement climate sustainability and resiliency enhancements.

Proposed modification to the existing provision:

*The Science and Technology, Environmental Programs and Management, Office of Inspector General, Hazardous Substance Superfund, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program Accounts, are available for the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities provided that the cost does not exceed \$350,000 per project.*

### **Student Services Contracting Authority**

In the FY 2024 Budget, the Agency requests authorization for the Office of Research and Development (ORD), the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP), and the Office of Water (OW) to hire pre-baccalaureate and post-baccalaureate students in science and engineering fields. This authority would provide ORD, OCSPP, and OW with the flexibility to hire qualified students that work on projects that support current priorities, programmatic functions, and the Agency's environmental goals.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2024 Budget:

*For fiscal years 2024 through 2028, the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water may, using funds appropriated under the headings "Environmental Programs and Management" and "Science and Technology," contract directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 5, for the temporary or intermittent personal services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purposes of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purpose: Provided, that amounts used for this purpose by the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water collectively may not exceed \$2,000,000 per year.*

### **Special Accounts and Superfund Tax Receipts for Aircraft to Support Superfund Response Actions**

31 U.S.C. 1343(d) generally states that appropriated funds are not available for aircraft unless "the appropriation specifically authorizes" its use for such purpose.

The FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriation Act provided that “Section 122(b)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9622(b)(3)), shall be applied by inserting before the period: “, including for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.” In the absence of any indicia of permanency, this provision has been interpreted to only be in effect for fiscal year 2022. Accordingly, EPA proposes to extend this authority.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act 2023 (P.L. 117-328) did not provide a provision for Superfund tax receipts available to carry out CERCLA to be used for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft. EPA proposes to add this authority for FY 2024.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2024 Budget:

*For fiscal year 2024, section 122(b)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9622(b)(3)) shall be applied by inserting before the period at the end: ", including for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft".*

*For fiscal year 2024, amounts appropriated in section 443(b) of title IV of division G of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by inserting ", including for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft" after "to be used to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.)".*

## **Title 42 Hiring Authority**

EPA is requesting changes to its Title 42 Authority to obtain an extension of this authority through 2030. This also would include a cap of 25 hires for OCSPP and 75 Hires for ORD. ORD currently uses this authority to fill highly competitive, PhD-level positions where recruiting through the GS system is not appropriate. ORD has a robust process for managing the program, including an Operations Manual that provides requirements on recruiting, compensation, ethics, and term renewals. OCSPP faces similar challenges in hiring specialized talent. OCSPP is actively building the infrastructure and taking steps to use its new Title 42 hiring authority. The EPA Title 42 delegation was amended to include OCSPP, and it was approved by the EPA Administrator on October 17, 2022. In accordance with Public Law 117-103, the agency must also consult with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) before using its Title 42 hiring authority. EPA is currently undergoing consultation with OPM on Title 42. Once we work through this process, EPA can finalize the Title 42 Order and OCSPP can then utilize its new hiring authority.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2024 Budget:

*The Administrator may, after consultation with the Office of Personnel Management, employ up to 75 persons at any one time in the Office of Research and Development and 25 persons at any one time in the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention under the authority provided in 42 U.S.C. 209 through fiscal year 2030.*

## **Working Capital Fund Authority**

On December 12, 2017, the Modernizing Government Technology (MGT Act)<sup>17</sup> was signed into law, authorizing CFO-Act agencies to set up information technology (IT) specific WCFs, which allows them to fund IT modernization projects and reinvest savings for additional modernization projects in the future. In the FY 2023 Budget, the Agency requests language be added to clarify and ensure that EPA has the ability to utilize funds deposited into EPA's WCF to modernize and develop the Agency's IT systems. The Agency has a well-established WCF where nearly 80 percent of the current service offerings are IT related. Establishing a separate IT WCF would be duplicative and more costly than to utilize the Agency's existing WCF. By seeking the proposed authorizing language change, EPA will clarify its existing authority and harmonize it with the intent of what Congress envisioned in the passage of the MGT Act.

Proposed Language to add to FY 2024 Budget:

*The Environmental Protection Agency Working Capital Fund, 42 U.S.C. 4370e, is available for expenses and equipment necessary for modernization and development of information technology of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency.*

## **Other**

In order to address the high administrative costs of administering potential congressionally directed spending, EPA is requesting that general provision applicable to all community projects in FY 2024:

*For fiscal year 2024, the Administrator may reserve up to 7 percent of the total amount of funds made available for Community Project Funding Items/Congressionally Directed Spending Items in this title in this Act for salaries, expenses, and administration.*

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<sup>17</sup> For more information on the MGT Act, please refer to Section G of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91): <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ91/PLAW-115publ91.pdf>.

**062S. 2276 – Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act**  
**Public Law No: 115-414, January 3, 2019**

In accordance with the reporting requirements of the Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act, Agencies are to submit reports on outstanding recommendations in the annual budget submitted to Congress.

For the FY 2024 budget justification, the EPA developed a report listing each open public recommendation for corrective action from the Office of the Inspector General, along with the implementation status of each recommendation.

In cooperation with the EPA OIG, the EPA performs a reconciliation and validation process prior to each publication of the EPA OIG's Semiannual Report to Congress (SAR). The reconciliation ensures that agency's Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act reporting aligns with the SAR.

The EPA also developed a report listing the status of each open or closed as unimplemented public recommendation from the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

EPA OIG Open Recommendations and Corrective Actions OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
22-P-0033	3/31/22	1. Develop a policy and implement procedures to reduce the balances of available program income and establish a time frame for recipients to use or return the funds to the EPA.	<p>The EPA will work to maximize the number of older closeout agreements with consistent national closeout terms and conditions, as their workload allows. The Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization (OBLR) will request that the regions attempt initial contact with Revolving Land Fund recipients of older closeout agreements who do not have an open Revolving Land Fund grant by the provided completion date in order to begin the renegotiation process. However, EPA cannot unilaterally modify older closeout agreements and will need to work with these recipients on bilateral agreements to incorporate the FY 2022 closeout agreements. Status: On track</p>	9/30/27
22-P-0033	3/31/22	2. Implement a method for tracking program income and compliance with post-closeout reporting requirements.	OBLR will make enhancements to the Assessment, Cleanup, and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) software in order to include entries for program income balance and date of latest post-closeout performance report.	12/31/23

			<p>If required by their closeout agreements, cooperative agreement recipients will begin reporting the program income balance as of September 30th of each fiscal year, along with the date of the latest post-closeout report in ACRES. Project officers will check ACRES for cooperative agreement recipients' entry and review the post-</p>	
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OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
			<p>closeout report. For cooperative agreement recipients for whom this is not required, project officers will add the information to ACRES as it becomes available (Information Collection Request approval is required before this can be initiated). Status: On track</p>	
22-P-0033	3/31/22	4. Provide training to regional Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund staff and management on the post-closeout tracking and monitoring requirements.	<p>OBLR will provide training to Revolving Land Fund project officers on the "Closeout Procedures" chapter of the Revolving Land Fund Program Manual and discuss their responsibilities for tracking program income and performance reporting under closeout agreements</p> <p>OBLR will provide training to Revolving Land Fund recipients and project officers on ACRES enhancements and requirements for reporting of program income and post-closeout reporting. Status: On track</p>	3/31/23
22-P-0033	3/31/22	5. Expand existing guidance to include a deadline for post-closeout annual report	<p>This action has been completed for closeout agreements executed after June 2021. For Revolving Land Fund recipients of older</p>	9/30/27

		submission.	closeout agreements, OBLR will request that the regions attempt initial contact by the provided completion date to begin the renegotiation process. However, EPA cannot unilaterally modify older closeout agreements and will need to work with these recipients on bilateral agreements to incorporate the FY 2022 Closeout Agreement. Status: On track	
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OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
22-P-0033	3/31/22	6. Assess whether any of the \$46.6 million of program income under closeout agreements should be returned to the government.	Since the FY 2022 Closeout Agreement Template requires that post-closeout reports be submitted by October 31st with program income balances reported as of September 30th, POs will begin conducting annual reviews of post-closeout program income every November for Revolving Land Fund grants in post-closeout status with this closeout agreement requirement. For those who do not have this closeout agreement requirement, project officers will review post-closeout program income information every November as it becomes available. For Revolving Land Funds in post-closeout status that have more than \$500,000 of program income and no recent subgrant or loan activity, OBLR will encourage the regions to increase their efforts in helping the recipient to use the funds on eligible activities, as regional workload allows. OBLR will review on a case-by-case basis whether additional action is needed, including recovery of program	9/30/24

			income for deposit into the US Treasury as miscellaneous receipts if necessary. Status: On track	
22-P-0019	3/7/22	1. Require the EPA's Office of Human Resources to train all employees and supervisors who earn, use, or approve religious compensatory time on the U.S. Office of	The EPA Office of Mission Support (OMS) Office of Human Resources (OHR) will develop basic training on religious compensatory time and place it in FedTalent. Employees who use religious compensatory time and their first-line supervisor will be	6/30/23

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		Personnel Management's current regulatory requirements and the EPA's current policy and procedures related to religious compensatory time.	required to complete the training. FedTalent will have a record of learning that reflects date of completion. OMS will issue a memorandum to program and regional senior management requiring employees who use religious compensatory time and their first-line supervisor to complete the religious compensatory time training. Status: On track	
22-P-0018	2/22/22	1. Develop a standard operating procedure that instructs program offices and regions on tracking and documenting grant flexibilities and exceptions, and their impacts, due to unanticipated events in order to assure consistency in the information needed to manage grants.	Develop a standard operating procedure that instructs program offices and regions on tracking and documenting grant flexibilities and exceptions, and their impacts, due to unanticipated events in order to assure consistency in the information needed to manage grants. Status: On track	12/31/23
22-P-0010	12/8/21	4. Implement controls to comply with federally and Agency-required time frames to install patches to correct identified vulnerabilities	Implement controls to comply with federally and Agency-required time frames to install patches to correct identified vulnerabilities in the Pesticide Registration Information System	10/31/23

	in the Pesticide Registration Information System application.	application. Status: On track	
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OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
22-P-0001	11/8/21	1. Update policies and procedures to require that Awardee/Recipient Legal Entity Name and Legal Entity Address data elements match SAM.gov at the time of the award and any award modifications for all contracts and grants. At the time of any award modification, update the Agency's contracts or grants management system and the Federal Procurement Data System with any changes to these data elements.	The OMS Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) will update policies and/or procedures, such as guidance, SOPs, or pre-award checklists, to require that Awardee/Recipient Legal Entity Name and Legal Entity Address data elements match SAM.gov at the time of the award and of any award modifications for all grants. OMS-OGD will require, at the time of any award modification, an update to the Agency's grants management system with any changes to these data elements. OMS-OGD will also incorporate the new requirements in training materials. Status: On track	2/28/23
22-P-0001	11/8/21	3. Update EPA's grants management system to align with the DATA Act data standards, including all parts of data elements reported therein, and to allow input only of the acceptable values outlined for each data element in DATA Act Information Model Schema, Reporting Submission Specification.	OMS-OGD will update Next Generation Grants System to align with the DATA Act data standards including all parts of data elements reported therein and allow input only of the acceptable values outlined for each data element in DATA Act Information Model Schema, Reporting Submission Specification. Status: On track	9/30/23
22-F-0007	11/15/21	5. Implement a system that tracks the dates when accounts receivable source documents need to be submitted and are submitted by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	Implement a system that tracks the dates when accounts receivable source documents need to be submitted and are submitted by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance to the Cincinnati Finance Center. Status: On track	4/28/23

