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Administration (NASA) to improve characterization and risk management options for dealing with subsurface contamination.

Other research efforts involving coordination include the unique controlled-spill field research facility that was designed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Geophysical research experiments and development of software for subsurface characterization and detection of contaminants are being conducted with the USGS and DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The USGS also has a number of programs, such as the Toxic Substances Hydrology Program, that support studies related to contamination of surface water and groundwater by hazardous materials.

The Agency is also working with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), which manages a large basic research program focusing on Superfund issues, to advance fundamental Superfund research. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) also provides critical health-based information to assist EPA in making effective cleanup decisions. EPA works with these agencies on collaborative projects, information exchange, and identification of research issues. Additionally, the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) has proven an effective forum for coordinating Federal and state activities and for defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including contaminated sediments, permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and Brownfields. EPA developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)⁴ with several other agencies (DOE, DOD, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Department of the Interior - USGS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Department of Agriculture) for multimedia modeling research and development.

Goal 4-Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective: Chemical, Organism and Pesticide Risks

Coordination with State lead agencies and with the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides added impetus to the implementation of the Certification and Training program. States also provide essential activities in developing and implementing the Endangered Species and Worker Protection programs. States are involved in numerous special projects and investigations, including emergency response efforts. The Regions provide technical guidance and assistance to the States and Tribes in the implementation of all pesticide program activities.

EPA uses a range of outreach and coordination approaches for pesticide users, agencies implementing various pesticide programs and projects, and the general public. Outreach and coordination activities are essential to effective implementation of regulatory decisions, protection of workers and endangered species, training of pesticide applicators, promotion of integrated pest management and environmental stewardship, and support for compliance through EPA's regional programs and those of the States and Tribes.

⁴ Interagency Steering Committee on Multimedia Environmental Models MOU, <http://www.iscmem.org/Memorandum.htm>

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In addition to the training that EPA provides to farm workers and restricted use pesticide applicators, EPA works with the State Cooperative Extension Services designing and providing specialized training for various groups. Such training includes instructing private applicators on the proper use of personal protective equipment and application equipment calibration, handling spill and injury situations, farm family safety, preventing pesticide spray drift, and pesticide and container disposal. Other specialized training is provided to public works employees on grounds maintenance, to pesticide control operators on proper insect identification, and on weed control for agribusiness.

EPA coordinates with and uses information from a variety of Federal, State and international organizations and agencies in our efforts to protect the safety of America's health and environment from hazardous or higher risk pesticides. In May 1991, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) implemented the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) to collect objective and statistically reliable data on pesticide residues on food commodities. This action was in response to public concern about the effects of pesticides on human health and environmental quality. EPA uses PDP data to improve dietary risk assessment to support the registration of pesticides for minor crop uses.

PDP is critical to implementing the Food Quality Protection Act. The system provides improved data collection of pesticide residues, standardized analytical and reporting methods, and sampling of foods most likely consumed by infants and children. PDP sampling, residue, testing and data reporting are coordinated by the Agricultural Marketing Service using cooperative agreements with ten participating States representing all regions of the country. PDP serves as a showcase for Federal-State cooperation on pesticide and food safety issues.

FQPA requires EPA to consult with other government agencies on major decisions. EPA, USDA and FDA work closely together using both a Memoranda of Understanding and working committees to deal with a variety of issues that affect the involved agencies' missions. For example, these agencies work together on residue testing programs and on enforcement actions that involve pesticide residues on food, and we coordinate our review of antimicrobial pesticides. The Agency coordinates with USDA/ARS in promotion and communication of resistance management strategies. Additionally, we participate actively in the Federal Interagency Committee on Invasive Animals and Pathogens (ITAP) which includes members from USDA, USDOL, DOD, DHS and CDC to coordinate planning and technical advice among Federal entities involved in invasive species research, control and management.

While EPA is responsible for making registration and tolerance decisions, the Agency relies on others to carry out some of the enforcement activities. Registration-related requirements under FIFRA are enforced by the States. The Department of Health and Human Services/Food and Drug Administration enforces tolerances for most foods and the United States Department of Agriculture/Food Safety and Inspection Service enforces tolerances for meat, poultry and some egg products.

