



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 Final Plan for Periodic Retrospective Reviews of Existing Regulations  
**EO 13563 Progress Report, July 2014**

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					Action Completed (Refer to January 2014 Report)
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.	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 AWP 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.	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.	A draft AWP is not expected until at least late 2016, which would follow issuing a final protocol for OGI technology.	
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 Uniform Standards proposal included the option to use OGI in lieu of the more traditional Method 21 for detecting equipment leaks. Due to resource constraints, the EPA does not have a timeline to finalize these Uniform Standards. However, EPA is moving forward with research and pilot studies using OGI under varying conditions. This information will then be used to develop the OGI protocol, tentatively targeted for proposal in late 2015/early 2016. Where the EPA has an active rulemaking underway for a specific source category, if the EPA believes that the use of OGI as an alternative to Method 21 is appropriate for that source category, the EPA may propose the option to use OGI once the protocol is final.	Burden reduction associated with the OGI will be dependent upon the requirements for using OGI that will be housed within the protocol under development. Once the protocol is final, the EPA will be able to estimate burden reductions for source categories where EPA plans to allow the OGI method in lieu of Method 21.	EPA is moving forward with the development of the OGI protocol, which will be proposed in 2015. EPA is also taking steps to allow the use of OGI in new rulemakings. For example, on June 30, 2014 (79 FR 36879), EPA proposed amendments to Refinery MACT emission standards. In that action, EPA is proposing to allow use of the OGI protocol in lieu of Method 21, once the OGI is finalized.	
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/OCSP		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. 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. To that end, EPA anticipates additional external peer reviews in 2014 and 2015 to demonstrate the use of advanced computational methods for chemical prioritization.	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>On January 29, 2013 the multi parameter prioritization scheme was presented to the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel external peer review.</p> <p>On July 9, 2013 EPA held a workshop entitled "Where Vision Meets Action: Practical Application of 21st Century Methods" 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.</p>	<p>For EDSP: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/endo/pubs/re-gaspects/index.htm">http://www.epa.gov/endo/pubs/re-gaspects/index.htm</a></p> <p>For PPDC: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/ppdc/testing/index.html">http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/ppdc/testing/index.html</a></p> <p>EPA's policies that will reduce animal testing are available at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/oppfeed1/cb/csb_page/updates/2013/new-testing-approach.html">http://www.epa.gov/oppfeed1/cb/csb_page/updates/2013/new-testing-approach.html</a></p>
2.1.5 and 2.1.7	EPA/OCSP	RIN 2070-AJ75	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.					Action Completed (Refer to January 2014 Report)
2.1.6	EPA/OSWER		National Priorities List rules: improving transparency					Action Completed (Refer to January 2013 Report)
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 June 2015.	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 September 2016.	

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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 continues to collect and evaluate information/data 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 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 2015.	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 in the process of revising 5 of the 14 NSPS that were included in the ANPRM. These 5 NSPS will be added to the Phosphoric Acid/Phosphate Fertilizer RTR proposal (RIN: 2060-AQ20) currently scheduled for October 2014. EPA is also reviewing public comments submitted in response to the ANPRM and preparing a proposed notice of determination.	76 FR 65653 <a href="http://federalregister.gov/a/2011-27441">http://federalregister.gov/a/2011-27441</a>
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.	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.	Issuance of this guidance document should 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 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.	
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 Summer 2014.	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)

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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.	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.	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.	The grain elevator trade coalition petitioned EPA in early February 2012 to review and repeal the NSPS. The Agency is evaluating the petition in conjunction with this lookback exercise. Numerous meetings with the industry trade coalition were held throughout 2012 and 2013 to update them on the progress of the rulemaking and hear their concerns as we proceed.	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> .
2.2.4	EPA/OSWER	RIN 2050-AG20	E-Manifest: reducing burden					Action Completed (Refer to January 2014 Report)
2.2.5	EPA/OSWER		Electronic hazardous waste Site ID form: reducing burden					Action Completed (Refer to July 2013 Report)
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					Action Completed (Refer to July 2013 Report)
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					Action Completed (Refer to July 2013 Report)
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 proposed a targeted set of revisions to the WQS regulation 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 & 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.	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> .	
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 September 2015.		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 at the December 11-12, 2013 NDWAC meeting. The workgroup will continue discussions of key issues of the LCR through Spring 2015.	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					Action completed. (Refer to July 2013 Report)
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 2015.	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 2015.	
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 February 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.	The proposed rule is under development.	
2.2.17(c.)	EPA/OSWER	2050-AG72	Hazardous waste requirements for retail products: clarifying and making the program more effective	This NODA is part of the Agency's continuing effort to better understand concerns from all stakeholders about RCRA's applicability to the retail sector, what materials may be affected, what the full scope of the issues are, and what options may exist for addressing the issues.	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.	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, Ball Corporation, the Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA), COSTHA, GRR Aerosols, Inc., The Home Depot, RILA, Safeway, and Walmart to better understand the issues the retail sector confronts in complying with the RCRA hazardous waste generator regulations. EPA representatives also conducted site visits at an Advance Auto Parts retail store, a Loews 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 public, 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.	

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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 December 2015.		EPA plans to conduct a public stakeholder meeting prior to proposal of rulemaking. EPA decided to wait for UCMR3 monitoring data on three cVOCs that are being considered for the group, before continuing regulatory development of the group.	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					Action Completed (Refer to July 2013 Report)
NEW	EPA/OSWER	2050-AG77	Hazardous waste export-import revisions	To help meet the objectives of EO 13659 "Streamlining Export/Import Process for America's Businesses", 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.	EPA expects to issue a proposed rulemaking by June 2015.			
NEW	EPA/OCSPP		Confidential Statement of Product Specification for Pesticides	Under the aegis of the US-Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council, EPA and Canada's 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 of an information collection request by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act.	TBD as 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.		

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NEW	EPA/OCSP		FIFRA Pesticide Import Revisions Rule; preproposal stage	Section 17(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C 1360(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.	Promulgation of CBP's final rule is anticipated by December 2016, consistent with EO 13659, entitled <i>Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses</i> , 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.	TBD as ICR is currently being revised. Expected Benefits of this rule are the following: will make the import requirements more consistent and efficient, facilitate submittal of the Notice of Arrival (NOA) electronically through ACE, and improve ability to monitor shipments for FIFRA compliance.	Publication of CBP's proposed rule is anticipated by June 2015. Completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by June 2016.	
NEW	EPA/OCSP		TSCA Chemical Import Revisions Rule; preproposal stage	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 in 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 where 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 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.	Promulgation of CBP's final rule is anticipated by November 2016, consistent with EO 13659, entitled <i>Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses</i> , 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 by December 2016.	TBD as ICR is currently being developed (the original regulations had an ICR waiver). Expected Benefits of this rule are the following: will make the import requirements more consistent and efficient, facilitate submittal of the TSCA certifications electronically through ACE, and improve ability to monitor shipments for TSCA compliance.	Publication of CBP's proposed rule is anticipated by May 2015. Completion of CBP-EPA consultation on the Final Rule is anticipated by May 2016.	

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NEW	EPA/OCSP	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 5 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 these 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.	