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
		to the Cincinnati Finance Center.		
22-E-0026	3/30/22	1. Perform a workforce analysis to determine the staff and resources needed to meet the statutory deadlines for residual risk and technology reviews, initial technology reviews, and recurring eight-year technology reviews, as well as to complete any such reviews that are overdue.	The EPA Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) will develop a high-level analysis that will enable the Agency to determine the staff and resources needed to complete future reviews in accordance with statutory deadlines and complete overdue Residual Risk and Technology Reviews (RTRs) and Technology Reviews (TRs). Performing an analysis will enable OAR to identify proper staffing levels for the RTR and TR program to ensure critical competencies are fulfilled, succession planning is well managed, costs are optimized, agility is achieved, and resiliency is retained. OAR will work with Agency partners to develop this high-level analysis. Status: On track	3/31/23
22-E-0026	3/30/22	2. Develop and implement a strategy to conduct (a) residual risk and technology reviews and recurring technology reviews by the applicable statutory deadlines and (b) any overdue residual risk and technology reviews and recurring technology reviews in as timely a manner as practicable. The strategy	OAR will develop and implement a strategy to timely meet statutory deadlines for RTRs and TRs and complete all overdue RTRs and TRs. OAR fully supports developing a strategy that integrates the high-level analysis with the Administration's priorities, legal deadlines (e.g., court-ordered deadlines, settlement agreements), risk prioritization, and other factors in an effort to protect human health and the environment. We	3/31/24

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		should take into account the Agency's environmental justice responsibilities under Executive Order 12898 and other applicable EPA and executive branch policies, procedures, and directives.	anticipate much of the strategy development would be reliant on the high-level analysis (e.g., assessment of current operations, prediction of future operations, and evaluation of impact of organizational change based on experience and historical data). Status: On track	
22-E-0017	1/12/22	1. Coordinate with EPA regions to provide recurring training on Clean Air Act Title V fee laws and regulations to permitting agencies.	The OAR will develop and conduct training for EPA regional staff on the updated fee guidance developed to address recommendations 3 and 4. Additionally, the OAR will coordinate with regional offices to develop training on title V fee laws and regulations to present to permitting authorities. Status: On track	6/30/23
22-E-0017	1/12/22	2. In collaboration with EPA regions, develop and implement a plan to address declining Clean Air Act Title V revenues.	The OAR will collaborate with regions, convene a workgroup, and develop and implement strategies to address declining title V fee revenues. The OAR will collaborate with regional staff to convene a workgroup and identify key stakeholders and plan for consultations. We plan to conduct consultations with permitting authorities to determine the scope of fee deficiencies and fee structures and identify current best practices. Status: On track	12/31/23
22-E-0017	1/12/22	3. Update the EPA's guidance documents to require regions to establish time frames for permitting authorities to	The OAR will update the 2018 title V fee guidance to establish expectations for how and when to perform fee evaluations and set expectations for completion of	3/31/23

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		complete corrective actions in program and fee evaluation reports and clear, escalating consequences if timely corrective actions are not completed.	corrective actions agreed to as a result of a fee evaluation. Status: On track	
22-E-0017	1/12/22	4. Update the Clean Air Act Title V guidance documents to establish criteria for when regions must conduct Title V fee evaluations and require a minimum standard of review for fee evaluations.	The OAR will update the 2018 title V fee guidance to establish expectations for how and when to perform fee evaluations and set expectations for completion of corrective actions agreed to as a result of a fee evaluation. Status: On track	3/31/23
22-E-0017	1/12/22	5. Provide training to EPA regional staff on the updated Clean Air Act Title V fee guidance and how to conduct fee evaluations.	The OAR will develop and conduct training for EPA regional staff on the updated fee guidance developed to address recommendations 3 and 4. Additionally, the OAR will coordinate with regional offices to develop training on title V fee laws and regulations to present to permitting authorities. Status: On track	6/30/23
22-E-0009	12/1/21	3. Review Resource Conservation and Recovery Act information data entered during the coronavirus pandemic to determine the extent off-site compliance-monitoring activities were incorrectly counted as inspections and correct the inspection data in the system as needed.	The EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) will review the inspection data to determine if off-site compliance monitoring activities were incorrectly counted as inspections and correct the inspection data in the system if needed. Status: On track	3/30/23

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
22-E-0009	12/1/21	4. Work with all EPA regions to determine why the rate of violations was reduced during the coronavirus pandemic and the inspection rate for large quantity generators was below historical levels from October 2020 through February 2021.	OECA will work with Regions to define inspection requirements and flexibilities to optimize the capabilities of authorized state programs in future disaster events. Status: On track	3/31/23
22-E-0009	12/1/21	5. Develop policies that define inspection requirements and flexibilities to optimize the capabilities of authorized state programs in future large-scale pandemic or disaster events. These should include mechanisms, consistent with EPA guidance documents, that allow maintenance of normal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act inspection rates while ensuring the safety of enforcement staff.	OECA will work with EPA regions and states to develop policies for inspection requirements and flexibilities that help optimize the capabilities of authorized state programs in the face of future large-scale pandemic or disaster events. Our considerations will include mechanisms, consistent with EPA guidance documents, that allow maintenance of normal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) inspection rates while ensuring the safety of enforcement staff. Status: On track	3/31/23
22-E-0008	11/17/21	4. Determine and document the conditions or parameters under which the use of remote video to conduct off-site partial compliance evaluations is feasible from a legal, technical, and programmatic perspective.	Finalize the Remote Virtual Partial Compliance Evaluation workgroup standard operating procedures. Status: On track	6/30/23

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
22-E-0008	11/17/21	5. Finalize the Remote Video Partial Compliance Evaluation workgroup's standard operating procedures.	Finalize the Remote Virtual Partial Compliance Evaluation workgroup standard operating procedures. Status: On track	6/30/23
22-E-0008	11/17/21	6. Determine whether and how remote video can be used in conjunction with document reviews to qualify as a full compliance evaluation for purposes of the Clean Air Act Stationary Source Compliance Monitoring Strategy and provide instructions to state and local agencies.	Finalize the Remote Virtual Partial Compliance Evaluation workgroup standard operating procedures. Status: On track	6/30/23
21-P-0265	9/30/21	<p>4. Issue addendums to the Resource Management Directive System 2550B travel policy or equivalent to:</p> <p>a. Require approvers to estimate and compare the total cost of temporary change of station versus extended temporary duty travel and authorize the one that is most advantageous for the Agency, cost and other factors considered.</p> <p>b. Require the travel card cancellation and closeout process to occur within a predetermined number of days.</p>	<p>The EPA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) will issue either an addendum or update to the Resource Management Directive System (RMDS) 2550B travel manual to state that cost comparisons on temporary change of station versus extended temporary duty travel must be considered and maintained in the program/regional office. Per the Federal Travel Regulation, only details over six months are considered eligible for a temporary change of station. Detailed language will be added to the travel policy to require a cost comparison to be performed for details over six months.</p> <p>The OCFO will issue either an addendum or an update to the RMDS 2550B travel manual to require explicitly that the travel</p>	9/30/23

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
			card cancellation and closeout process occur within 30 days of an employee's departure from the agency. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	
21-P-0175	7/8/21	1. Update Agency guidance on practical enforceability to more clearly describe how the technical accuracy of a permit limit should be supported and documented. In updating such guidance, the Office of Air and Radiation should consult and collaborate with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, the Office of General Counsel, and the EPA regions.	OAR will update Agency guidance on the practical enforceability of limitations, including but not limited to EPA's June 13, 1989, Guidance on Limiting Potential to Emit in New Source Permitting, to describe how the technical accuracy of a permit limit should be supported and documented. Specifically, the updated guidance will address the practical enforceability of limitations on potential to emit. In updating our guidance, we will consult and collaborate with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, the Office of General Counsel, and the EPA regions. Status: On track	10/31/23
21-P-0175	7/8/21	2. In consultation with the EPA regions, develop and implement an oversight plan to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An initial review of a sample of synthetic-minor-source permits in different industries that are issued by state, local, and tribal agencies to assess whether the permits adhere to EPA guidance on practical enforceability, including</li> </ul>	In consultation with EPA Regional offices, OAR will develop and implement an oversight plan in accordance with current statutory and EPA regulatory requirements and, as appropriate, including the specific elements identified. Status: On track	10/31/24

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		<p>limits that are technically accurate; have appropriate time periods; and include sufficient monitoring, record-keeping, and reporting requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A periodic review of a sample of synthetic-minor-source permits to occur, at a minimum, once every five years.</li> <li>• Procedures to resolve any permitting deficiencies identified during the initial and periodic reviews.</li> </ul>		
21-P-0175	7/8/21	<p>3. Assess recent EPA studies of enclosed combustion device performance and compliance monitoring and other relevant information during the next statutorily required review of 40 C.F.R Part 60 Subparts OOOO and OOOOa to determine whether revisions are needed to monitoring, record-keeping and reporting requirements for enclosed combustion devices to assure continuous compliance with associated limits and revise the regulatory requirements as appropriate.</p>	<p>OAR will assess EPA studies of enclosed combustion device performance and compliance monitoring and other relevant information during the next statutorily required review of 40 C.F.R part 60 subparts OOOO and OOOOa and determine whether revisions are needed to monitoring, record-keeping and reporting requirements for enclosed combustion devices to assure continuous compliance with associated limits and revise the regulatory requirements as appropriate. Status: On track</p>	12/31/24

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
21-P-0175	7/8/21	4. Revise the Agency's guidance to communicate its key expectations for synthetic-minor-source permitting to state and local agencies.	The agency will revise its guidance to communicate its key expectations for synthetic-minor-source permitting to state and local agencies. This will include an expectation that synthetic minor permit terms and conditions ensure that the potential to emit of the source is less than the applicable major source threshold by meeting legal and practical enforceability criteria. Our work related to this recommendation may, at least in part, be integrated with the updated guidance on practical enforceability in response to OIG Recommendation 1. Status: On track	10/31/24
21-P-0175	7/8/21	5. Identify all state, local, and tribal agencies in which Clean Air Act permit program implementation fails to adhere to the public participation requirements for synthetic-minor-source permit issuance and take appropriate steps to assure the identified states adhere to the public participation requirements.	With EPA Regional office support, OAR will identify state, local and tribal agencies whose program regulations, including but not limited to minor new source review and federally enforceable state operating permit program regulations and corresponding practices, do not meet the public participation requirements contained in the applicable EPA regulations, e.g., 40 CFR 51.161, and guidance with respect to synthetic minor source permitting. For the identified agencies, OAR will take appropriate corrective steps, which may include constructive, informal engagement. Status: On track	12/31/23

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21-P-0131	5/12/21	9. Develop and incorporate metrics on the National Enforcement Investigations Center work environment and culture into Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training senior management performance standards, such as results from the annual Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey, periodic culture audits, or other methods to measure progress.	Measuring this baseline and subsequent quarterly data will continue until the completion of the organizational assessment that will evaluate the veracity of actual issues or concerns while also determining root causes of any concerns identified. Once that data is available, the Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training will evaluate appropriate measures and/or next steps. Status: On track	6/28/24
21-P-0131	5/12/21	10. Develop and incorporate metrics that address work environment and culture into National Enforcement Investigations Center senior management performance standards.	Measuring this baseline and subsequent quarterly data will continue until the completion of the organizational assessment that will evaluate the veracity of actual issues or concerns while also determining root causes of any concerns identified. Once that data is available, the Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training will evaluate appropriate measures and/or next steps. Status: On track	6/28/24
21-P-0130	5/11/21	1. Evaluate the obstacles to implementing the Clean Water Act to control trash in U.S. waterways and provide a public report describing those obstacles.	To evaluate the obstacles to implementing the Clean Water Act to control trash in U.S. waterways, EPA will engage in discussion with states, and will address this recommendation through the development of the “water management” component of the Federal Strategy required under Section 301 of Save Our Seas 2.0. This Strategy will be a public document addressing both the waste and water components	2/28/24