Internationally, the Agency collaborates with the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the CODEX Alimentarius Commission, the North American Commission on

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Environmental Cooperation (NACEC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Commission. These activities serve to coordinate policies, harmonize guidelines, share information, correct deficiencies, build other nations' capacity to reduce risk, develop strategies to deal with potentially harmful pesticides and develop greater confidence in the safety of the food supply.

One of the Agency's most valuable partners on pesticide issues is the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), which brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable individuals from organizations representing divergent views to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy and implementation issues. The PPDC consists of members from 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 consensus building discussions, keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential if the Agency is to remain responsive to the needs of the affected public, growers and industry organizations.

EPA relies on data from HHS to help assess the risk of pesticides to children. Other collaborative efforts that go beyond our reliance on the data they collect include developing and validating methods to analyze domestic and imported food samples for organophosphates, carcinogens, neurotoxins and other chemicals of concern. These joint efforts protect Americans from unhealthful pesticide residue levels.

EPA's chemical testing data provides information for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) worker protection programs, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for research, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) for informing consumers about products through labeling. EPA frequently consults with these Agencies on project design, progress and the results of chemical testing projects.

The Agency works with a full range of stakeholders on homeland security issues: USDA, CDC, other federal agencies, industry and the scientific community. Review of the agents that may be effective against anthrax has involved GSA, State Department, UAMRIID, FDA, EOSA, USPS, and others, and this effort will build on this network.

The Acute Exposure Guidelines (AEG) program is a collaborative effort that includes ten Federal agencies (EPA, DHS, DOE, DOD, DOT, NIOSH, OSHA, CDC, ATSDR, and FDA), numerous State agencies, private industry, academia, emergency medical associations, unions, and other organizations in the private sector. The program also has been supported internationally by the OECD and includes active participation by the Netherlands, Germany and France.

The success of EPA's lead program is due in part to effective coordination with other Federal agencies, States and Indian Tribes through the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. EPA will continue to coordinate with HUD to clarify how

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new rules may affect existing EPA and HUD regulatory programs, and with the Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the Department of Labor on worker protection issues. EPA will continue to work closely with State and Federally recognized Tribes to ensure that authorized State and Tribal programs continue to comply with requirements established under TSCA, that the ongoing Federal accreditation certification and training program for lead professionals is administered effectively, and that the States and Tribes adopt the Renovation and Remodeling and the Buildings and Structures Rules when these rules become effective.

EPA has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with HUD on coordination of efforts on lead-based paint issues. As a result of the MOU, EPA and HUD have co-chaired the President's Task Force since 1997. There are 14 other Federal agencies including CDC and the Department of Defense (DOD) on the Task Force. HUD and EPA also maintain the National Lead Information Center and share enforcement of the Disclosure Rule.

Mitigation of existing risk is a common interest for other Federal agencies addressing issues of asbestos and PCBs. EPA will continue to coordinate interagency strategies for assessing and managing potential risks from asbestos and other fibers. Coordination on safe PCB disposal is an area of ongoing emphasis with the Department of Defense (DOD), and particularly with the U.S. Navy, which has special concerns regarding PCBs encountered during ship scrapping. PCBs and mercury storage and safe disposal are also important issues requiring coordination with the Department of Energy and DOD as they develop alternatives and explore better technologies for storing and disposing high risk chemicals.

To effectively participate in the international agreements on POPs, heavy metals and PIC substances, EPA must continue to coordinate with other Federal agencies and external stakeholders, such as Congressional staff, industry, and environmental groups. For example, EPA has an interest in ensuring that the listing of chemicals, including the application of criteria and processes for evaluating future chemicals for possible international controls, is based on sound science. Similarly, the Agency typically coordinates with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), FDA's National Toxicology Program, the Centers for Disease Control/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ATSDR), the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and/or the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on matters relating to OECD test guideline harmonization.

EPA's objective is to promote improved health and environmental protection, both domestically and worldwide. The success of this objective is dependent on successful coordination not only with other countries, but also with various international organizations such as the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (NACEC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the CODEX Alimentarius Commission. The North American Free Trade Agreement and cooperation with Canada and Mexico play an integral part in the harmonization of data requirements.

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EPA is a leader in global discussions on mercury through the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). EPA was instrumental in the launch of UNEP's Global Mercury Program, and we will continue to work with developing countries and with other developed countries in the context of that program. In addition, we have developed a strong network of domestic partners interested in working on this issue, including the Department of Energy and the United States Geological Survey.

