



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 Final Plan for Periodic Retrospective Reviews of Existing Regulations
EO 13563 Progress Report, July 2013

EPA Plan #	Agency / Sub-Agency	RIN / OMB Control Number	Title of Initiative / Rule / ICR	Brief Description	Actual or Target Completion Date	Anticipated savings in costs and/or information collection burdens, together with any anticipated changes in benefits	Progress updates and anticipated accomplishments	Notes
2.1.1 and 2.1.11(a)	EPA/OAR	RIN 2060-AQ86	Gasoline and diesel regulations: reducing reporting and recordkeeping. Vehicle regulations: harmonizing criteria air pollutant requirements with CARB	As part of the Tier 3 vehicle and fuel standards rule, EPA intends to review existing gasoline and diesel regulations that apply to fuel producers, ethanol blenders, fuel distributors, and others for areas where recordkeeping and reporting obligations can be modified to reduce burden. In regard to vehicle regulations, EPA plans to assess and take comment on opportunities to harmonize testing and compliance requirements with CARB's vehicle emission standards.	EPA proposed Tier 3 Motor Vehicle and Emission Standards on May 21, 2013. EPA expects to issue a final rule in December 2013.	EPA proposed a number of amendments to the fuels program regulations in 40 CFR part 80. With regard to regulatory streamlining, the majority of these items involve clarifying vague or inconsistent language, removal or updating of outdated provisions, and decreasing the frequency and/or volume of reporting burden where data is either no longer needed or is redundant in light of other EPA fuels programs. In general, we believe that these changes would reduce burden on industry with no expected adverse environmental impact. In addition, EPA will request comments on potential areas in the fuel regulations that may benefit from a more comprehensive streamlining effort. The Tier 3 rule will also harmonize federal vehicle criteria pollutant emission standards with CARB's LEV III standards, allowing the auto manufacturers to more efficiently produce on fleet of vehicles that will meet all the standards. This is directly responsive to the auto manufacturers input during the regulatory review comment process.	A Small Business Advocacy Review Panel to obtain advice and recommendations of representatives of the small entities potentially subject to the rule's requirements was completed on October 3, 2011.	http://www.epa.gov/otaq/tier3.htm 40 CFR Part 80 - Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives Subpart D - Reformulated Gasoline (80.40 through 80.89) Subpart E - Anti-Dumping (Conventional Gasoline) (80.90 through 80.124) Subpart H - Gasoline Sulfur (80.180 through 80.415) Subpart J - Gasoline Toxics (MSAT1) (80.800 - 80.1045) Subpart L - Gasoline Benzene (MSAT2) (80.1200 - 80.1363)
2.1.2(a.)	EPA/OAR	RIN 2060-AP66	Equipment and leak detection and repair: reducing burden	EPA intends to reduce burden on industry and streamline leak detection and repair (LDAR) by using an optical gas imaging instrument to find leaks.	We are in the beginning stages of developing a protocol for using the optical gas imaging instrument for the Alternative Work Practices for Leak Detection and Repair, but the timeline is not set. See progress update for 2.1.2(b).	Using the optical gas imaging instrument where permissible, will reduce monitoring time since the instrument can image multiple pieces of equipment simultaneously from a distance, which also removes the need to designate equipment as unsafe-to-monitor or difficult-to-monitor.		
2.1.2(b.)	EPA/OAR	RIN 2060-AR00	Equipment and leak detection and repair: reducing burden	EPA intends to reduce burden by developing and consolidating state-of-the-art uniform standards for controlling equipment leaks that will then become applicable when they are referenced in other regulatory actions.	EPA proposed the Uniform Standards for Equipment Leaks and Ancillary Systems on March 26, 2012. The final rule is expected in December 2014.	Significant burden reduction will be achieved by referencing the Uniform Standards due to consistency of monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. By applying the Equipment Leaks Uniform Standards to the chemical and refining industries, we estimate that each refinery and chemical facility will save approximately \$7,000/year and \$4,000, respectively in burden reporting. The Uniform Standards also contain provisions for use of an optical gas imaging instrument to detect leaks, where permissible. We estimate that an average refinery would save approximately \$34,000 per year using this instrument. We do not have similar estimates for an average chemical plant since some plants may not be able to use the device due to detection capabilities.	EPA is currently developing a protocol for the use of an optical gas imaging instrument to detect leaks in the Petroleum Refinery RTR proposal.	