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			related to plastic pollution and will evaluate the requirements and hurdles posed by the Clean Water Act, as well as other regulatory requirements and non-regulatory actions. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity	
21-P-0130	5/11/21	2. Develop and disseminate strategies to states and municipalities for addressing the obstacles identified in the evaluation from Recommendation 1. These strategies may include guidance regarding how to develop narrative water quality criteria, consistent assessment and measurement methodologies, and total maximum daily loads for trash pollution.	The Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds agrees to issue, in collaboration with EPA Regions, national 303(d) guidance for States highlighting the requirement to assemble and evaluate all water quality-related data and information and use such data/information to determine if all applicable water quality standards are attained (including narrative criteria that encompass trash). In developing the guidance, OWOW will work with regions and states to seek to identify examples of assessment approaches and address the variability that may be appropriate among states/areas. Status: On track	4/30/23
21-P-0129	5/6/21	2. Conduct new residual risk reviews for Group I polymers and resins that cover neoprene production, synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry, polyether polyols production, commercial sterilizers, and hospital sterilizers using the new risk values for chloroprene and ethylene oxide and revise the corresponding	OAR commits to conduct appropriate reviews to ensure that the standards for neoprene production, synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry, polyether polyols production, and commercial sterilizers continue to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health and that the standards for hospital sterilizers provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health. Status: On track	9/30/24

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		National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, as needed.		
21-P-0129	5/6/21	3. Revise National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for chemical manufacturing area sources to regulate ethylene oxide and conduct a residual risk review to ensure that the public is not exposed to unacceptable risks.	Technology-based standards for ethylene oxide have not yet been established for the Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources source category. Therefore, we plan to first evaluate ethylene oxide emissions from the source category, and if ethylene oxide emissions present a public health concern (i.e., by considering risk information), we will regulate ethylene oxide in the Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources rule. Regulation would involve the establishment of technology-based ethylene oxide standards pursuant to either Clean Air Act section 112(d)(5) standards or sections 112(d)(2) and 112(d)(3) standards. Within four years of promulgation, EPA would assess the risks from ethylene oxide emissions from Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources to inform us on whether an earlier review date is appropriate. Status: On track	9/30/28
21-P-0129	5/6/21	4. Conduct overdue technology reviews for Group I polymers and resins that cover neoprene production, synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry, commercial sterilizers, hospital	OAR plans to conduct overdue technology reviews for commercial sterilizers, hospital sterilizers, Group I polymers and resins, synthetic organic chemical manufacturing, and chemical plant area sources. Status: On track	9/30/24

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		sterilizers, and chemical manufacturing area sources, which are required to be completed at least every eight years by the Clean Air Act.		
21-P-0122	4/21/21	4. Review and provide written input on any National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit prepared for reissuance by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for the PolyMet Mining Inc. NorthMet project, if applicable, as appropriate pursuant to the requirements of the Clean Water Act, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System regulations, the Region 5 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit review standard operating procedure, and the memorandum of agreement between EPA Region 5 and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.	The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has not transmitted the PolyMet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit to EPA for review, so the status of the recommendation remains unchanged. Status: On track	11/30/23
21-P-0122	4/21/21	1. Review the modified National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System mining permits issued by West Virginia based on the 2019 revisions to its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program to ensure that	Conduct reviews of 5% of the 286 permits, focusing on the presence of reasonable potential analysis and backsliding. We will confirm that the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) followed same process for all 286 permits and will ensure that subset of permits would be representative	1/31/23

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		<p>no backsliding has occurred, including for discharges of ionic pollution, in accordance with EPA Region 3's approval letter dated March 27, 2019. If a permit does not contain record documentation for the reasonable potential analysis or otherwise allows backsliding, alert West Virginia of the permit inadequacies.</p>	<p>of all 286. If initial review indicates discrepancies in how WVDEP approached modifications, we commit to increasing number of permits reviewed.</p> <p>Through Region 3's Permit Quality Review of West Virginia's National pollutant discharge elimination system permitting program, we will evaluate a minimum of 10 Core permits and 15 additional mining permits. We will add the three permits that were the subject of EPA's July 25, 2019, comment letters.</p> <p>Develop Permit Quality Review report that documents findings and action items to resolve any deficiencies. Status: On track</p>	
21-P-0122	4/21/21	<p>2. Review the modified National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System mining permits issued by West Virginia based on the 2019 revisions to its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program to determine whether the permits contain effluent limits for ionic pollution and other pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above any applicable water</p>	<p>Develop scope of work for the project.</p> <p>Review data generated from permits with conditions applied as a result of the guidance to determine permits' impact on water quality and whether the assumptions underlying that guidance are supported.</p> <p>Where the data shows implementation of guidance is not effective in protecting water quality, provide recommendations to WVDEP and work with WVDEP to modify guidance as appropriate.</p>	1/31/25

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		quality standard, as required by Clean Water Act regulations. If a permit lacks required effluent limits, take appropriate action to address such deficiencies.	Using information from data and process analysis, we will take this information into account as we review draft permits that apply WVDEP guidance and provide comment as appropriate. Status: On track	
21-P-0122	4/21/21	3. Develop a formal internal operating procedure to facilitate timely permit reviews and transmission of EPA comments to states.	Implement new permit tracking system, which will update receipt, processing, and management of documentation for permits received for EPA real-time review.  Complete development of an internal state oversight real-time permit review process document that will outline roles and responsibilities, definitions, process steps, and timelines. Status: On track	10/31/23
21-P-0114	3/29/21	2. Establish mechanisms to ensure that all required inspections are completed within the required time frame of two years for operating treatment, storage, or disposal facilities and three years for nonoperating treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.	Work with the regions to develop and implement a plan to use the RCRAInfo Closed with Waste in Place Report for monitoring the inspection status of operating treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) with units closed with waste in place. At TSDFs for which required inspections have not been completed and are near the end of their compliance period, conduct inspections to the extent possible within the compliance period, or the following fiscal year. Status: On track	3/29/24
21-P-0114	3/29/21	4. Develop and implement controls to verify that the Superfund program deferrals to the Resource Conservation	The Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery will (1) evaluate the existing policies	9/30/23

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		and Recovery Act are added to RCRAInfo for further Resource Conservation and Recovery Act attention, as necessary.	and process for Superfund deferrals to RCRA; (2) identify gaps; and (3) identify corrective measures, as needed, to meet program needs, such as identifying Superfund program deferrals to RCRA in RCRAInfo. Status: On track	
21-P-0114	3/29/21	6. Develop and implement controls to identify and eliminate overlap of environmental indicators between Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action and Superfund Programs and include this information in public queries, such as Cleanups in My Community.	OLEM will standardize communications on the Cleanups in My Community webpage regarding the intersection of RCRA Corrective Action and Superfund cleanup programs, including environmental indicator designations at sites. OLEM will implement controls to check between programs when environmental indicators are established in the future to prevent double-counting and inconsistencies. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity	3/30/23
21-P-0042	12/28/20	2. Provide resources for supervisors, timekeepers, and reservists on their roles and responsibilities related to military leave under the law and Agency policies.	The OMS will update policy and finalize procedures to comply with statutory requirements, and OCFO will provide PeoplePlus training to support roles and responsibilities related to military leave and pay policy. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	4/30/23
21-P-0042	12/28/20	3. Establish and implement internal controls that will allow the Agency to monitor compliance with applicable laws, federal guidance, and Agency policies, including periodic internal audits of all military leave, to	The OMS will conduct periodic human capital audits to ensure compliance with the updated military leave policy, and the OCFO will work with the Interior Business Center, the EPA's payroll provider, to ensure the necessary timecard corrections identified by the OMS periodic audit were made by the employee	6/30/24

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		verify that (a) charges by reservists are correct and supported and (b) appropriate reservist differential and military offset payroll audit calculations are being requested and performed.	and approved by the supervisor in accordance with agency policy. The OCFO will provide a report to the OMS confirming timecard corrections identified by the OMS periodic audit were made by the employee and approved by the supervisor for the OMS to distribute to the appropriate offices. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	
21-P-0042	12/28/20	4. Require reservists to correct, and supervisors to approve, military leave time charging errors in PeoplePlus that have been identified during the audit or as part of the Agency's actions related to Recommendations 5 and 6.	The OCFO will work with the agency's payroll provider to confirm the necessary time charging errors identified in the audit were corrected by the employee and approved by the supervisor; and the OCFO will then provide a report to the OMS confirming the necessary time charging errors identified in the audit were corrected by the employee and approved by the supervisor for the OMS to distribute to the appropriate offices. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	7/31/24
21-P-0042	12/28/20	5. Recover the approximately \$11,000 in military pay related to unsupported 5 U.S.C. § 6323(a) military leave charges, unless the Agency can obtain documentation to substantiate the validity of the reservists' military leave.	For any unsupported leave charges, the OMS will coordinate with the Interior Business Center (IBC), the agency's payroll provider, to initiate the process to recover the military pay, and where applicable, the OCFO will recover any unsupported leave charges for out-of-service debt. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	12/30/24

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21-P-0042	12/28/20	6. Submit documentation for the reservists' military leave related to the approximately \$118,000 charged under 5 U.S.C. § 6323(b) to the EPA's payroll provider so that it may perform payroll audit calculations and recover any military offsets that may be due.	The OMS will work with the EPA's programs and regions to collect documentation related to the identified military leave charges. For any unsupported leave charges, the OMS will coordinate with the IBC to initiate the process to recover any military offsets. The OCFO will recover any unsupported leave charges for out-of-service debt. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	12/30/24
21-P-0042	12/28/20	7. Identify the population of reservists who took unpaid military leave pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 5538 and determine whether those reservists are entitled to receive a reservist differential. Based on the results of this determination, take appropriate steps to request that the EPA's payroll provider perform payroll audit calculations to identify and pay the amounts that may be due to reservists.	The OCFO will provide the OMS with the population of reservists charging military leave. The OMS will conduct a review of this population to determine which items need to be provided to the IBC for audit calculation of whether military offsets were paid accurately. For amounts due to reservists who are no longer EPA employees, the OCFO will coordinate with the IBC on the amounts due. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	9/30/24
21-P-0042	12/28/20	8. For the time periods outside of the scope of our audit (pre-January 2017 and post-June 2019), identify the population of reservists who charged military leave under 5 U.S.C. § 6323(b) or 6323(c), and determine whether military offset was paid by the reservists. If not,	The OCFO will provide the OMS with the population of reservists charging military leave. The OMS will conduct a review of this population to determine which items need to be provided to the IBC for audit calculation of whether military offsets were paid accurately. For any unsupported leave charges, the OMS will coordinate with the IBC to initiate the process to	9/30/24

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		<p>review reservists' military documentation to determine whether payroll audit calculations are required. If required, request that the EPA's payroll provider perform payroll audit calculations to identify and recover military offsets that may be due from the reservists under 5 U.S.C. §§ 6323 and 5519.</p>	<p>recover any military offsets. The OCFO will recover any unsupported leave charges for out-of-service debt. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies</p>	
21-P-0042	12/28/20	<p>9. Report all amounts of improper payments resulting from paid military leave for inclusion in the annual Agency Financial Report, as required by the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019.</p>	<p>The OCFO will report any paid military leave amounts identified as an improper payment(s) within the annual Agency Financial Report for the applicable fiscal year; and the OCFO also will perform an internal control review on military leave pay during the FY 2021 A-123 Internal Review period and report any identified improper payment amounts in the FY 2021 Annual Financial Report. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies</p>	12/1/25

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
21-P-0032	12/3/20	2. Develop and implement a supplement to Region 2's emergency response plan to describe and address the specific geographic, logistical, and cultural norms applicable to disaster response in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This supplement should include local EPA staff roles and responsibilities, as well as address the likely limitations to transportation, communications, and power in the aftermath of disasters.	The Region 2 emergency response program has initiated the development / implementation of plans to respond to emergency and disaster responses in the Caribbean. Discussions include the development and scope of a training, workshop and exercise program to better coordinate and integrate local personnel into the region's response structure. This initiative would include training on EPA's various roles, responsibilities, and procedures, as well as identification of ways to effectively utilize Caribbean Environmental Protection Division personnel capabilities and expertise, especially during the early stages of a response to address limitations to transportation, communications, and power in the aftermath of disasters. Further development of cultural awareness guidance developed during the response to Hurricanes Irma and Maria and strategies for addressing language barriers would also be addressed and included in deployment materials. Status: On track	6/30/23

