<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPA Plan #</th>
<th>Agency / Sub-Agency</th>
<th>RIN / OMB Control Number</th>
<th>Title of Initiative / Rule / ICR</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
<th>Actual or Target Completion Date</th>
<th>Anticipated savings in costs and/or information collection burdens, together with any anticipated changes in benefits</th>
<th>Progress updates and anticipated accomplishments</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1 and 2.1.11(a)</td>
<td>EPA/OAR</td>
<td>RIN 2060-AQ86</td>
<td>Gasoline and diesel regulations: reducing reporting and recordkeeping. Vehicle regulations: harmonizing criteria air pollutant requirements with CARB</td>
<td>Anticipated savings in costs and/or information collection burdens, together with any anticipated changes in benefits</td>
<td>Using the OGI instrument where permissible, may 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.</td>
<td>Using the OGI instrument where permissible, may 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.</td>
<td>Using the OGI instrument where permissible, may 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.</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2014 Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2(a)</td>
<td>EPA/OAR</td>
<td>RIN 2060-AP66</td>
<td>Equipment and leak detection and repair reducing burden</td>
<td>EPA intends to reduce burden by developing and consolidating state-of-the-art uniform standards for controlling equipment leaks, and then become applicable when they are referenced in other regulatory actions.</td>
<td>EPA is developing a protocol for using the optical gas imaging (OGI) instrument for the Alternative Work Practices for Leak Detection and Repair, but EPA expects that the revisions to the SNWP will not occur until after the OGI protocol is finalized. See progress update for 2.1.2(b). A draft AWP is not expected until at least late 2016.</td>
<td>EPA is developing a protocol for using the optical gas imaging (OGI) instrument for the Alternative Work Practices for Leak Detection and Repair, but EPA expects that the revisions to the SNWP will not occur until after the OGI protocol is finalized. See progress update for 2.1.2(b). A draft AWP is not expected until at least late 2016.</td>
<td>EPA is developing a protocol for using the optical gas imaging (OGI) instrument for the Alternative Work Practices for Leak Detection and Repair, but EPA expects that the revisions to the SNWP will not occur until after the OGI protocol is finalized. See progress update for 2.1.2(b). A draft AWP is not expected until at least late 2016.</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2(b)</td>
<td>EPA/OAR</td>
<td>RIN 2060-AR00</td>
<td>Equipment and leak detection and repair reducing burden</td>
<td>EPA intends to reduce burden by developing and consolidating state-of-the-art uniform standards for controlling equipment leaks, and then become applicable when they are referenced in other regulatory actions.</td>
<td>EPA is developing a protocol for using the optical gas imaging (OGI) instrument for the Alternative Work Practices for Leak Detection and Repair, but EPA expects that the revisions to the SNWP will not occur until after the OGI protocol is finalized. See progress update for 2.1.2(b). A draft AWP is not expected until at least late 2016.</td>
<td>EPA is developing a protocol for using the optical gas imaging (OGI) instrument for the Alternative Work Practices for Leak Detection and Repair, but EPA expects that the revisions to the SNWP will not occur until after the OGI protocol is finalized. See progress update for 2.1.2(b). A draft AWP is not expected until at least late 2016.</td>
<td>EPA is developing a protocol for using the optical gas imaging (OGI) instrument for the Alternative Work Practices for Leak Detection and Repair, but EPA expects that the revisions to the SNWP will not occur until after the OGI protocol is finalized. See progress update for 2.1.2(b). A draft AWP is not expected until at least late 2016.</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3</td>
<td>EPA/OECA and EPA/OW</td>
<td>RIN 2060-AB00</td>
<td>Regulatory certainty for farmers: working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and states</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA Plan #</td>
<td>Agency / Sub-Agency</td>
<td>RIN / OMB Control Number</td>
<td>Title of Initiative / Rule / ICR</td>
<td>Brief Description</td>
<td>Actual or Target Completion Date</td>
<td>Anticipated savings in costs and/or information collection burdens, together with any anticipated changes in benefits</td>
<td>Progress updates and anticipated accomplishments</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4</td>
<td>EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Modernizing science and technology methods in the chemical regulation arena: reducing whole animal testing, reducing costs and burdens and improving efficiencies</td>
<td>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 silico methods) to prioritize chemicals and focus on effects of concern for risk assessment/management purposes and to develop tools that allow the agency to base those risk management decisions on sufficient, credible data. EPA plans to finalize each analysis and apply those methods to prioritize the EDSP universe of chemicals. The agency presented a draft prioritization methodology to the FIFRA SAP in January 2013 and while the panel positively endorsed the overall prioritization methodology, there were recommendations to increase the efficiency and scientific integrity of the overall risk-based prioritization method. For that end, EPA anticipates additional external peer reviews in 2014 and 2015 to demonstrate the use of advanced computational methods for chemical prioritization.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>In November 2012, EPA released a white paper entitled &quot;The EDSP Universe of Chemicals and General Validation Principles&quot; 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 2012, EPA also established a stakeholder workgroup under the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC) 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 2013.</td>