2.1.3	EPA/OECA and EPA/OW		Regulatory certainty for farmers: working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and states					Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)

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2.1.4	EPA/OCSPP		Modernizing science and technology methods in the chemical regulation arena: reducing whole animal testing, reducing costs and burdens and improving efficiencies	EPA seeks ways to more efficiently assess the health and environmental hazards, as well as the exposure potential, of chemicals while reducing costs and burdens. A new work plan would develop new science-based approaches like computational toxicology tools (e.g., in vitro and in silicomethods) to prioritize chemicals and focus on effects of concern for risk assessment/management purposes and to develop tools that allow the agency to base these risk management decisions on sufficient, credible data.	EPA plans to finalize each analysis and apply these methods to prioritize the EDSP universe of chemicals. EPA expects to complete this in December 2013.	The initial benefits will be to decrease the time it takes to collect the necessary information to make decisions from years to months. The cost savings will come from reduced data generation and review times.	In November 2012, EPA released a white paper entitled, "The EDSP Universe of Chemicals and General Validation Principles" that describes some general validation concepts to analyze computational toxicology tools for regulatory decision making. The cross-agency EDSP21 work group performed several critical analyses to present a proof of concept for the use of quantitative structure activity relationship, physicochemical properties, exposure information and Tox21 high throughput assays in a comprehensive prioritization methodology. In early 2012, EPA also established a stakeholder workgroup under the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee that is addressing communication and transition issues as EPA phases these new test methods into its pesticide registration and review programs. This workgroup met seven times in 2012. On January 29, 2013 the multi parameter prioritization scheme was presented to the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel external peer review. On May 30, 2013, EPA announced new policies and guidance to advance the Pesticide Programs' Strategic Direction for Integrated Approaches to Testing and Assessment, which promotes hypothesis-based, systematic, integration of exposure and hazard information to assess public risk. The Pesticide Program also announced two new policies that will reduce animal testing through the use of state-of-the-science methods for a more effective and efficient testing and assessment paradigm for chemical management.	For EDSP: http://www.epa.gov/endo/pubs/regaspects/index.htm For PPDC: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/ppdc/testing/index.html EPA's recently released policies that will reduce animal testing are available at http://www.epa.gov/oppfeed1/cb/csb_page/updates/2013/new-testing-approach.html
2.1.5 and 2.1.7	EPA/OCSPP	RIN 2070-AJ75	Electronic online reporting of health and safety data under TSCA, FIFRA and FFDC: reducing burden and improving efficiencies. Quick changes to some TSCA reporting requirements; reducing burden.	EPA is exploring transitioning from paper-based reporting to electronic reporting for industries regulated under TSCA, FIFRA, and FFDC. Online electronic reporting can reduce burden and costs for regulated entities. The changes to TSCA reporting requirements are intended to reduce reporting burdens and to clarify reporting requirements. Considerations include the submission of an electronic copy in the place of 6 paper copies, the additional requirement of including "Robust Summaries" of test results with test data, and the use of the Inventory Update Reporting Form to format submission of preliminary assessment information.	EPA issued a proposal related to Electronic reporting under TSCA in April 2012 and currently expects to finalize those revisions in August or September 2013. With regard to electronic reporting under FIFRA & FFDC, on October 14, 2011, EPA implemented an electronic submission option that covers all significant aspects of the pesticides registration and review processes. EPA provided detailed guidance and a downloadable tool to facilitate electronic submission via CD/DVD of registration applications and responses to registration review and endocrine disruptor screening program orders.	