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
21-P-0032	12/3/20	<p>3. In coordination with the Office of Water, implement America’s Water Infrastructure Act in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands by:</p> <p>a. Developing and implementing a strategy to provide training, guidance, and assistance to small drinking water systems as they improve their resilience.</p> <p>b. Establishing a process for small drinking water systems to apply for America’s Water Infrastructure Act grants. This process should include (1) implementing the EPA’s May 2020 guidance provided to small drinking water systems regarding resilience assessments and (2) establishing a public information campaign to inform small drinking water systems of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act grant opportunity, qualifying requirements, and application deadlines.</p>	<p>EPA Office of Water will be promoting and conducting a series of America’s Water Infrastructure Act section 2013 virtual workshops aimed at systems serving 3,301- 49,999 people, including a workshop focused on Region 2 water systems, to include Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands. Small water systems and technical assistance providers in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are welcome to attend these workshops to assist them in developing risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plans. EPA plans to publish guidance for systems serving less than 3,300 people. EPA also plans to publish a Spanish version of this guidance to make it more accessible to small systems and technical assistance providers in Puerto Rico. Status: On track</p>	12/31/23

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
21-E-0264	9/29/21	3. Mindful that the EPA has substantial work to complete before publishing final numeric water quality criteria recommendations for nitrogen and phosphorus under the Clean Water Act for rivers and streams, establish a plan, including milestones and identification of resource needs, for developing and publishing those criteria recommendations.	EPA will develop a strategic plan, including milestones and identification of resource needs, to gather nationally consistent data (e.g., The National Aquatic Resource Surveys monitoring); evaluate the scientific information and conduct exploratory stressor-response analyses on the available data; determine if the science supports new or revised numeric nutrient criteria recommendations. Status: On track	4/30/23
21-E-0264	9/29/21	4. Assess and evaluate the available information on human health risks from exposure to cyanotoxins in drinking water and recreational waters to determine whether actions under the Safe Drinking Water Act are warranted.	EPA will continue evaluating the risks to human health from exposure to cyanotoxins and will develop Health Effects Support Documents (HESDs) for new toxins (e.g., saxitoxins and nodularin). EPA intends to develop health advisories and recreational criteria for these toxins when sufficient health data are available. EPA will re-evaluate the human health risks to previously evaluated toxins as new toxicological exposure studies and systematic reviews of peer-reviewed scientific literature are completed. EPA will determine whether additional regulatory or nonregulatory actions are appropriate under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), using the above health effects information, Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 and other cyanotoxins occurrence data, and additional information. Status: On track	12/31/25

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
21-E-0254	9/27/21	3. Develop and implement a plan to prioritize and address the recommendations identified in the 2019 file review for Region 9. (Region 9)	Region 9 committed to developing a plan to prioritize and address the recommendations identified in EPA headquarters' file review for Region 9. Status: On track	9/30/23
21-E-0254	9/27/21	5. Develop a workforce analysis to address staff workload and the skills needed for the direct implementation of the tribal drinking water program. (Region 9)	Region 9 committed to developing a workforce analysis to address staff workload and the skills needed for the direct implementation of the tribal drinking water program. The R9 workload analysis was completed on 08/08/2022. Region 9 will finalize the staffing plan before 09/30/2023. Status: On track	9/30/23
21-E-0186	7/28/21	1. Issue Tier 1 test orders for each List 2 chemical or publish an explanation for public comment on why Tier 1 data are no longer needed to characterize a List 2 chemical's endocrine-disruption activity.	The Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP), with input from the Office of Research and Development and the Office of Water, will publish for comment a List 2 Action Plan, which may include a combination of test orders, explanations as to why test orders are not needed, or a reprioritization of the order of Endocrine Disruption Screening Program (EDSP) evaluations. Following notice and comment, OCSPP will initiate the process to issue test orders for List 2 substances, as appropriate. Status: On track	9/30/25
21-E-0186	7/28/21	2. Determine whether the EPA should incorporate the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program Tier 1 tests (or approved new approach methodologies) into the	OCSPP will make a determination on the inclusion of the EDSP Tier 1 tests into the pesticide registration process as mandatory data requirement under 40 C.F.R. part 158 for all pesticide use patterns. Status: On track	9/30/24

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		pesticide registration process as mandatory data requirements under 40 C.F.R. § 158 for all pesticide use patterns.		
21-E-0186	7/28/21	3. Issue List 1–Tier 2 test orders for the 18 pesticides in which additional Tier 2 testing was recommended or publish an explanation for public comment on why this Tier 2 data are no longer needed to characterize the endocrine-disruption activity for each of these 18 pesticides.	OCSPP will make a determination on the need for List 1-Tier 2 data. OCSPP will also provide an explanation, which will be published for public comment, for any of the 18 pesticides for which it is determined that Tier 2 data is no longer needed. Following publication and comment, OCSPP will initiate the process to issue any Tier 2 test orders for List 1 determined to be needed. Status: On track	9/30/24
21-E-0186	7/28/21	4. Issue for public review and comment both the Environmental Fate and Effects Division’s approach for the reevaluation of List 1–Tier 1 data and the revised List 1–Tier 2 wildlife recommendations.	OCSPP will issue for public review and comment any reevaluation of List 1–Tier 1 data and any revisions to the List 1–Tier 2 wildlife recommendations. Status: On track	12/31/23
21-E-0186	7/28/21	5. Develop and implement an updated formal strategic planning document, such as the Comprehensive Management Plan.	OCSPP, with input from the Office of Research and Development and the Office of Water, will develop an EDSP Strategic Plan. OCSPP expects to update this document on an as needed basis. Status: Delayed due to leadership change	6/30/23

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
21-E-0186	7/28/21	6. Develop performance measures, with reasonable time frames, to document progress toward and achievement of milestones or targets. Specifically, the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program should consider at least one performance measure that tracks progress in testing pesticides for human endocrine disruptor activity.	OCSPP will develop short-term performance measures, such as scientific publications, number/type of accepted new approach methods, and exemptions granted. Short-term performance measures will be developed and tracked. OCSPP will develop longer-term performance measures, including at least one measure to track progress in testing pesticides for human endocrine disruptor activity. Long-term performance measures including at least one that tracks progress in the evaluation and testing of pesticides for human endocrine disruptor activity will be developed and tracked by October 1, 2024. Status: On track	10/1/24
21-E00186-164	7/28/21	7. Conduct annual internal program reviews of the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program.	OCSPP will conduct the first annual internal program review of the EDSP and provide a briefing and report out to the OCSPP Assistant Administrator on EDSP progress, especially as it relates to the Corrective Actions in this Report and progress developing the EDSP Strategic Plan. Status: Delayed due to leadership change	6/30/23
21-E-0146	5/24/21	3. Annually conduct and document training for all staff and senior managers and policy makers to affirm the office's commitment to the Scientific Integrity Policy and principles and to promote a culture of scientific integrity	Complete the fifth annual Scientific integrity training by March 31, 2026. Status: On track	3/31/26
21-E-0124	4/16/21	1. Update information security procedures to	The majority of the EPA IT Security policies and procedures	11/15/23

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		<p>make them consistent with current federal directives, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-53 Revision 5, Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations.</p>	<p>are consistent with current federal directives. All current security assessments, implementations, and actions are completed in accordance with NIST SP 800-53r4. EPA, like other federal agencies are allowed one year from the release of NIST Special Publications to update internal policies and procedures. The EPA has created a detailed project schedule to transition its current policies and procedures to NIST 800-53 Rev 5. This detail schedule includes Enterprise collaboration and inputs across all Information Security stakeholders. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity</p>	
20-P-0173	5/20/20	<p>6. In coordination with the assistant administrator for Mission Support, complete the development and implementation of the electronic clearance system for scientific products across the Agency.</p>	<p>OMS, ORD Office of Scientific Information Management (OSIM), and the Scientific Integrity Committee will coordinate to complete modification and Agency-wide implementation of ORD's Scientific &amp; Technical Information Clearance System to an agency-wide electronic clearance system for scientific products across the Agency. The system will be consistent with the Scientific Integrity Policy and our Best Practices document and with the Agency's Plan to Increase Access to the Results of EPA-Funded Scientific Research. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies</p>	6/30/24

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20-P-0173	5/20/20	7. With the assistance of the Scientific Integrity Committee, finalize and release the procedures for addressing and resolving allegations of a violation of the Scientific Integrity Policy, and incorporate the procedures into scientific integrity outreach and training materials.	The Agency will release the Procedures document. It will be posted on the Agency's website. The Scientific Integrity Program will create and release appropriate outreach materials to ensure EPA employees and their managers understand these procedures. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	3/31/23
20-P-0173	5/20/20	8. With the assistance of the Scientific Integrity Committee, develop and implement a process specifically to address and resolve allegations of Scientific Integrity Policy violations involving high-profile issues or senior officials, and specify when this process should be used.	EPA will amend the procedures document referenced in recommendation 7, to include a process to adjudicate allegations of Scientific Integrity Policy violations involving high-profile issues or senior officials in the Agency for which the Scientific Integrity Official or Scientific Integrity Committee does not feel it can adequately adjudicate via existing procedures and include an indicator for when the process should be used. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	3/31/23
20-P-0146	4/22/20	1. Implement a system that is accessible to both the EPA and the applicants to track the processing of all tribal-New-Source-Review permits and key permit dates including application received, application completed, draft permit issued, public comment period (if applicable), and final permit issuance.	OAR's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards has already begun work on the Electronic Permit System (EPS), which will include a module to receive and process applications for the EPA-issued tribal new source review permits. Specifically, this module will allow sources to submit electronic applications for tribal minor NSR permits and then allow the EPA staff to process those applications in EPS. The system will allow the EPA staff to update the status of	9/30/23

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			the application and permit to reflect when the application is complete, the draft permit is issued, the beginning and ending of the public comment period, and the issuance of the final permit and response to public comments document. Status: Delayed due to resource constraints	
20-P-0146	4/22/20	2. Establish and implement an oversight process to verify that the regions update the permit tracking system on a periodic basis with the correct and required information.	Upon completion of the EPS, the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards will work with the Regional offices to establish an oversight process to ensure complete, consistent, and timely entry of data into the EPS. Status: Delayed due to resource constraints	9/30/23
20-E-0333	9/28/20	1. Develop and implement a plan to coordinate relevant Agency program, regional, and administrative offices with the External Civil Rights Compliance Office to develop guidance on permitting and cumulative impacts related to Title VI.	The External Civil Rights Compliance Office (ECRCO) will issue guidance to clarify the agency's interpretations of legal requirements and expectations to stakeholders. Status: Delayed due to staffing constraints	10/1/24
20-E-0333	9/28/20	2. Develop and implement a plan to complete systematic compliance reviews to determine full compliance with the Title VI program.	ECRCO will conduct 1 or more compliance reviews to determine compliance with Title VI, with the number depending on complexity and resources. ECRCO will conduct and complete additional compliance reviews to determine compliance	12/30/23