<td>For EDSP: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/endo/pubs/re">http://www.epa.gov/endo/pubs/re</a> gaspects/index.htm For PPDC: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/pp">http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/pp</a> dc/testing/index.html EPA’s policies that will reduce animal testing are available at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2013/new-testing-approach.html">http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2013/new-testing-approach.html</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.5 and 2.1.7</td>
<td>EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td>RIN 2070-A325</td>
<td>Electronic online reporting of health and safety data under TSCA, FIFRA and FFDCA: reducing burden and improving efficiencies. Quick changes to some TSCA reporting requirements; reducing burden.</td>
<td>EPA intends to revise the multi parameter prioritization scheme was presented to the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel external peer review. On July 9, 2013 EPA held a workshop entitled &quot;Where Vision Meets Action: Practical Application of 21st Century Methods&quot; intended to provide an opportunity to dialogue with stakeholders on how OPP envisions applying new science to change the way we evaluate the risks of pesticides, and to examine the challenges and benefits of making this transition.</td>
<td>Action Completed</td>
<td>Refer to January 2014 Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.6</td>
<td>EPA/OSWER</td>
<td></td>
<td>National Priorities List rules: improving transparency</td>
<td>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 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.</td>
<td>Action Completed</td>
<td>Refer to January 2013 Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.8</td>
<td>EPA/OW</td>
<td>RIN 2040-AF25</td>
<td>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): coordinating permit requirements and removing outdated requirements</td>
<td>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 review or repeal outdated or ineffective regulatory requirements for wastewater facilities. EPA expects to propose modifications to NPDES permit regulations in June 2013. EPA expects to propose modifications to NPDES permit regulations in June 2013. EPA estimates that public notice of draft permits to 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 these costs.</td>
<td>Final rule is expected in September 2016.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA Plan #</td>
<td>Agency / Sub-Agency</td>
<td>RIN / OMB Control Number</td>
<td>Title of Initiative / Rule / ICR</td>
<td>Brief Description</td>
<td>Actual or Target Completion Date</td>
<td>Anticipated savings in costs and/or information collection burdens, together with any anticipated changes in benefits</td>
<td>Progress updates and anticipated accomplishments</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.9</td>
<td>EPA/OW</td>
<td>RIN 2040-AD37</td>
<td>National primary drinking water regulations - Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment: evaluating 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.</td>
<td>The review process for LT2 will be completed in conjunction with the 6-year review process, no later than March 2016.</td>
<td>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 unconsolidated 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., bonding, microbial tool box options). EPA continues to collect and evaluate information in a timely manner pertinent to the review. EPA will consider input provided by stakeholders and any additional information/data collected by EPA as the agency determines options to enhancing protection from pathogens in drinking water.</td>
<td>The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule RIN 2040-AD37 was promulgated, January 3, 2016.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.10 and 2.2.3</td>
<td>EPA/OW</td>
<td>RIN 2040-AQ94</td>
<td>Integrated planning for municipal wastewater and stormwater sources.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action Complete (Refer to September 2012 Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.11(b)</td>
<td>EPA/OAR</td>
<td>RIN 2060-AQ54</td>
<td>Vehicle Regulations: harmonizing requirements for GHG and Fuel Economy Standards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to September 2012 Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.12</td>
<td>EPA/OAR</td>
<td>RIN 2060-AQ41</td>
<td>Multiple air pollutants: coordinating emission reduction regulations and using innovative technologies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to September 2012 Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.13</td>
<td>EPA/OAR</td>
<td>RIN 2060-AQ60</td>
<td>The costs of regulations: improving cost estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to May 2012 Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.14</td>
<td>EPA/OAR</td>
<td>CAA Title V Permit programs: simplifying and clarifying requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.15</td>
<td>EPA/OP</td>
<td>CAA Title V Permit programs: simplifying and clarifying requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.16</td>
<td>EPA/OP</td>
<td>Innovative technology: seeking to spur new markets and utilize technology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 unconsolidated 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., bonding, microbial tool box options). EPA continues to collect and evaluate information in a timely manner pertinent to the review. EPA will consider input provided by stakeholders and any additional information/data collected by EPA 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 3, 2016.