Online electronic reporting can reduce burden and costs for the regulated entities by eliminating the costs associated with printing and mailing reports to EPA, many of which are required in multiple copies, completing the forms through look-up features and error checks, and maintaining paper records. It can also increase efficiencies in terms of record retrieval and information sharing within the company. At the same time, it can improve EPA's efficiency in reviewing the submissions, in particular for lengthy scientific studies. The regulated community has indicated that these savings could be substantial, but there may be an initial offset from burden related to initial registration into the system that will be used for the online reporting portal.	EPA proposed the "eTSCA Reporting" rule on April 27, 2012 (77 FR 22707). EPA has contracted with a company to facilitate streamline business processes and is developing a roadmap to support a paperless office, including true e-submission of pesticide registration application materials. The Alternatives Analysis was completed in February 2013 and EPA is in the process of analyzing internal workflows in preparation of selecting one of the options put forth in the alternatives analysis as a potential path forward.	Includes components of 2.1.7. For TSCA: http://www.epa.gov/oppt/newchems/epmn/epmn-index.htm For Pesticides: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/registering/submissions/
2.1.6	EPA/OSWER		National Priorities List rules: improving transparency					Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)

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2.1.8	EPA/OW	RIN 2040-AF25	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): coordinating permit requirements and removing outdated requirements	EPA intends to review the regulations that apply to the issuance of NPDES permits, which are the wastewater permits that facility operators must obtain before they discharge pollutants to any water of the United States. EPA intends to revise or repeal outdated or ineffective regulatory requirements for wastewater facilities.	EPA expects to propose modifications to NPDES permit regulations in September 2013.	EPA estimates that public notice of draft permits in newspapers for NPDES major facilities, sewage sludge facilities and general permits currently costs approximately \$1.6 million per year (this excludes the costs of preparing the content of the NPDES public notice, and the costs of the other methods to provide notice besides newspaper publication, such as direct mailing). Any savings from EPA's planned rule, however, are likely to be less than this amount. The new rule would allow, but not require states and the Federal Government to use electronic public notice instead of newspaper publication. Some states would continue to publish at least some notifications in newspapers. In addition, there would be offsetting costs to provide electronic notice, and EPA does not currently have estimates of those costs.	Final rule is expected in July of 2014.	
2.1.9	EPA/OW		National primary drinking water regulations - Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment: evaluating approaches that may maintain, or provide greater, public health protection	EPA intends to evaluate effective and practical approaches that may maintain or provide greater protection from Cryptosporidium and other pathogens in the water treated by public water systems for protection and stored prior to distribution to consumers. EPA plans to conduct this review expeditiously to protect public health while considering innovations and flexibility.	The review process for LT2-will be completed in conjunction with the 6-year review process, no later than March 2016.		EPA held a stakeholder meeting on LT2 on December 7, 2011, which focused on analytical methods. The agency held a second stakeholder meeting on April 24, 2012, which focused on uncovered finished water reservoirs. EPA held a third stakeholder meeting on November 15, 2012, which focused on source water monitoring data and current LT2 treatment technique requirements (e.g., binning, microbial tool box options). EPA will consider input provided by stakeholders as the agency determines options to enhancing protection from pathogens in drinking water.	The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule RIN 2040--AD37 was promulgated, January 5, 2006.