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			with Title VI, as well as other federal civil rights laws and EPA's nondiscrimination regulation in each FY going forward, as resources allow. Status: Delayed due to staffing constraints	
20-E-0333	9/28/20	4. Verify that EPA funding applicants address potential noncompliance with Title VI with a written agreement before the funds are awarded.	ECRCO plans to use a revised 4700-4 pre-award process, the EPA General Terms and Conditions, which are binding on recipients and sub-recipients of funds, to implement this Recommendation. EPA has developed modifications to its pre-award review process intended to achieve the goal of compliance by applicants recommended for competitive and non-competitive funding by EPA program offices, while also serving the goal of efficiency, given limitations in resources. The revised 4700-4 Process will be launched with the issuance of the Dear Colleague and Guidance documents clarifying expectations. These documents will provide for an initial six-month grace period. ERCO will train all EPA staff involved in the Form 4700-4 review process, develop a post-award audit protocol, initiate representative audit process, and effectuate the revised 4700-4 Process. Status: Delayed due to staffing constraints	1/1/24
20-E-0333	9/28/20	5. Determine how to use existing or new data to identify and target funding recipients for proactive compliance	ECRCO will be determining how to use data to identify and target funding recipients for proactive compliance reviews, as discussed in response to Recommendation	10/1/24

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		reviews, and develop or update policy, guidance, and standard operating procedures for collecting and using those data.	2, and, also, will develop or update policy, guidance, and SOPs, as appropriate, for the collection and use of data by recipients. ERCO will develop and release Foundational Nondiscrimination Program Guidance, which includes section on data collection and reporting; release technical assistance video, and release data analytics guidance. Status: Delayed due to staffing constraints	
20-E-0333	9/28/20	6. Develop and deliver training for the deputy civil rights officials and EPA regional staff that focuses on their respective roles and responsibilities within the EPA's Title VI program.	ECRCO will provide training to all EPA staff involved in the form review process and will release a technical assistance video. ECRCO will provide additional training courses to EPA staff on civil rights topics and issues on a regular basis. For example, in addition to training in FY22 on the Form review process, ECRCO will offer training in FY23 as ECRCO issues guidance and works with national media programs and regional offices to ensure Title VI compliance is integrated into agency-wide oversight activities. Status: Delayed due to staffing constraints	9/30/23
19-P-0318	9/25/19	5. Update and revise the 2010 Revised State Implementation Guidance for the Public Notification Rule to include:  a. Public notice delivery methods that are consistent with regulations.	The EPA will revise the State Implementation Guidance per OIG's recommendation. Status: Delayed due to staffing constraints	9/30/23

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		b. Information on modern methods for delivery of public notice.		
19-P-0318	9/25/19	6. Update and revise the 2010 Public Notification Handbooks to include: a. Public notice delivery methods that are consistent with regulations. b. Information on modern methods for delivery of public notice. c. Public notice requirements for the latest drinking water regulations. d. Procedures for public water systems to achieve compliance after violating a public notice regulation. e. Up-to-date references to compliance assistance tools. f. Additional resources for providing public notice in languages other than English.	The EPA will revise the Public Notification Handbook per OIG's recommendation. Status: Delayed due to staffing constraints	9/30/23
19-P-0207	6/27/19	1. Develop and implement electronic checks in the EPA's Emissions Collection and Monitoring Plan System or through an alternative mechanism to retroactively evaluate emissions and quality assurance data in instances where	The Clean Air Markets Division (CAMD) has implemented a post-submission data check that is run at the end of each reporting period. In the long term, the CAMD will implement an additional check in the Emissions Collection and Monitoring Plan (ECMPS) forcing retroactive span record changes to require the reevaluation and resubmission of	3/31/25

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		monitoring plan changes are submitted after the emissions and quality assurance data have already been accepted by the EPA.	any affected quality assurance tests and hourly emissions records. CAMD has initiated the process of re-engineering ECMPS. In order to minimize additional expenditures on the current version of ECMPS, CAMD will focus on adding the check to the new version of ECMPS. Status: On track	
19-P-0195	6/21/19	2. Complete the actions and milestones identified in the Office of Pesticide Programs' PRIA Maintenance Fee Risk Assessment document and associated plan regarding the fee payment and refund posting processes.	OCSPP's Office of Pesticide Programs will complete the actions and milestones identified in the Office of Pesticide Programs' Pesticide Registration Improvement Act Maintenance Fee Risk Assessment document and associated plan regarding the fee payment and refund posting processes. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	1/31/24
19-P-0002	11/15/18	3. Complete development of the probabilistic risk assessment tool and screening tool for biosolids land application scenarios.	OW is working to complete the screening tool and probabilistic risk assessment framework for biosolids land application scenarios. OW anticipates releasing the screening tool first, followed by the probabilistic modeling framework, after peer and public review. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity	3/31/23
19-P-0002	11/15/18	4. Develop and implement a plan to obtain the additional data needed to complete risk assessments and finalize safety determinations on the 352 identified pollutants in biosolids and promulgate regulations as needed.	OW will continue reviewing environmental fate and effects information to incorporate into risk assessments for pollutants in biosolids. OW will prioritize using the screening tool to determine which pollutants warrant a more refined (i.e., probabilistic) risk assessment and take into consideration the 61 chemicals identified as hazardous	3/30/23

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			under other statutes as identified by the OIG. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity	
18-P-0240	9/5/18	4. Build capacity for managing the use of citizen science, and expand awareness of citizen science resources, by:a. Finalizing the checklist on administrative and legal factors for agency staff to consider when developing citizen science projects, as well as identifying and developing any procedures needed to ensure compliance with steps in the checklist;b. Conducting training and/or marketing on the EPA’s citizen science intranet site for program and regional staff in developing projects; andc. Finalizing and distributing materials highlighting project successes and how the EPA has used results of its investment in citizen science.	ORD will consult with the Office of General Counsel and other relevant EPA programs and regions to finalize the checklist on administrative and legal factors for agency staff to consider when developing citizen science projects. ORD will conduct training and marketing for program and regional staff. Finally, ORD will have an active communication and outreach strategy that will include communications materials highlighting project successes and how EPA has used results of its investment in citizen science. Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	3/31/23
18-P-0240	9/5/18	2. Through appropriate EPA offices, direct completion of an assessment to identify the data management requirements for using	The agency concurs with this recommendation and will complete an assessment and action plan to identify and address data management requirements for citizen science.	12/31/23

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		citizen science data and an action plan for addressing those requirements, including those on sharing and using data, data format/standards, and data testing/validation.	Status: Delayed due to external dependencies	
18-P-0221	7/19/18	6. Provide regular training for EPA drinking water staff, managers and senior leaders on Safe Drinking Water Act tools and authorities; state and agency roles and responsibilities; and any Safe Drinking Water Act amendments or Lead and Copper Rule revisions.	OECA continues to hold regular SDWA section 1431/1414 trainings for staff and managers and to conduct consultations with the regions regarding specific potential emergency drinking water situations. The PowerPoints from the trainings are on the National Drinking Water Enforcement SharePoint site for 24/7 access. OCE will re-evaluate training needs. OCE has provided and will continue to provide regular training nationally to staff and managers about SDWA tools and authorities, like Sections 1414 and 1431, and various NPDWRs, including the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). EPA will also make these trainings available to senior leaders. Status: Re-opened by OIG follow-up audit	12/30/23
18-P-0221	7/19/18	8. Create a system that tracks citizen complaints and gathers information on emerging issues. The system should assess the risk associated with the complaints, including efficient and effective resolution.	Identify potential enhancements to existing systems and/or identify new system requirements that can support tracking of citizen complaints. In 2019, OW developed a “Protocol for Addressing Water Quality Concerns from the Public” to address this OIG recommendation. This protocol was shared with the OIG in	4/28/23

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			March 2021. Status: Re-opened by OIG follow-up audit	
18-P-0080	2/15/18	1. The Assistant Administrator for Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, in coordination with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, shall develop and implement a methodology to evaluate the impact of the revised Agricultural Worker Protection Standard on pesticide exposure incidents among target populations.	OCSPP will: (1) collect and review data related to the extent to which agricultural workers obtain knowledge through trainings; (2) collect and review incident data; and (3) after reviewing training and incident data, analyze the need to collect additional information to help evaluate the impact of the revised Worker Protection Standard. Status: On track	12/31/23
17-P-0368	8/23/17	1. Develop a policy to reduce balances of available program income of Brownfields Revolving Loan Funds being held by recipients. The policy should establish a timeframe for recipients to use or return the funds to the EPA.	The Office of Brownfields Land and Revitalization will work with the regions to develop a policy regarding monitoring of accumulated program income on the cooperative agreement. The policy will also establish actions to be taken in certain timeframes to reduce balance of program income or require return of funds to EPA as appropriate. Status: Re-opened by OIG follow-up audit	9/30/27

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17-P-0368	8/23/17	8. Develop and implement required training for all regional Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund staff. Have the training include all program policy and guidance relating to maintaining a Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund after the cooperative agreement is closed if program income exists.	OBLR will work with the Regions to develop and deliver a series of training sessions to regional Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund staff. The training will cover all program policies and guidance related to the management of Brownfields Revolving Fund after closeout with a focus on cooperative agreements that have program income after closeout. OBLR will use various formats to deliver training to project officers, e.g., during regularly scheduled meetings, webinars, SharePoint site, and in-person training etc. Status: Re-opened by OIG follow-up audit	3/31/23
17-P-0368	8/23/17	14. Develop and implement a method for the Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization to track closed cooperative agreements with pre- and post-program income.	OBLR will work with the regions to develop and implement a method such as a tool, a spreadsheet, or a database, to track pre- and post-close out program income until termination of the closed out cooperative agreements in accordance with the reporting requirements listed under the closeout agreement. Status: Re-opened by OIG follow-up audit	12/31/23
17-P-0368	8/23/17	16. Create a method for the Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization, and EPA regional managers, to track compliance with reporting requirements for closed cooperative agreements.	OBLR will work with the regions to create a method to track compliance with reporting requirements for closed cooperative agreements. The tracking tool will be distributed to the regions. Status: Re-opened by OIG follow-up audit	9/30/27
17-P-0053	12/12/16	3. Conduct an assessment of clearance devices to validate their	Based on the comment content and the time needed to review the new data, the timeframe for	9/30/23

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		<p>effectiveness in detecting required clearance levels, as part of the Office of Pesticide Programs ongoing re-evaluation of structural fumigants. The program will implement this corrective action in two phases:</p> <p>3a. OCSPP anticipates that phase one will consist of revised mitigation measures to be reflected in a Final Interim Re-entry Mitigation Measures Memorandum. 3b. In phase 2, OCSPP will revise sulfuryl labels.</p>	<p>responding and publishing a revised document outlining required sulfuryl fluoride label changes will be delayed from OCSPP's original plan and will likely involve phased implementation (label requirements) for some of the measures. OCSPP anticipates that revised mitigation measures will be reflected in a Final Interim Re-entry Mitigation Measures Memorandum to be issued by 3/31/23. OCSPP anticipates that the mitigation measures will be reflected in revised and accepted sulfuryl fluoride labels by 9/30/23. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity</p>	
16-P-0333	9/27/16	<p>3 - 3. Develop training on the proper use of Religious Compensatory Time and require all managers approving, and employees using, Religious Compensatory Time to complete the course.</p>	<p>Develop training on the proper use of Religious Compensatory Time and require all managers approving, and employees using, Religious Compensatory Time to complete the course. Status: Re-opened by OIG follow-up audit</p>	6/23/23
16-P-0275	8/18/16	<p>2. Complete the anti-backsliding study on the air quality impacts of the Renewable Fuel Standard as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act.</p>	<p>EPA has already taken a number of steps that are important prerequisites for the anti-backsliding study. There are multiple intermediate research steps that still need to be completed before OAR can plan, fund, and conduct a comprehensive anti-backsliding study. These steps include development of baseline, current, and projected scenarios for how renewable fuels have and might</p>	9/30/24