EPA has developed cooperative efforts on POPs with key international organizations and bodies, such as the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Program, the Arctic Council, and the World Bank. EPA is partnering with domestic and international industry groups and foreign governments to develop successful programs.

Objective: Communities

The Governments of Mexico and the United States agreed, in November 1993, to assist communities on both sides of the border in coordinating and carrying out environmental infrastructure projects. The agreement between Mexico and the United States furthers the goals of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. To this purpose, the governments established two international institutions, the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADBank), which manages the Border Environmental Infrastructure Fund (BEIF), to support the financing and construction of much need environmental infrastructure.

The BECC, with headquarters in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, assists local communities and other sponsors in developing and implementing environmental infrastructure projects. The BECC also certifies projects as eligible for NADBank financing. The NADBank, with headquarters in San Antonio, Texas, is capitalized in equal shares by the United States and Mexico. NADBank provides new financing to supplement existing sources of funds and foster the expanded participation of private capital.

A significant number of residents along the U.S.-Mexico border area are without basic services such as potable water and wastewater treatment and the problem has become progressively worse in the last few decades. Over the last several years, EPA has continued to work with the U.S. and Mexican Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission to further efforts to improve water and wastewater services to communities within 100 km of the U.S.-Mexico border. Recently, EPA has been involved in efforts to plan, design and construct more than 10 water and wastewater facilities in the border region.

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EPA's environmental mandate and expertise make it uniquely qualified to represent the nation's environmental interests abroad. While the Department of State (DOS) is responsible for the conduct of overall U.S. foreign policy, implementation of particular programs, projects, and agreements is often the responsibility of other agencies with specific technical expertise and resources. Relations between EPA and DOS cut across several offices and/or bureaus in both organizations.

EPA works extensively with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), as well as the USTR-chaired interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) system, to ensure that U.S. trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive. (The TPSC system consists of various interagency workgroups that develop trade policy for political level review and decision.) For example, through the Agency's participation in the negotiation of both regional and bilateral trade agreements and the World Trade Organization Agreements, EPA works with USTR to ensure that U.S. obligations under international trade agreements do not hamper the ability of Federal and state governments to maintain high levels of domestic environmental protection.

The two agencies also work together to ensure that new obligations are consistent with U.S. law and EPA's rules, regulations, and programs. In addition to the work with USTR, EPA also cooperates with many other Federal agencies in the development and execution of U.S. trade policy, and in performing environmental reviews of trade agreements, developing and implementing environmental cooperation agreements associated with each new FTA, and developing and implementing the associated environmental capacity building projects. EPA works most closely with the Department of State, USAID and USTR in the capacity building area. Finally, the Agency also serves as the co-lead (with USTR) of the Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee (TEPAC), a formally-constituted advisory body made up of respected experts from industry, NGOs and academia.

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Objective: Ecosystems

National Estuary Program

Effectively implementing successful comprehensive management plans for the estuaries in the NEP depends on the cooperation, involvement, and commitment of Federal and state agency partners that have some role in protecting and/or managing those estuaries. Common Federal partners include NOAA, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Army Corps of Engineers, and USDA. Other partners include State and local government agencies, universities, industry, non-governmental organizations (NGO)s, and members of the public.

Wetlands

Federal agencies share the goal of increasing wetlands functions and values, and implementing a fair and flexible approach to wetlands regulations. In addition, EPA has committed to working with ACOE to ensure that the Clean Water Act Section 404 program is more open, consistent, predictable, and based on sound science.

Coastal America

In efforts to better leverage our collaborative authorities to address coastal communities' environmental issues (e.g., coastal habitat losses, nonpoint source pollution, endangered species, invasive species, etc.), EPA, by memorandum of agreement in 2002 Multi-agency signatories. November 2002. *Coastal America 2002 Memorandum of Understanding*. Available online at <http://www.coastalamerica.gov/text/mou02.htm>