2.1.10 and 2.2.3	EPA/OW		Integrated planning for municipal wastewater and stormwater sources.					Action Completed (Refer to September 2012 Report)
2.1.11(b)	EPA/OAR	RIN 2060-AQ54	Vehicle Regulations: harmonizing requirements for GHG and Fuel Economy Standards					Action Completed (Refer to September 2012 Report)
2.1.12	EPA/OAR	RIN 2060-AQ41	Multiple air pollutants: coordinating emission reduction regulations and using innovative technologies					Action Completed (Refer to September 2012 Report)
2.1.13	EPA/OAR	RIN 2060-AO60	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) reviews and revisions under the CAA:	This review is included in the Plan to ensure that EPA prioritizes NSPS reviews to focus on those that, in keeping with EO 13563, promote innovative technologies while upholding EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment.	EPA issued an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking in October 2011. EPA expects to issue a proposed notice of determination in February 2014.	This strategy will reduce the resource burden to the government and stakeholders by eliminating the need for costly and time consuming reviews of certain standards, which are not expected to result in any environmental benefits. This burden reduction will allow the government and stakeholders to focus on those NSPS with greater opportunities for meaningful improvements in air quality and public health.	EPA is reviewing public comments submitted in response to the ANPRM and preparing a proposed notice of determination.	76 FR 65653 http://federalregister.gov/a/2011-27441

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2.1.14	EPA/OAR		CAA Title V Permit programs: simplifying and clarifying requirements	EPA is reviewing the Title V implementation process to determine whether changes can be made to simplify and clarify the process for industry, the public, and government resources.	Work is progressing on a guidance document expected to be completed by December 2013.	EPA believes the improvements will reduce burden on the public, the permitting agencies and the permittees. This action should realize a benefit of \$200 to \$300 per permit revision when fully implemented.	EPA began the review process to implement this recommendation during the fall of 2011. EPA has started to identify areas for improvement and is establishing a work group to develop options for possible improvements to include in a potential future action. While some areas of improvements have been identified, work on this has slowed due to resource constraints including furloughs.	
2.1.15	EPA/OP		Innovative technology: seeking to spur new markets and utilize technology					Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)
2.1.16	EPA/OP		The costs of regulations: improving cost estimates	The goals of the Retrospective Cost Study are to evaluate whether ex-ante and ex-post cost estimates of regulations differ substantially and, if so, to explore the reasons causing the divergence. If systematic differences in between ex ante and ex post cost estimates are detected, we hope to identify the source of the differences and determine if there are defensible means of correcting for them in our ex-ante cost estimation methodology.	EPA anticipates issuing a revised report in Fall 2013.	The ultimate goals of this effort are to improve our ex-ante cost modeling and to inform future revisions to EPA's Guidelines for Preparing Economic Analyses.	An Advisory Meeting with the SAB-EEAC to discuss the Phase I report entitled "Retrospective Study of the Costs of EPA Regulations: An Interim Report of Five Case Studies" was held on April 19 and 20, 2012 with additional meetings held in July and September. The Agency asked for input on whether the approaches employed in the study are appropriate and how the analyses could be improved. The SAB completed its review of EPA's interim report and the Agency received the SAB Advisory report dated April 11, 2013. EPA is currently working on incorporating the SAB's recommendations, as appropriate.	
2.2.1	EPA/OAR	RIN 2060-AQ97	Vehicle fuel vapor recovery systems: eliminating redundancy					Action Completed (Refer to May 2012 Report)
2.2.2	EPA/OAR	RIN 2060-AP06	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) under the CAA for grain elevators, amendments: updating outmoded requirements and relieving burden	The NSPS for Grain Elevators was promulgated in 1978 with the latest amendments made in 1984. Since that time there have been a number of changes in the technology used for storing and loading/unloading grain at elevators. The rule has seen increased activity of late, due to the increase in ethanol production that has led to bumper crops of corn being grown, which, in turn, has led to a need for increased grain storage. For these reasons a review and potential change in certain definitions is necessary to ensure the appropriate standards are being applied consistently throughout the industry.	EPA expects to issue a proposed rulemaking by August 2013.	The industry will realize some benefits in regulatory certainty moving forward as the current regulation is being interpreted differently across the country. EPA is revising the standards in response to industry requests for EPA to clarify the standards as they relate to temporary grain storage.	A draft proposed rule is undergoing internal review. The grain elevator trade coalition petitioned EPA in early February 2012 to review and repeal the NSPS. The Agency plans to evaluate the petition in conjunction with this lookback exercise. Meetings with the industry trade coalition were held in August, October, and November 2012 and April 2013 to update them on the progress of the rulemaking and hear their concerns as we proceed. The schedule for the proposed rule has been revised due to additional intra-agency coordination and revised analysis.	