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			be produced, distributed, and used to fulfill the Renewable Fuel Standard requirements, generation of emissions inventories, and air quality modeling, all of which are time-consuming and resource intensive. Status: On track	
16-P-0275	8/18/16	3. Determine whether additional action is needed to mitigate any adverse air quality impacts of the Renewable Fuel Standard as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act.	OAR acknowledges the statute's requirement to determine whether additional action is needed to mitigate any adverse air quality impacts in light of the anti-backsliding study. That study, discussed in Corrective Action 2, would need to be completed prior to any such determination taking place. Status: On track	9/30/24
16-P-0104	3/11/16	1. Implement management controls to complete the required TSDf inspections.	OECA will work with the regions to monitor TSDf inspection frequency, develop and implement a plan to identify TSDfs not yet inspected near the end of the required inspection cycle, and conduct inspections to the extent possible within the compliance period or the following fiscal year. Status: Re-opened by OIG follow-up audit	12/29/23
14-P-0109	2/4/14	3. Direct COs to require that the contractor adjust all its billings to reflect the application of the correct rate to team subcontract ODCs.	Region 6 agrees to require the contractor to adjust all of its past billings to reflect the application of the composite rate to team-subcontractor other direct costs that were arranged for and paid for by the team-subcontractor. We intend to implement the corrective action when final indirect cost rates are established. Therefore, the contract officer	9/30/24

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
			will be directed to defer past billing adjustments until the DCAA audits the indirect cost rates and the EPA Financial Administrative Contracting Officer negotiates, approves, and issues a Final Indirect Cost Agreement for the past billing periods (i.e., Years 2007 to 2013). Status: On track	
11-P-0215	5/3/11	4. Develop short-term, intermediate, and long-term outcome performance measures, and additional output performance measures, with appropriate targets and timeframes, to measure the progress and results of the program. Rec. 4a: Short term performance measures will be developed and tracked. Rec. 4b: Long term performance measures, including testing for EDSP activities in pesticides will be developed and tracked.	Short term performance measures will be developed by and tracked. Long term performance measures, including at least one measure that tracks progress in the evaluation and testing of pesticides for human endocrine disruptor activity, will be developed and tracked by October 1, 2024. Status: On track	10/1/24
11-P-0215	5/3/11	5. Develop and publish a comprehensive management plan for EDSP, including estimates of EDSP's budget requirements, priorities, goals, and key activities covering at least a 5-year period.	OCSPP, with input from the Office of Research and Development and the Office of Water, will develop an EDSP Strategic Plan. OCSPP expects to update this document on an as needed basis. Status: Delayed due to leadership change	6/30/23
11-P-0215	5/3/11	6. Annually review the EDSP program results, progress toward	OCSPP will conduct the first annual internal program review of the EDSP and provide a briefing	6/30/23

OIG Report Number	Report Issue Date	OIG Recommendation	EPA Corrective Action and Status	Target Date
		milestones, and achievement of performance measures, including explanations for any missed milestones or targets.	and report out to the OCSPP Assistant Administrator on EDSP progress, especially as it relates to the Corrective Actions in this Report and progress developing the EDSP Strategic Plan. Status: Delayed due to leadership change	
10-P-0224	9/14/10	2-2. Develop a systematic approach to identify which States have outdated or inconsistent MOAs, renegotiate and update those MOAs using the MOA template, and secure the active involvement and final, documented concurrence of Headquarters to ensure national consistency.	EPA has completed the review of all the EPA-State Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs). Ten authorized National pollutant discharge elimination system states were identified as being problematic. EPA Regions and States have completed actions to update MOAs to satisfy concerns identified in the corrective action plan for three states: Iowa, Missouri, and Virginia. At this time, seven MOAs are still in the process of being corrected. Status: Delayed due to implementation complexity	9/30/23

### EPA GAO Open Recommendations and Recommendations Closed as Unimplemented

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO 06-148	2006-01-04	The Administrator, EPA, should take a number of steps to further protect the American public from elevated lead levels in drinking water. Specifically, to improve EPA's ability to oversee implementation of the lead rule and assess compliance and enforcement activities, EPA should ensure that data on water systems' test results, corrective action milestones, and violations are current, accurate, and complete.	The agency continues to work on modernizing the Safe Drinking Water Information System and has made significant progress towards its schedule (expected to be available for states to begin transitioning to the system by end of 2024). In establishing data quality goals for monitoring violation and other information, the agency plans to engage the primacy agencies.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-08-440	2008-03-07	To develop timely chemical risk information that EPA needs to effectively conduct its mission, the Administrator, EPA, should require the Office of Research and Development to re-evaluate its draft proposed changes to the IRIS assessment process in light of the issues raised in this report and ensure that any revised process periodically assesses the level of resources that should be dedicated to this significant program to meet user needs and maintain a viable IRIS database.	Implementation is complete. The EPA requested closure of this recommendation in February 2023.
GAO-11-381	2011-06-17	To improve EPA's ability to oversee the states' implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act and provide Congress and the public with more complete and accurate information on compliance, the Administrator of EPA should resume data verification audits to routinely evaluate the quality of selected drinking water data on health-based and monitoring violations that the states provide to EPA. These audits should also evaluate the quality of data on the enforcement actions that states, and other primacy agencies have taken to correct violations.	The agency continues to work on modernizing the Safe Drinking Water Information System and has made significant progress towards its schedule (expected to be available for states to begin transitioning to the system by end of 2024). In establishing data quality goals for monitoring violation and other information, the agency plans to engage the primacy agencies.
GAO-11-381	2011-06-17	To improve EPA's ability to oversee the states' implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act and provide Congress and the public with more complete and accurate information on compliance, the Administrator of EPA should work with the states to establish a goal, or goals, for the completeness and accuracy of data on monitoring violations. In setting these goals, EPA may want to consider whether certain types of monitoring violations merit specific	The agency continues to work on modernizing the Safe Drinking Water Information System and has made significant progress towards its schedule (expected to be available for states to begin transitioning to the system by end of 2024). In establishing data quality goals for monitoring violation and other information, the agency plans to engage the primacy agencies. Estimated

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
		<p>targets. For example, the agency may decide that a goal for the states to completely and accurately report when required monitoring was not done should differ from a goal for reporting when monitoring was done but not reported on time.</p>	<p>Completion Date: December 2024.</p>
GAO-12-42	2011-12-09	<p>To better ensure the credibility of IRIS assessments by enhancing their timeliness and certainty, the EPA Administrator should require the Office of Research and Development, should different time frames be necessary, to establish a written policy that clearly describes the applicability of the time frames for each type of IRIS assessment and ensures that the time frames are realistic and provide greater predictability to stakeholders.</p>	<p>EPA continues to discuss with GAO approaches to communicate timeframe expectations to the public. As noted by GAO, content in the more recently developed Integrated Risk Information System IRIS assessment plans helps identify the extent of the evidence and key science issues. EPA has included preliminary metrics on how long some systematic review steps used in assessment development (e.g., study screening; data extraction) typically require on a per-study basis.</p>
GAO-13-145	2013-08-08	<p>To improve EPA's management of the conditional registration process, the Administrator of EPA should direct the Director of the Office of Pesticide Programs to complete plans to automate data related to conditional registrations to more readily track the status of these registrations and related registrant and agency actions and identify potential problems requiring management attention.</p>	<p>The agency met with GAO in November 2022 to discuss the changed landscape since this 2013 report. The EPA plans to request closure in FY 2023.</p>

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-14-80	2013-12-05	To enhance the likelihood that TMDLs support the nation's waters' attainment of water quality standards and to strengthen water quality management, the Administrator of EPA should develop and issue new regulations requiring that TMDLs include additional elements--and consider requiring the elements that are now optional--specifically, elements reflecting key features identified by NRC as necessary for attaining water quality standards, such as comprehensive identification of impairment and plans to monitor water bodies to verify that water quality is improving.	The agency asserts that extensive actions taken to implement this recommendation are sufficient to merit closure as implemented.
GAO-14-413	2014-05-22	To ensure the effective management of software licenses, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should employ a centralized software license management approach that is coordinated and integrated with key personnel for the majority of agency software license spending and/or enterprise-wide licenses.	Implementation is complete. The agency requested closure of this recommendation in December 2022.
GAO-16-79	2015-11-19	To better monitor and provide a basis for improving the effectiveness of cybersecurity risk mitigation activities, informed by the sectors' updated plans and in collaboration with sector stakeholders, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should direct responsible officials to develop performance metrics to provide data and determine how to overcome challenges to monitoring the water and wastewater systems sector's cybersecurity progress.	The agency continues to develop and implement activities in support of the water and wastewater sector's cybersecurity, such as a cyber-attack risk assessment tool and cybersecurity training for sector partners. The effort is challenged because disclosure of metric data in this area is voluntary for water sector facilities. Dialogue with GAO is ongoing.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-16-530	2016-07-14	The EPA Administrator should direct OGD and program and regional offices, as appropriate, as part of EPA's ongoing streamlining initiatives and the development of a grantee portal, once EPA's new performance system is in place, to ensure that the Office of Water adopts software tools, as appropriate, to electronically transfer relevant data on program results from program-specific databases to EPA's national performance system.	Implementation is complete. The agency requested closure of this recommendation in December 2022.
GAO-16-530	2016-07-14	The EPA Administrator should direct OGD and program and regional offices, as appropriate, as part of EPA's ongoing streamlining initiatives and the development of a grantee portal, to expand aspects of EPA's policy for certain categorical grants, specifically, the call for an explicit reference to the planned results in grantees' work plans and their projected time frames for completion, to all grants.	<b>CLOSED - NOT IMPLEMENTED</b> GAO and EPA agreed that, due to changed circumstances since issuance of the recommendation and implementation of a new EPA grants management system with built-in quality controls, the recommendation would be closed as unimplemented.
GAO-17-424	2017-09-01	The Assistant Administrator for Water of EPA's Office of Water and the Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should develop a statistical analysis that incorporates multiple factors--including those currently in SDWIS/Fed and others such as the presence of lead pipes and the use of corrosion control--to identify water systems that might pose a higher likelihood for violating the LCR once complete violations data are obtained, such as through SDWIS Prime.	The agency is working to provide an update on Safe Drinking Water Information System modernization or other data plans for identifying data associated with water systems that might pose a higher likelihood for violating the Lead and Copper Rule. FY25 implementation is anticipated.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-18-453	2018-07-19	The EPA Region 10 Administrator should work with the management conference on future updates to the CCMP to help prioritize among the indicators that currently lack measurable targets and ensure that such targets are developed for the highest priority indicators where possible.	In August 2022, the agency approved a new Puget Sound Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, called the 2022-2026 Action Agenda. The agency agreed to develop additional medium-term targets and reengage GAO regarding closure.
GAO-18-93	2018-08-02	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should ensure that the agency's IT management policies address the role of the CIO for key responsibilities in the six areas we identified.	The agency has fully implemented 10 of the 18 responsibilities identified by GAO. A further 5 are partially met, and 3 are not yet met. The agency anticipates requesting closure by the end of CY23.
GAO-19-280	2019-07-08	EPA's Designated Agency Ethics Official should direct EPA's Ethics Office, as part of its periodic review of EPA's ethics program, to evaluate--for example, through audits or spot-checks - the quality of financial disclosure reviews for special government employees appointed to EPA advisory committees.	Implementation is complete. The agency requested closure of this recommendation in February 2023.
GAO-19-280	2019-07-08	The EPA Administrator should direct EPA officials responsible for appointing advisory committee members to follow a key step in its appointment process--developing and including draft membership grids in appointment packets with staff rationales for proposed membership--for all committees.	Implementation is complete. The agency requested closure of this recommendation in February 2023.
GAO-19-384	2019-07-25	The Administrator of EPA should establish a process for conducting an organization-wide cybersecurity risk assessment.	The agency is engaged with a third party to help develop an organizational wide cybersecurity risk assessment. Completion of implementation is anticipated by the end of FY23.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-19-384	2019-07-25	The Administrator of EPA should fully establish and document a process for coordination between cybersecurity risk management and enterprise risk management functions.	The agency is working internally to update current processes that exist regarding enterprise risk management and cybersecurity risk assessment to build out a single enterprise risk management program. Completion of implementation is anticipated by the end of FY23.
GAO-19-543	2019-09-16	The Administrator of EPA, as chair of the working group, should develop guidance for agencies on what they should include in their environmental justice strategic plans.	In January 2021, the White House issued Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad." It includes sections to achieve environmental justice through a number of actions. One of the actions was to create a White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council chaired by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). As such, implementation is the responsibility of the CEQ. GAO is monitoring their efforts and stated they will close the recommendation upon completion.
GAO-19-543	2019-09-16	The Administrator of EPA, as chair of the working group, should develop guidance or create a committee of the working group to develop guidance on methods the agencies could use to assess progress toward their environmental justice goals.	In January 2021, the White House issued Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad." It includes sections to achieve environmental justice through a number of actions. One of the actions was to create a White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council chaired by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). As such, implementation is the responsibility of the CEQ. GAO is monitoring their efforts and stated they will close the