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. EPA completed a guidance document on the contents of the statement of basis and compliance certification. This guidance is expected to provide greater clarity on program implementation.

EPA has been working to develop options for a potential future action that will improve some areas of the Title V program but those efforts have been slowed down due to competing priorities and resource constraints.

EPA has completed a guidance document that will provide sources and permitting authorities with clarity and potentially result in some savings due to more efficient implementation of the program; however we are unable to develop burden reduction estimates.

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. EPA completed a guidance document on the contents of the statement of basis and compliance certification. This guidance is expected to provide greater clarity on program implementation.

EPA has been working to develop options for a potential future action that will improve some areas of the Title V program but those efforts have been slowed down due to competing priorities and resource constraints.

EPA completed a guidance document that will provide sources and permitting authorities with clarity and potentially result in some savings due to more efficient implementation of the program; however we are unable to develop burden reduction estimates.

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. EPA completed a guidance document on the contents of the statement of basis and compliance certification. This guidance is expected to provide greater clarity on program implementation.

EPA has been working to develop options for a potential future action that will improve some areas of the Title V program but those efforts have been slowed down due to competing priorities and resource constraints.

EPA has completed a guidance document that will provide sources and permitting authorities with clarity and potentially result in some savings due to more efficient implementation of the program; however we are unable to develop burden reduction estimates.

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. EPA completed a guidance document on the contents of the statement of basis and compliance certification. This guidance is expected to provide greater clarity on program implementation.

EPA has been working to develop options for a potential future action that will improve some areas of the Title V program but those efforts have been slowed down due to competing priorities and resource constraints.