2.2.4	EPA/OSWER	RIN 2050-AG20	E-Manifest: reducing burden	This rule would establish legal and policy framework for collecting hazardous waste shipment data electronically, thereby replacing the current, burdensome paper manifest system that requires 6-copy forms to be completed, carried and signed manually.	The final rule must be promulgated by October 5, 2013 as mandated by the "Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act."	Implementation of e-Manifest could result in annual cost savings exceeding 75 million, and annual burden reductions of between 370,000 and 700,000.	The "Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act" was signed into law by the President on October 5, 2012. The Act authorizes EPA to establish a national electronic manifest (e-Manifest) system that will be initially funded by appropriations and ultimately funded by user-fees. The Act requires EPA to promulgate its e-Manifest regulation within one year of the Acts enactment (i.e., October 5, 2012). The Act also requires EPA to establish the e-Manifest system within three years of the Act's enactment. The final rule is at OMB, pending E.O. 12866 review.	
2.2.5	EPA/OSWER		Electronic hazardous waste Site ID form: reducing burden	EPA is exploring ways to reduce burden for hazardous waste generators, transporters, and holders of waste permits.	EPA estimates that an electronic site ID form could be implemented within a year after the decision is made to move forward.	Electronically submitting Site ID forms would: 1) save in mailing costs; 2) enable better data quality as the data would be entered by the facility itself; 3) increase efficiency of the notification process as the facility could easily submit updates of past submissions (rather than repeatedly filling out the form again and again); and 4) enable states and EPA to receive the updated data faster.	eSiteID has been deployed and initial CROMERR approval from the Office of Environmental Information was provided to the Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery on 2/22/13, thus completing this action.	Action Completed

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2.2.6	EPA/OW		Consumer confidence reports for primary drinking water regulations: providing for the open exchange of information					Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)
2.2.7	EPA/OW		Reporting requirements under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) reducing burden	EPA intends to explore ways to reduce the burden on state governments when reporting on the quality of the Nation's water bodies.	The report for this effort was completed in April 2013. EPA does not intend to change the length of the reporting cycle, specifically for the 303(d) lists; however, other actions by States and EPA are anticipated to make improvements in data management.	Burden reduction is anticipated through clarifying processes and providing opportunities for States and EPA Regions to be more efficient in handling data.	Completed April 2013. EPA plans to post the Report on its website in August.	Action Completed
2.2.8	EPA/OCSPP		Export notification for chemicals and pesticides: reducing burden and improving efficiencies					Action Completed (Refer to May 2012 Report)
2.2.9	EPA/OW		Water quality trading: improving approaches	EPA intends to seek public feedback on the 2003 Water Quality Trading Policy to determine whether revisions could help increase adoption of market-based approaches, in which trading is a leading example, to increase the implementation of cost-effective pollutant reductions.	EPA held a webinar November 28th, 2012.		Water quality trading was the focus of two back-to-back workshops, both free and open to the public. On November 28, 2012 EPA hosted a webinar on the needs and perspectives of potential buyers and sellers, as well as the stakeholders they interact with. On November 29, 2012 the World Resources Institute (WRI) and Water Environmental Federation (WEF) hosted a webinar focused on some technical issues related to water quality trading. EPA concluded that no revisions to the current policy are necessary.	Action Completed
2.2.10	EPA/OW	RIN 2040-AF16	Water quality standard regulations: simplifying and clarifying requirements	EPA intends to review water quality standard (WQS) regulations to identify ways to improve the Agency's effectiveness in helping restore and maintain the Nation's waters and to simplify standards.	EPA expects to propose a targeted set of revisions to the WQS regulation in August 2013.	States, tribes, stakeholders, and the public will benefit from the clarifications of the WQS regulations by ensuring better utilization of available WQS tools (variances & designated use change) that allow states and tribes the flexibility to implement their WQS in an efficient manner while providing transparency and open public participation. Although associated with potential administrative burden and costs in some areas, the proposal has the potential to partially offset these costs by reducing regulatory uncertainty and consequently increasing overall program efficiency. Furthermore, more efficient and effective implementation of state and tribal WQS has the potential to provide a variety of economic benefits associated with cleaner water including the availability of clean, safe, and affordable drinking water, water of adequate quality for agricultural and industrial use, and water quality that supports the commercial fishing industry and higher property values. Nonmarket benefits of the proposal include the protection and improvement of public health and greater recreational opportunities.	Action is at OMB, pending E.O. 12866 review. More information can be found on www.reginfo.gov .	