Great Lakes

Pursuant to the mandate in Section 118 of the Clean Water Act to “coordinate action of the Agency with the actions of other Federal agencies and state and local authorities...” Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) is engaged in extensive coordination efforts with state, Tribal, and other Federal agencies, as well as with our counterparts in Canada. EPA and its local, state, tribal and federal partners are coordinating restoration of the Great Lakes pursuant to a Great Lakes Regional Collaboration. EPA previously joined with states, Tribes, and Federal agencies that have stewardship responsibilities for the Lakes in developing the new Great Lakes Strategy. In addition to the eight Great Lakes States and interested Tribes, partners include the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), the Coast Guard, the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the U.S. Office of Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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(NOAA), and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The Strategy joins environmental protection agencies with natural resource agencies in pursuit of common goals. These organizations meet semi-annually as the Great Lakes U.S. Policy Committee to strategically plan and prioritize environmental actions. GLNPO monitoring involves extensive coordination among these partners, both in terms of implementing the monitoring program, and in utilizing results from the monitoring to manage environmental programs. GLNPO's sediments program works closely with the states and the Corps regarding dredging issues. Implementation of the Binational Toxics Strategy involves extensive coordination with Great Lakes States. GLNPO works closely with states, tribes, FWS, and NRCS in addressing habitat issues in the Great Lakes. EPA also coordinates with these partners regarding development and implementation of Lakewide Management Plans for each of the Great Lakes and for Remedial Action Plans for the 31 U.S./binational Areas of Concern.

Chesapeake Bay

The Chesapeake Bay Program has a Federal Agencies Committee, chaired by EPA, which was formed in 1984 and has met regularly ever since. There are currently over 20 different Federal agencies actively involved with the Bay Program through the Federal Agencies Committee. The Federal agencies have worked together over the past decade to implement the commitments laid out in the 1994 *Agreement of Federal Agencies on Ecosystem Management in the Chesapeake Bay* and the 1998 *Federal Agencies Chesapeake Ecosystem Unified Plan (FACEUP)*. The Federal Agencies Committee has been focusing on how its members can help to achieve the 104 commitments contained in the *Chesapeake 2000* agreement adopted by the Chesapeake Bay Program in June 2000. Through this interagency partnership Federal agencies have contributed to some major successes, such as the U.S. Forest Service helping to meet the year 2010 goal to restore 2,010 miles of riparian forest buffers eight years early; the National Park Service leading the effort to establish over 500 miles of water trails three years early; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in reaching the Program's fish passage goal of reopening 1,357 miles of formerly blocked river habitat in 2004. Also in 2004, through the Federal Agencies Committee, the members sought better coordination of agency budgets and other programs to try to leverage maximum benefit to the state, private, and federal efforts protect and restore the Bay.

Gulf of Mexico

Key to the continued progress of the Gulf of Mexico Program is a broad multi-organizational Gulf states-led partnership comprised of regional; business and industry; agriculture; State and local government; citizens; environmental and fishery interests; and, numerous Federal departments and agencies. This Gulf partnership is comprised of members of the Gulf Program's Policy Review Board, subcommittees, and workgroups. Established in 1988, the Gulf of Mexico Program is designed to assist the Gulf states and stakeholders in developing a regional, ecosystem-based framework for restoring and protecting the Gulf of Mexico through coordinated Gulf-wide as well as priority area-specific efforts. The Gulf states strategically identify the key environmental issues and work at the regional, state, and local level to define, recommend, and voluntarily implement the supporting solutions. To achieve the Program's environmental objectives, the partnership must target specific Federal, state, local, and private

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programs, processes, and financial authorities in order to leverage the resources needed to support state and community actions.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

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

Other coordination and collaborations include the development of a joint research initiative with the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to conduct research and risk assessment for the National Children's Study.

Research in ecosystems protection is coordinated government-wide through the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). EPA is an active participant in the CENR, and all work in this objective is fully consistent and complementary with other Committee member activities. EPA researchers work within the CENR on the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) and other ecosystems protection research including the restoration of habitats and species, impacts of landscape change, invasive species and inventory and monitoring programs.

The Mid-Atlantic Landscape Atlas represents one of the EMAP's first regional-scale ecological assessments, and was developed in cooperation with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the University of Tennessee, and the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Development of the Networking and Information Technology Research & Development (NITR) Modeling System is coordinated with the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Department of Agriculture, and DOE. Through interagency agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), EPA has worked to investigate and develop tools for assessing the impact of hydrogeology on riparian restoration efforts. The collaborative work with the USGS continues to play a vital role in investigating the impact and fate of atmospheric loadings of nitrogen and nitrogen applications as part of restoration technologies on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. All of these efforts have significant implications for risk management in watersheds, total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation, and management of non-point source pollutants.