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
			recommendation upon completion.
GAO-19-543	2019-09-16	The Administrator of EPA, as chair of the working group, and in consultation with the working group, should clearly establish, in its organizational documents, strategic goals for the federal government's efforts to carry out the 1994 Executive Order.	In January 2021, the White House issued Executive Order 14008 "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad." It includes sections to achieve environmental justice through a number of actions. One of the actions was to create a White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council chaired by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). As such, implementation is the responsibility of the CEQ. GAO is monitoring their efforts and stated they will close the recommendation upon completion.
GAO-20-129	2019-10-30	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should ensure that the agency fully implements each of the eight key IT workforce planning activities it did not fully implement.	Implementation is complete. The EPA requested closure of this recommendation in December 2022.
GAO-20-126	2019-12-12	The Administrator of EPA should update security plan for the selected operational system to identify a description of security controls, and the individual reviewing and approving the plan and date of approval.	Implementation is complete. The EPA requested closure of this recommendation in December 2022.
GAO-20-126	2019-12-12	The Administrator of EPA should update the security assessment report for the selected operational system to	Implementation is complete. The EPA requested closure of this recommendation in December 2022.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
		identify the summarized results of control effectiveness tests.	
GAO-20-126	2019-12-12	The Administrator of EPA should update the list of corrective actions for the selected operational system to identify the specific weakness, estimated funding and anticipated source of funding, key remediation milestones with completion dates, changes to milestones and completion dates, and source of the weaknesses.	Implementation is complete. The EPA requested closure of this recommendation in December 2022.
GAO-20-126	2019-12-12	The Administrator of EPA should prepare the letter authorizing the use of cloud service for the selected operational system and submit the letter to the FedRAMP program management office.	Implementation is complete. The EPA requested closure of this recommendation in December 2022.
GAO-20-126	2019-12-12	The Administrator of EPA should develop guidance requiring that cloud service authorization letter be provided to the FedRAMP program management office.	Implementation is complete. The EPA requested closure of this recommendation in December 2022.
GAO-20-24	2020-01-16	The Director of Water Security of EPA, as Chair of the Water Sector Government Coordinating Council, should work with the council to identify existing technical assistance providers and engage these providers in a network to help drinking water and wastewater utilities incorporate climate resilience into their projects and planning on an ongoing basis.	The agency continues to work with its wide-ranging, existing technical assistance providers and coordinates with its stakeholders including the Water Sector Coordinating Council (WSCC) to improve and build drinking water and wastewater utility resilience. Implementation is challenged because the participation of the water sector and of other federal agencies in helping these utilities is voluntary.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-20-95	2020-01-31	The Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should clearly document in guidance to the regional offices how they should use the definition of informal enforcement actions to collect data on these actions.	The agency is currently amending 2019 guidance for consistency with Executive Order 13892 and will provide it to GAO once finalized. The guidance includes a definition of informal enforcement actions. 2023 release is planned.
GAO-20-95	2020-01-31	The Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should clearly document in guidance to the regional offices that they should collect data on compliance assistance activities and specify which mechanism to use to maintain the data, such as ICIS.	The agency is currently amending 2019 guidance for consistency with Executive Order 13892 and will provide it to GAO once finalized. The guidance includes a definition of informal enforcement actions. 2023 release is planned.
GAO-20-95	2020-01-31	The Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should include the known limitations of data in its annual reports and provide information on the intended use of EPA's data.	The agency is currently amending 2019 guidance for consistency with Executive Order 13892 and will provide it to GAO once finalized. The guidance includes a definition of informal enforcement actions. 2023 release is planned.
GAO-20-597	2020-09-28	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Water should develop an agreement with HHS's Offices of Child Care and Head Start on their roles and responsibilities in implementing the Memorandum of Understanding on Reducing Lead Levels in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities. For example, these agreements may include the ways in which guidance and information will be shared with states and Head Start grantees, such as through webinars or email, and how frequently.	The agency has awarded WIIN Act grants, receiving annual grantee reports, and holding a three-part webinar series on reducing lead in drinking water in schools and childcare facilities in June and July 2022. Implementation is ongoing.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-20-597	2020-09-28	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Water should direct the Office of Water to specify how it will track progress toward the outcomes of the Memorandum of Understanding on Reducing Lead Levels in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities and determine how it will regularly monitor and update the MOU. For example, the Office of Water could develop performance measures for each of the MOU's outcomes. In addition, the Office of Water could submit annual reports on progress toward achieving the MOU's outcomes or it could plan to update the agreement at specific intervals. (Recommendation 4)	The agency has taken additional steps to implement the Memorandum of Understanding, including developing tools for childcare facilities to assist them with lead testing and remediation efforts. Implementation is ongoing.
GAO-21-150	2020-10-20	The Associate Administrator of EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations should update Performance Partnership Grant (PPG) best practices guidance for tribes to clarify, for EPA and tribal staff, how PPGs operate, including that tribes may use PPG funds for any activity that is eligible under any grant eligible for inclusion in PPGs.	The agency is revising the Best Practices Guide for Tribal PPG Implementation. In addition, the EPA plans to include more foundational guidance related to PPGs in its fiscal year 2023-2024 National Program Guidance and cite the best practices guide in this national program guidance. Implementation is ongoing.
GAO-21-150	2020-10-20	The Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, the Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Water, and the Director of EPA's American Indian Environmental Office should update and nationally distribute guidance for project officers and tribes that clarifies documentation requirements and eligibility definitions for quality assurance project plans and the	The agency submitted an update with request for closure to GAO on 11/9/22.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
		Indian Environmental General Assistance Program.	
GAO-21-164SU	2020-10-27	Restricted Report: Recommendation language not publicly available.	Restricted Report - Not Publicly Available Implementation is complete, and the agency requested closure in December 2022.
GAO-21-164SU	2020-10-27	Restricted Report: Recommendation language not publicly available.	Restricted Report - Not Publicly Available Implementation is complete, and the agency requested closure in December 2022.
GAO-21-164SU	2020-10-27	Restricted Report: Recommendation language not publicly available.	Restricted Report - Not Publicly Available Implementation is complete, and the agency requested closure in December 2022.
GAO-21-164SU	2020-10-27	Restricted Report: Recommendation language not publicly available.	Restricted Report - Not Publicly Available Implementation is complete, and the agency requested closure in December 2022.
GAO-21-38	2020-11-12	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, in consultation with state and local agencies, should develop, make public, and implement an asset management framework for consistently sustaining the national ambient air quality monitoring system. Such a framework could be designed for success by considering the key characteristics of effective asset management described in our report, such as identifying the resources needed to sustain the monitoring system, using quality data to manage infrastructure risks, and targeting resources toward assets that provide the greatest value.	The agency continues to work with state, local, and tribal partners. Implementation is ongoing.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-21-38	2020-11-12	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, in consultation with state and local agencies and other relevant federal agencies, should develop and make public an air quality monitoring modernization plan to better meet the additional information needs of air quality managers, researchers, and the public. Such a plan could address the ongoing challenges in modernizing the national ambient air quality monitoring system by considering leading practices, including establishing priorities and roles, assessing risks to success, identifying the resources needed to achieve goals, and measuring and evaluating progress.	EPA will continue to work with stakeholders to establish an approach, goals, and priorities for an air quality monitoring modernization plan. Implementation is ongoing.
GAO-21-82	2020-12-09	The Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should communicate final guidance for future national initiative cycles to all states before the effective date of the national initiatives.	EPA has begun the FY24 – FY27 National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives selection process and recently engaged the Environmental Council of States prior to release of the public Federal Register Notice.
GAO-21-82	2020-12-09	The Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should incorporate lessons learned from the initial effort to engage earlier and more continuously with states when developing the office's plan for how EPA will work with states on future national initiatives.	EPA has begun the FY24 – FY27 National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives selection process and recently engaged the Environmental Council of States prior to release of the public Federal Register Notice.
GAO-21-156	2020-12-18	The Administrator should direct the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Research and Development to provide more information publicly about where chemical assessments are in the development process, including internal and external steps	The agency submitted documentation related to the IRIS website that address GAO concerns and submitted a request for closure in February 2023.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
		in the process, and changes to assessment milestones.	
GAO-21-156	2020-12-18	The Administrator should direct the Assistant Administrators of program offices and Regional Administrators to develop and make available guidance for chemical assessment nominations. Such guidance could include information such as how to select chemicals for IRIS assessment nomination or for high priority needs, criteria explaining how Assistant and Regional Administrators determine which nominations to support and which they may choose not to support, and how to document these decisions.	The EPA and GAO continue to discuss avenues to close out this recommendation. The agency's Office of Research and Development is discussing how to assist other EPA program and regional offices in determining which chemicals are best suited for evaluation by the IRIS Program.
GAO-21-156	2020-12-18	The Administrator of EPA should include in ORD's strategic plan (or subsidiary strategic plans) identification of EPA's universe of chemical assessment needs; how the IRIS Program is being resourced to meet user needs; and specific implementation steps that indicate how IRIS will achieve the plan's objectives, such as specific metrics to define progress in meeting user needs.	The EPA provided a briefing in 2022 to GAO to describe the Office of Research and Development's research planning process, including specifics of resource and research planning for the Health and Environmental Risk Assessment (HERA) National Research Program. The briefing articulated how IRIS contributes to the broader objectives of the HERA research program and describes how HERA and CPHEA (the ORD Center that houses the IRIS Program) undertake workforce planning activities focused on addressing those objectives.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-21-78	2020-12-18	EPA's Assistant Administrator for Water should develop guidance for water systems that outlines methods to use ACS data and, where available, geospatial lead or other data to identify high-risk locations in which to focus lead reduction efforts, including tap sampling and lead service line replacement efforts.	The Agency developed Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory. The document includes factors for when a system may want to prioritize investigations at locations served by unknown service lines. Implementation is ongoing.
GAO-21-78	2020-12-18	EPA's Assistant Administrator for Water should develop a strategic plan that meets the WIIN Act requirement for providing targeted outreach, education, technical assistance, and risk communication to populations affected by the concentration of lead in public water systems, and that is fully consistent with leading practices for strategic plans.	EPA continues to be in disagreement with the recommendation and believe that the agency met the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) requirement. Furthermore, EPA developed a strategic plan for targeted outreach to populations affected by lead. The plan outlines the new WIIN requirements and identifies the roles and responsibilities for EPA, states, and Public Water Systems. The plan establishes procedures for ensuring that communities are provided with: (1) An explanation of potential adverse effects on human health of drinking water that contains a high level of lead; (2) The steps that the public water system is taking to lower the concentration of lead; and (3) The possible need for homeowners to seek another water source until the lead level can be lowered. In addition, in December 2021, EPA announced its efforts to strengthen the regulatory framework on lead in drinking water. EPA identified priority improvements for the LCRI: proactive and equitable