2.2.11	EPA/OAR		State Implementation Plan (SIP) process: reducing burden					Action Completed (Refer to May 2012 Report)

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2.2.12	EPA/OW	RIN 2040-AF15	National primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper: simplifying and clarifying assumptions	Efforts to revise the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) have been ongoing. This review is part of the Retrospective Review Plan because, in addition to improving public health protection, EPA is seeking ways to simplify and clarify requirements imposed on drinking water systems to maintain safe levels of lead and copper in drinking water. EPA is also planning to address the revised definition of lead free plumbing materials from the 2011 Drinking Water Lead Reduction Act that becomes effective January 4, 2014. Industry and other stakeholders have been asking for clarification on new EPA plans to implement this statute.	EPA currently expects to issue a proposed rulemaking in October 2013.		A Small Business Advocacy Review Panel to obtain advice and recommendations of representatives of the small entities potentially subject to the rule's requirements was completed on April 16, 2013.	The 1991 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Lead and Copper RIN 2010-AB51, has been previously reviewed and revised in 2000 RIN 2140-AC27, and 2007 RIN 2040-AE83
2.2.13	EPA/OSWER	RIN 2050-AF08	Adjusting threshold planning quantities (TPQs) for solids in solution: reducing burden and relying on scientific objectivity					Action Completed (Refer to May 2012 Report)
2.2.14	EPA/OCSP		Integrated pesticide registration reviews: reducing burden and improving efficiencies	EPA is reviewing the pesticide registration review process, as well as other FIFRA requirements.	To date, EPA has bundled several sets of chemicals together as part of registration review, including the organophosphates, the carbamates, the pyrethroids, the noninsecticides, and the sulfonyleurea herbicides. In addition, to enhance label clarity and potentially reduce regulatory burdens on industry refining data requirements to support pesticide re-evaluation, EPA began holding "Focus meetings." "Focus meetings" ensured that EPA and all interested stakeholders begin communicating early in the process to ensure the accuracy of information about pesticide use, as well as early identification of data needs to support re-evaluation decisions.	Bundling chemicals for Registration Reviews combines efforts and results in cost savings for industry, public, and EPA. In addition, recent post Preliminary Work Plan experience indicates that enhanced label clarity can ultimately reduce or eliminate certain data requirements in select cases, which could reduce cost and burden for industry to generate the data and administratively for EPA.	Registration reviews to be initiated in FY 2013 and FY 2014 have been scheduled and dockets are in the process of being opened, pursuant to the established registration review process. EPA, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service developed a new process that increases the ability of stakeholders to participate in the registration review process and improved coordination efforts across the four agencies. The new procedure were put in place in March 2013.	Action completed. This is an ongoing program, so the efforts and commitments described apply to future activities.