EPA has completed a guidance document that will provide sources and permitting authorities with clarity and potentially result in some savings due to more efficient implementation of the program; however we are unable to develop burden reduction estimates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPA Plan</th>
<th>Agency / Sub-Agency</th>
<th>RIN / OMB Control Number</th>
<th>Title of Initiative / Rule / ICR</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
<th>Actual or Target Completion Date</th>
<th>Anticipated savings in costs and/or information collection burdens, together with any anticipated changes in benefits</th>
<th>Progress updates and anticipated accomplishments</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2</td>
<td>EPA/OAR</td>
<td>RIN 2060-AP06</td>
<td>New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) under the CAA for grain elevators, amendments: updating outdated requirements and relieving burden</td>
<td>The NSPS for Grain Elevators was promulgated in 1978 with the latest amendments made in 1984. Since that time there has 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 lead to bumper crops of corn being grown, which, in turn, has lead 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.</td>
<td>The proposed amendments were published on July 9, 2014. The comment period closes on October 7, 2014. The final rule is expected in early 2015.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>The proposed amendments are available at <a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-09/html/2014-15868.htm">http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-07-09/html/2014-15868.htm</a>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.4</td>
<td>EPA/OASER</td>
<td>RIN 2050-AG20</td>
<td>E-Manifest: reducing burden</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2014 Report)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.5</td>
<td>EPA/OAWR</td>
<td>RIN 2050-AG20</td>
<td>Electronic hazardous waste Site ID forms: reducing burden</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to July 2013 Report)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.6</td>
<td>EPA/OAW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consumer confidence reports for primary drinking water regulations: providing for the open exchange of information</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.7</td>
<td>EPA/OAW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reporting requirements under Section 301(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA): reducing burden</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to July 2013 Report)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.8</td>
<td>EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Expert notification for chemicals and pesticides: reducing burden and improving efficiencies</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to May 2012 Report)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.9</td>
<td>EPA/OAW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water quality trading: improving approaches</td>
<td>Action Completed (Refer to July 2013 Report)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.10</td>
<td>EPA/OAW</td>
<td>RIN 2040-AF16</td>
<td>Water quality standard regulations: simplifying and clarifying requirements</td>
<td>EPA intends to review water quality standard (WQS) regulations to identify ways to improve the Agency’s effectiveness in helping remove and maintain the Nation’s waters and to simplify standards.</td>
<td>EPA proposed a targeted set of revisions to the WQS regulations in September 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 &amp; designated use changes) 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.</td>
<td>The comment period for the proposed rule closed on January 2, 2014. EPA expects to issue a final rule in May 2015. More information on this action, including on the public meetings and webinars held can be found at <a href="http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/lawsguidance/wqs_index.cfm">http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/lawsguidance/wqs_index.cfm</a>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA Plan #</td>
<td>Agency / Sub-Agency</td>
<td>RIN / OMB Control Number</td>
<td>Title of Initiative / Rule / ICR</td>
<td>Brief Description</td>
<td>Actual or Target Completion Date</td>
<td>Anticipated savings in costs and/or information collection burdens, together with any anticipated changes in benefits</td>
<td>Progress updates and anticipated accomplishments</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.12</td>
<td>EPA/OW</td>
<td>RIN 2040-AF15</td>
<td>National primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper: simplifying and clarifying assumptions</td>
<td>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 went into effect January 4, 2014. Industry and other stakeholders have been asking for clarification on new EPA plans to implement this statute.</td>
<td>EPA currently expects to issue a proposed rulemaking in September 2015.</td>
<td>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. EPA will conduct stakeholder engagement through a NDWAC working group. The NDWAC working group will provide input to the full NDWAC on 5 key issues of the LCR revisions. EPA discussed the goals of the working group in the December 11-12, 2013 NDWAC meeting. The working group will continue discussions of key issues of the LCR through Spring 2015.</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.13</td>
<td>EPA/OSWER</td>
<td>RIN 2050-AF08</td>
<td>Adjusting threshold planning quantities (TPQs) for wastes subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</td>
<td>Action Complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.14</td>
<td>EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td>RIN 2070-AJ20</td>
<td>Certification of pesticide applicators: eliminating uncertainties and improving efficiency</td>
<td>Review of EPA’s regulations on certification and training of pesticide applicators will help clarify requirements and modify potentially redundant or restrictive requirements.</td>
<td>EPA intends to propose improvements to these regulations in 2015.</td>
<td>Savings may result from streamlining activities which could reduce the burdens on the regulated community by promoting better coordination among the state, federal, and tribal partners, clarifying requirements, and modifying the regulations.</td>
<td>EPA has identified proposed improvements and is completing the proposed rulemaking package for issuance in 2015.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.15</td>
<td>EPA/OSWER</td>
<td>RIN 2050-AF08</td>
<td>Adjusting threshold planning quantities (TPQs) for solids in solution: reducing burden and relying on scientific objectivity</td>
<td>Action Complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.16</td>
<td>EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td>RIN 2070-AJ20</td>
<td>Integrated postrelease registration (IPR) review: improving efficiencies and effectiveness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.17(a.)</td>
<td>EPA/OSWER</td>
<td>RIN 2050-AG39</td>
<td>Hazardous waste requirements for retail products: clarifying and making the program more effective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.17(b.)</td>
<td>EPA/OSWER</td>
<td>RIN 2050-AG72</td>
<td>Hazardous waste requirements for retail products: clarifying and making the program more effective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.17(c.)</td>
<td>EPA/OSWER</td>
<td>RIN 2050-AG39</td>
<td>Hazardous waste requirements for retail products: clarifying and making the program more effective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proposed rule is under development.

It is not possible to calculate savings and benefits until the agency has identified specific actions to be taken.

EPA has conducted outreach to stakeholders in the retail community to gather additional information regarding the hazardous waste issues they are facing. EPA has held several listening sessions with Advanced Auto Parts, Best Buy, Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA), COSTHA, GRR Aerosols, Inc., The Home Depot, RELA, Safeway, and Walmart to better understand the issues the small sector confronts in complying with the RCRA hazardous waste generator regulations. EPA representatives also conducted site visits at a Lowes retail store, a Walmart retail store, and a Walmart retail store, distribution center and return center. To complete information gathering EPA published a NODA that 1) presents the data and information gathered so far from stakeholders and public sources, 2) requests additional relevant data and information from the stakeholders, and 3) requests 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.

EPA has identified proposed improvements and is completing the proposed rulemaking package for issuance in 2015.

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.

EPA published a Notice of Data Availability (NODA) on February 14, 2014 (79 FR 8926). EPA is analyzing the information gleaned from the comment period to evaluate possible next steps.

EPA has conducted outreach to stakeholders in the retail community to gather additional information regarding the hazardous waste issues they are facing. EPA has held several listening sessions with Advanced Auto Parts, Best Buy, Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA), COSTHA, GRR Aerosols, Inc., The Home Depot, RELA, Safeway, and Walmart to better understand the issues the small sector confronts in complying with the RCRA hazardous waste generator regulations. EPA representatives also conducted site visits at a Lowes retail store, a Walmart retail store, and a Walmart retail store, distribution center and return center. To complete information gathering EPA published a NODA that 1) presents the data and information gathered so far from stakeholders and public sources, 2) requests additional relevant data and information from the stakeholders, and 3) requests 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.