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
			<p>lead service line replacement (LSLR), strengthening compliance tap sampling to better identify communities most at risk of lead in drinking water and to compel lead reduction actions, and reducing the complexity of the regulation through improvement of the action and trigger level construct. EPA has begun development of a proposed National Primary Drinking Water Regulation, Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) to address key issues and opportunities to protect all Americans from lead in drinking water. EPA intends to promulgate the LCRI prior to October 16, 2024.</p>
GAO-21-78	2020-12-18	<p>EPA's Assistant Administrator for Water should incorporate use of (1) ACS data on neighborhood characteristics potentially associated with the presence of lead service lines and (2) geospatial lead data, when available, into EPA's efforts to address the Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts.</p>	<p>The Agency has developed Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory. In the document there is a section on "Inventory Planning" that discusses various approaches that can be used to establish lead service line inventories. While the LCRR does not require a specific format for the service line inventory, the guidance includes a section titled "How to Make the Data Publicly Available" including recommendations on web-based map applications. Implementation is ongoing.</p>

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-21-87	2020-12-18	The Director of EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery should develop an implementation plan for conducting a study and developing recommendations for administrative or legislative action regarding the effect of existing public policies, and the likely effect of modifying or eliminating such incentives and disincentives, upon the reuse, recycling, and conservation of materials, as required by RCRA.	The EPA initiated an analysis that examines the impacts of different policies, incentives, and disincentives on driving a circular economy. This analysis includes a literature review of existing domestic and international policies related to recycling. The final report will include recommendations on effective policies or administrative actions. EPA completed drafts of the final report and anticipates releasing the report by June 30, 2023.
GAO-21-87	2020-12-18	The Director of EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery should develop an implementation plan for conducting a study and developing recommendations for administrative or legislative action regarding the necessity and method of imposing disposal or other charges on packaging, containers, vehicles, and other manufactured goods to reflect the cost of final disposal, the value of recoverable components of the item, and any social costs associated with nonrecycling or uncontrolled disposal, as required by RCRA.	On November 15, 2021, EPA released its final National Recycling Strategy. This strategy committed EPA to conducting a study on reflecting environmental and social costs in product prices. Per the strategy, the agency will develop an implementation plan with more specificity about this action and the organizational lead. The EPA completed a draft of the study, and it is currently undergoing review. Release of the study is anticipated by June 30, 2023.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-21-87	2020-12-18	The Director of EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery should, while EPA finalizes and implements its national recycling strategy, incorporate desirable characteristics for effective national strategies, including (1) identifying the resources and investments needed, and balancing the risk reductions with costs; (2) clarifying the roles and responsibilities of participating entities; and (3) articulating how it will implement the strategy and integrate new activities into existing programs and activities.	EPA released the National Recycling Strategy on November 15, 2021. EPA completed the implementation plan online platform. Since then, EPA has undertaken several efforts to implement the Strategy. GAO is reviewing the implementation plan.
GAO-21-63	2021-01-15	The Director for EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs should, in the agency's guidance, on its website, or through another mechanism, explain EPA's expectations about the appropriate use of the pesticide information obtained by a designated representative, including describing potential misuse of such information.	In December 2021, the agency completed an assessment to determine whether the designated representative provision is fulfilling its intended purpose and how EPA can support understanding and compliance with the provision. The EPA now expects to implement this recommendation by December 2023.
GAO-21-291	2021-03-26	The Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Water should develop definitions for all utility ownership types for regional offices and states to use when entering data on ownership type in EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System and should verify and correct the data as needed.	The modernized Safe Drinking Water Information System is expected to be available for states to begin transitioning to the system by end of 2024 and the length of transition period will depend on states and their available resources to transition. EPA expects the definition development will be in the later part of the SDWIS development when additional fields will be added.
GAO-21-291	2021-03-26	The Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Water should conduct another Community Water System Survey to establish an	The Agency has initiated work to conduct another Community Water System Survey. Implementation is ongoing.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
		updated, accurate baseline of drinking water utility information for rulemaking and other purposes.	
GAO-21-290	2021-07-12	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should revise its guidance to select files for its State Review Framework assessments of state-reported data to incorporate statistically valid probability sampling.	Based on recommendations from EPA's National Center for Environmental Economics on statistical methods, the agency will research randomization tools to pilot for all Clean Water Act Direct Implementation State Revolving Fund File Selection lists during State Review Framework. Full implementation is planned for FY23.
GAO-21-290	2021-07-12	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should ensure that consolidated, complete, and updated information on all data limitations is disclosed on the State Water Dashboard.	The agency held discussions with stakeholders to identify and map what website content requires modification and how best to implement them. Implementation includes but is not limited to consolidation and editing of website content and editing to improve clarity. Full implementation is planned for FY23.
GAO-21-290	2021-07-12	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should develop a plan to determine the overall accuracy and completeness of the permit limit and discharge monitoring report data recorded in its national database.	The agency will continue to work with states to identify and correct problems that prevent proper transfer of discharge monitoring report data to the Integrated Compliance Information System National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Additionally, the agency will work to maximize the amount of discharge monitoring report data and all necessary permit limit data in the system. The EPA will develop a methodology to examine the accuracy of the discharge monitoring report and permit limit data received by the

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			Integrated Compliance Information System National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System from authorized states. Full implementation is planned for completion by the end of FY25.
GAO-21-290	2021-07-12	The Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should develop a performance measure to track the reduction in pollutant discharges resulting from enforcement actions for facilities in significant noncompliance and disclose any limitations.	The EPA will identify trends in this measure over time to assess whether agency and state compliance work is positively impacting the average pollutant load over limit per permit. The agency will continue to report annually the Estimated Water Pollutants to be reduced resulting from enforcement actions (Estimated Water Pollutants Reduced, Treated or Eliminated for the Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program). The page will also identify data limitations. Additionally, the EPA will develop a methodology and outcome measure for tracking the extent to which the significant noncompliance national compliance initiative achieves reductions in illegal pollutant discharges. Actions are ongoing.
GAO-21-103181	2021-09-21	The Administrator of EPA should fully describe available public comment data, including any limitations, to external users of the data. This should include coordination with GSA, as the manager of Regulations.gov, as appropriate.	Implementation is complete. The EPA requested closure of this recommendation in December 2023.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-22-104677	2021-10-14	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency should evaluate the effectiveness of steps taken to improve SBIR award timeliness and take any necessary additional steps in order to consistently meet SBA award timeliness guidelines.	Agency actions are complete. However, GAO requires outyear data to confirm consistent implementation. Closure is anticipated after an additional cycle.
GAO-22-104153	2021-12-15	The Administrator of EPA should work with the Coast Guard and other agencies to conduct assessments, such as biological assessments or ecological risk assessments, and examining the potential effects of the subsurface use of dispersants on ocean ecosystems in regions where this is considered a viable response option.	The agency plans to provide support to the Coast Guard and coordinate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other agencies to identify assessment methodologies and examine potential effects of the subsurface use of dispersants on ocean ecosystems for select regions. Implementation has external dependencies, so a firm estimate for completion is not yet available.
GAO-22-104637	2021-12-15	If Congress extends the refined coal production tax credit, the Administrator of the EPA should coordinate with Treasury, IRS, and DOE to review the performance of the credit in achieving its intended purpose and identify and implement, as appropriate, any improvements towards achieving that intended purpose, such as adjustments to allowable emissions testing methods.	Congress elected not to include the refined coal tax credit when renewing similar energy tax credits in the Inflation Reduction Act - a precondition of the recommendation. The agency requested closure of the recommendation.
GAO-22-104494	2022-02-28	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance should design an information system to track common deficiencies found during inspections, including any related to natural hazards and climate change, and use this information to target compliance assistance.	The agency intends to develop a written business process to identify common deficiencies and to use this process to target compliance assistance efforts. Completion is anticipated by mid-2023.

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GAO-22-104494	2022-02-28	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and Director of the Office of Emergency Management should develop a method for inspectors to assess the sufficiency of RMP facilities' incorporation of risks from natural hazards and climate change into risk management programs and provide related guidance and training to inspectors.	The agency is working on a proposal to revise the Risk Management Plan (RMP) regulations and after the final rule is published, we intend to incorporate methods and/or materials related to assessing the sufficiency of RMP facilities' incorporation of risks from natural hazards and climate change into the Risk Management Program Inspector Training course. Completion is anticipated by the end of FY23.
GAO-22-104494	2022-02-28	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, working with officials at regional offices, should incorporate vulnerability of RMP facilities to natural hazards and climate change as criteria when selecting facilities for inspection.	The agency is working on a proposal to revise the RMP regulations and will look for opportunities to incorporate risks from climate change into the National Compliance Initiative goals and inspection selection criteria, as well as refine its approach after the final rule is published. Completion is anticipated by the end of FY23.
GAO-22-104494	2022-02-28	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and Director of the Office of Emergency Management should develop a method for inspectors to assess the sufficiency of RMP facilities' incorporation of risks from natural hazards and climate change into risk management programs and provide related guidance and training to inspectors.	The agency is working on a proposal to revise the RMP regulations. After the final rule is published, the agency intends to incorporate methods and/or materials related to assessing the sufficiency of RMP facilities' incorporation of risks from natural hazards and climate change into the Risk Management Program Inspector Training course. Completion is anticipated by the end of FY23.

GAO Report Number	Report Issue Date	GAO Recommendation	EPA Implementation Status
GAO-22-104494	2022-02-28	The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and Director of the Office of Emergency Management, together with EPA officials at regional offices, should provide additional compliance assistance to RMP facilities related to risks from natural hazards and climate change.	Progress on this recommendation is contingent on the final rule being published, so EPA does not expect to develop the additional materials to assist regulated entities in complying with the updated RMP regulations until after the final rule is published.
GAO-22-104494	2022-02-28	The Director of the Office of Emergency Management should issue regulations, guidance, or both, as appropriate, to clarify requirements and provide direction for RMP facilities on how to incorporate risks from natural hazards and climate change into their risk management programs.	EPA published the proposed rule ahead of schedule in August 2022. It includes amendments to the PHA and hazard review provisions that would explicitly require RMP facilities to consider the risks of external events such as natural hazards, including those caused by climate change or other triggering events that could lead to an accidental release. Completion is anticipated by the end of FY23.
GAO-22-104276	2022-03-17	The Director of the Office of Emergency Management at EPA should develop a formal lessons learned process with written guidelines for disaster responses, including responses to Stafford Act disasters, that incorporates the key practices of a lessons learned process.	The agency is on track to complete this action by the end of CY23.

## Working Capital Fund

In FY 2024, the Agency will be in its 28<sup>th</sup> year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). The WCF is a revolving fund authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations in which the costs for goods or services provided are charged to the users. The WCF operates like a commercial business within EPA where customers pay for services received, thus generating revenue. Customers include EPA program and regional offices and other federal agencies. The WCF mechanism provides an efficient method for a full cost approach to agency programs. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997. EPA received permanent WCF authority in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998.

EPA's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) initiated the WCF in FY 1997 as part of an effort to: 1) be accountable to agency offices, the Office of Management and Budget, and Congress; 2) increase the efficiency of the administrative services provided to program offices; and 3) increase customer service and responsiveness. The Agency has a WCF Board which provides policy and planning oversight and advises the CFO regarding the WCF financial position. The Board, chaired by a management representative within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, is comprised of 23 voting members from program and regional offices.

In FY 2024, there will be 15 core agency activities provided under the WCF. These are the Agency's information technology services, agency postage, Cincinnati voice services, background investigations, enterprise human resources, Information and Technology (IT) services, and facilities alterations managed by the Office of Mission Support; 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 (COOP) site managed by the Office of Land and Emergency Management; regional information technology service and support managed by EPA Region 8; legal services managed by the Office of General Counsel; and multimedia services, EPA Action Management System (EAMS) and agency servicing contracts managed by the Office of the Administrator.

The Agency's FY 2024 budget request includes resources for these 15 core activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately \$463 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 these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements. In FY 2024, the Agency will continue to perform relocation services for other federal agencies, delivering high quality services external to EPA.

The Agency anticipates that there may be minor increases and decreases in FY 2024 due to several IT improvements, including increased cloud computing, improved network infrastructure, cybersecurity requirements, continuous diagnostic and mitigation program implementation, and discovery services. Other funding shifts have been included in the FY 2024 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.