The Agency, through partnerships with private sector companies, non-profits, other Federal agencies, universities, and states, including California EPA, has worked to identify and control human exposure to methyl-mercury. EPA has also been working with the Department of

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Energy and the U.S. Geological Survey to address risk management issues associated with mercury emissions from utilities.

EPA's Global Change Research Program is coordinated with the Committee on Climate Change Science and Technology Integration (CCCSTI). Through its participation in the Climate Change Science Program (CCSP), the Agency collaborates closely with other CCSP member agencies (*e.g.*, NOAA, DOE, NASA, and NSF), to ensure appropriate prioritization and efficiency, to avoid duplication, and to ensure consistently high standards of scientific review for all aspects of supported studies and analyses.

Because the challenges of the computational toxicology (CT) program are so large, EPA is working with a number of external partners in CT research. Discussions and collaborative activities are underway with the following organizations: 1) The Joint Genome Institute (expertise in genome sequencing and functional genomics); 2) the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory – a leader in the development of metabonomics (DOE); 3) the Sandia National Laboratories – leader in the field of bioinformatics (DOE); and 4) the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Taken together, these collaborations constitute a significant, critical new partnership between EPA and external entities. These partnerships are designed to allow EPA to leverage its core intramural research program with the scientific expertise of other agencies.

The broad nature of the EDCs issue necessitates a coordinated effort on both the national and international levels. EPA has shown extensive leadership at both levels - chairing the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR) interagency working group and chairing a Steering Group on Endocrine Disruptors under the auspices of the International Programme on Chemical Safety/World Health Organization/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (IPCS/WHO/OECD). Due to the complex nature of the uncertainties posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals, the overlapping concerns of Federal agencies, and the resource constraints on the Federal budget, close coordination and cooperation among Federal agencies are essential to the resolution of critical research questions. While the CENR provides the umbrella for this coordination, individual agencies are responsible for the development of their own independent research plans.

Homeland Security research is conducted in collaboration with numerous agencies, enabling funding to be leveraged across multiple programs and producing synergistic results. EPA's National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC) works closely with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to assure that EPA's efforts are directly supportive of DHS priorities. Utilizing experience gained from the management of ORD's STAR program, EPA is also working with DHS to provide support and guidance to DHS in the startup of their University Centers of Excellence program. Recognizing that the Department of Defense has significant expertise and facilities related to biological and chemical warfare agents, the NHSRC works closely with the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (ECBC), the Technical Support Working Group, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other Department of Defense organizations. In conducting biological agent research, the NHSRC is also collaborating with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The NHSRC works with the Department of Energy

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(DOE) to access research conducted by DOE's National Laboratories, as well as to obtain data related to radioactive materials.

In addition to these major collaborations, the NHSRC has relationships with numerous other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, the Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Also, the NHSRC is working with state and local emergency response personnel to understand better their needs and build relationships, which will enable the quick deployment of NHSRC products. In the water infrastructure arena, the NHSRC is providing information to the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC) operated by the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA).

Goal 5-Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective: Improve Compliance

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program coordinates closely with the Department of Justice (DOJ) on all enforcement matters. In addition, the program coordinates with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein.

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance coordinates with the Chemical Safety and Accident Investigation Board, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on tribal issues relative to compliance with environmental laws on Tribal Lands, and with the Small Business Administration on the implementation of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA). OECA also shares information with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on cases which require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws. In addition, it coordinates with the Small Business Administration and a number of other federal agencies in implementing the Business Compliance One-Stop Project, an "E-Government" project that is part of the President's Regulatory Management Agenda. The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance also works with a variety of federal agencies including the Department of Labor and the Internal Revenue Service to organize a Federal Compliance Assistance Roundtable to address cross cutting compliance assistance issues. Coordination also occurs with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on wetlands.

Due to changes in the Food Security Act, the U.S. Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS) has a major role in determining whether areas on agricultural lands meet the definition of wetlands and are therefore regulated under the Clean Water Act. Civil Enforcement coordinates with USDA/NRCS on these issues also. The program coordinates closely with the Department of Agriculture on the implementation of the Unified National Strategy for Animal Feedlot Operations. EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program also coordinates with USDA on food safety issues arising from the misuse of pesticides, and shares joint jurisdiction with Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on pesticide labeling and advertising. Coordination also occurs with Customs on pesticide imports. EPA and