EPA has conducted outreach to stakeholders in the retail community to gather additional information regarding the hazardous waste issues they are facing. EPA has held several listening sessions with Advanced Auto Parts, Best Buy, Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA), COSTHA, GRR Aerosols, Inc., The Home Depot, RELA, Safeway, and Walmart to better understand the issues the small sector confronts in complying with the RCRA hazardous waste generator regulations. EPA representatives also conducted site visits at a Lowes retail store, a Walmart retail store, and a Walmart retail store, distribution center and return center. To complete information gathering EPA published a NODA that 1) presents the data and information gathered so far from stakeholders and public sources, 2) requests additional relevant data and information from the stakeholders, and 3) requests 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.

EPA has conducted outreach to stakeholders in the retail community to gather additional information regarding the hazardous waste issues they are facing. EPA has held several listening sessions with Advanced Auto Parts, Best Buy, Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA), COSTHA, GRR Aerosols, Inc., The Home Depot, RELA, Safeway, and Walmart to better understand the issues the small sector confronts in complying with the RCRA hazardous waste generator regulations. EPA representatives also conducted site visits at a Lowes retail store, a Walmart retail store, and a Walmart retail store, distribution center and return center. To complete information gathering EPA published a NODA that 1) presents the data and information gathered so far from stakeholders and public sources, 2) requests additional relevant data and information from the stakeholders, and 3) requests 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPA Plan #</th>
<th>Agency / Sub-Agency</th>
<th>RIN / OMB Control Number</th>
<th>Title of Initiative / Rule / ICR</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
<th>Actual or Target Completion Date</th>
<th>Anticipated savings in costs and/or information collection burdens, together with any anticipated changes in benefits</th>
<th>Progress updates and anticipated accomplishments</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2.18</td>
<td>EPA/OWR</td>
<td>RIN 2040-AF29</td>
<td>National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Group Regulation of Carcinogenic Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>EPA expects to issue a proposed rulemaking in December 2015.</td>
<td>EPA plans to conduct a public stakeholder meeting prior to proposal of rulemaking. EPAs decided to wait for UCMR3 monitoring data on three gVOCs that are being considered for the group, before continuing regulatory development of the group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.19</td>
<td>EPA/OSWER</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>Section 610 reviews: coordinating requirements</td>
<td>To help meet the objectives of EO 13659 &quot;Streamlining Export/Import Process for America's Businesses&quot;, this action would propose revisions to the hazardous waste export-import requirements under RCRA to improve consistency with those for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members; enable electronic submittal of all export and import-related documents; and enable electronic validation of export shipment data prior to export.</td>
<td>EPA expects to issue a proposed rulemaking by June 2015.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td>2050-AE27</td>
<td>Hazardous waste export-import revisions</td>
<td>Confidential Statement of Product Specification for Pesticides</td>
<td>Under the aegis of the US-Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council, EPA and Canadas Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) have developed an action plan to, among other things, address obstacles to joint pesticide registrations. As part of that plan, EPA and PMRA launched an effort to harmonize the product specification forms and facilitate joint submissions of the harmonized form. The harmonized EPA-PMRA Confidential Statement of Product Specifications (CSPS) will reflect the current level of information already submitted to either agency and allow applicants to submit the same form to both Agencies with potentially much of the same information and reduce the number of errors received. EPA will also investigate whether and how product specification forms could be submitted electronically. To be determined, subject to completion of discussions with PMRA and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act.</td>
<td>TBD an ICR and paperwork analysis is currently being developed. Pesticide registrants seeking joint registration in the U.S. and Canada currently invest significant resources in consulting with EPA and PMRA about how to best achieve timely action. The availability of a joint submission protocol for the CSPS is expected to sharply curtail or eliminate the need for registrations to engage in extensive and time-consuming efforts to consult with EPA and PMRA about process and information needs for pesticide products submitted for approval by both agencies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency / Sub-Agency</td>
<td>RIN / OMB Control Number</td>
<td>Title of Initiative / Rule / ICR</td>
<td>Brief Description</td>
<td>Actual or Target Completion Date</td>
<td>Anticipated savings in costs and/or information collection burdens, together with any anticipated changes in benefits</td>
<td>Progress updates and anticipated accomplishments</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td>NEW EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td>FIFRA Pesticide Import Revisions Rule; preproposal stage</td>