2.2.15	EPA/OCSP	RIN 2070-AJ20	Certification of pesticide applicators: eliminating uncertainties and improving efficiencies	A review of EPA's regulations on certification and training of pesticide applicators will help clarify requirements and modify potentially redundant or restrictive requirements.	EPA intends to propose improvements to these regulations in 2014.	Savings may result from streamlining activities which could reduce the burden on the regulated community by promoting better coordination among the state, federal, and tribal partnerships; clarifying requirements; and modifying the regulation.	EPA has identified proposed improvements and is completing the proposed rulemaking package for issuance in 2014.	
2.2.16	EPA/OSWER		Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) reforms: improving efficiencies and effectiveness					Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)
2.2.17(a.)	EPA/OSWER		Hazardous waste requirements for retail products: clarifying and making the program more effective					Action Completed (Refer to May 2012 Report)
2.2.17(b.)	EPA/OSWER	RIN 2050-AG39	Hazardous waste requirements for retail products: clarifying and making the program more effective	EPA intends to review the data and information in our possession about pharmaceutical products that may become wastes to address these issues as part of a rulemaking on pharmaceutical waste management.	EPA expects to publish a proposed rulemaking in March 2014.	Savings estimates are not available at this time. It is too early in the process of the proposed rulemaking on pharmaceutical waste management to determine savings in costs and information collection burdens. A benefit of the rule will be to ensure these pharmaceutical hazardous wastes are managed and disposed of safely.	The proposed rule is under development.	

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2.2.17(c.)	EPA/OSWER	2050-AG72	Hazardous waste requirements for retail products: clarifying and making the program more effective	EPA intends to analyze relevant information to identify what the issues of concern are for retailers, what materials may be affected, what the scope of the problem is, and what options may exist for addressing the issues.	EPA expects to publish a Notice of Data Availability (NODA) in August 2013.	It is not possible to calculate savings and benefits until the agency has identified specific actions to be taken.	EPA has conducted 4 listening sessions with commenters and stakeholders on the retrospective review: Walmart, Home Depot, the Retail Industry Leaders Association, and the Council on Safe Transportation of Hazardous Articles (COSTHA). To complete information gathering EPA plans to publish a NODA to 1) present the data and information gathered so far from stakeholders and public sources, 2) request additional relevant data and information from the stakeholders and public, 3) request comments on issues of concern for managing retail product waste and options for addressing the issues. EPA will use information to evaluate possible next steps.	
2.2.18	EPA/OW	RIN 2040-AF29	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Group Regulation of Carcinogenic Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	EPA intends to coordinate drinking water regulatory requirements and regulate more cost-effectively by addressing contaminants as groups. The plan is to group contaminants into one regulation, which will utilize the same analytical methods for measurement and/or can be removed by the same treatments or control processes.	EPA expects to issue a proposed rulemaking in October 2014.		EPA plans to conduct a public stakeholder meeting prior to proposal of rulemaking.	This action may revise drinking water standards for up to 8 VOCs. The standards for the 8 regulated VOCs were promulgated in phases. Phase I: July 8, 1987(Vol 52, No. 130) includes: TCE, 1,2-dichloroethane, vinyl chloride, benzene, carbon tetrachloride. Phase II&IIB: January 20, 1991(Vol 56, No 20) & July 1, 1991(Vol 52, No 126) includes: PCE and 1,2-dichloropropane. Phase V: July 17, 1992(Vol 57, No 138) includes: dichloromethane. There were no RINs published for these original rules.
2.2.19	EPA/OP		Section 610 reviews: coordinating requirements	To the extent practicable, EPA will coordinate Section 610 reviews with other statutorily or Presidentially mandated retrospective reviews.	Action completed.	Each specific Section 610 review that can be coordinated with another review requirement will save Agency resources and reduce burden on the public responding to and commenting on reviews.	The list of rules for which upcoming 610 reviews are required are posted on EPA's Small Entities and Rulemaking website (http://www.epa.gov/rfa/section-610.html). Other required retrospective reviews for each rule will be indicated. EPA is committed to maintaining the public list and coordinating reviews when practicable.	Action Completed