<td>Section 1(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C 136o(c)) governs the importation of pesticides and devices. Under the current Customs and Border Protection regulations in 19 CFR part 12 that implement FIFRA section 17(c)(1), prior to a pesticide or device being imported into the U.S., importers or their broker submit to EPA a paper Notice of Arrival (NOA) form. EPA reviews and evaluates the information on the NOA and determines the disposition of the shipment upon its arrival in the U.S. The determination is indicated on the NOA form, which is signed and returned to the importer. Upon arrival of the shipment, the importer must present the signed NOA form to CBP. CBP will, in consultation with EPA, propose revisions to the current regulations that would modernize the existing pre-arrival notice import procedures for pesticides and devices. Such revisions are necessary to fully implement International Trade Data System and leverage the Automated Commercial Environment.</td>
<td>TBD as ICR is currently being revised. Expected completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by December 2016.</td>
<td>TBD as ICR is currently being revised. Expected completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by December 2016.</td>
<td>TBD as ICR is currently being revised. Expected completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by December 2016.</td>
<td>TBD as ICR is currently being revised. Expected completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by June 2015.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td>NEW EPA/OCSPP</td>
<td>TSCA Chemical Import Revisions Rule; preproposal stage</td>
<td>Section 13 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2612) governs the importation of chemicals, mixtures, and articles containing a chemical substance or mixture. Under the current CBP regulations at 19 CFR part 12 that implement TSCA section 13, an importer of a chemical substance imported in bulk or as part of a mixture, or as part of an article as specified by an appropriate TSCA rule promulgated by EPA, or the authorized agent of such an importer, must certify either that the chemical shipment is subject to TSCA and complies with all applicable rules and orders thereunder, or that the chemical shipment is not subject to TSCA and complies with all applicable rules and orders thereunder, or that the chemical shipment is not subject to TSCA. CBP will, in consultation with EPA, propose revisions to the current regulations that would modernize the existing chemical import procedures. Such revisions are necessary to fully implement International Trade Data System and leverage the Automated Commercial Environment.</td>
<td>TBD as ICR is currently being revised. Expected completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by December 2016.</td>
<td>TBD as ICR is currently being revised. Expected completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by December 2016.</td>
<td>TBD as ICR is currently being revised. Expected completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by December 2016.</td>
<td>TBD as ICR is currently being revised. Expected completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by May 2015.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Promulgation of CBP’s final rule is anticipated by November 2016, consistent with EO 13659, entitled Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America’s Businesses, which requires the Federal government to create, make available, and utilize a single system for the sharing of export and import data from industry and Federal agencies.
EPA Plan 6
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
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
NEW | EPA/OCSPP | 2070-AK02 | Lead-based Paint Program; Amendment to Jurisdictions and Renovator Refresher Training Requirements | EPA anticipates proposing several minor amendments to the EPA lead-based paint program that would improve efficiencies and save resources for those involved. These revisions are based on our implementation experiences. Under the EPA renovation, repair and painting rule, renovators must take a certification training course every 3 years. The renovator refresher training requires an hour of hands-on learning and therefore cannot be completed online. Currently, with the initial online course, students take the classroom portion online and then travel to a training facility to complete the hands-on skill portion of the training. EPA anticipates removing the "hands-on" component from the refresher training requirements. In addition, under the lead-based paint abatement program, firms, training providers and individuals must apply for and be certified or accredited in each jurisdiction where they work (i.e., state, tribe or territory where EPA runs the abatement program). Each individual certification or accreditation must be approved by the regional office that oversees that jurisdiction. EPA anticipates the elimination of jurisdictions, and instead allowing those entities to operate under a single EPA-approved certification or accreditation wherever EPA administers the program. | Promulgation of the final rule is anticipated by May 2015. | Removing the hands-on training requirement is estimated to reduce the tuition for renovator refresher training courses by an average of $37. Removing the hands-on requirement is also expected to make online renovator refresher training more attractive to training providers and renovators. If renovators become recertified solely by taking an e-learning course (i.e., without an in-person component) they are estimated to save an additional $165 by avoiding the time and associated expenses needed to travel to a training site. EPA estimates more than $9 million per year in savings. In addition, EPA estimates that removing the $35 jurisdiction fee will result in total estimated cost savings of approximately $15,000 per year to entities that apply for additional jurisdictions. | Publication of the proposed rule is anticipated in Fall 2014.