

**Past Program Evaluations, Evidence, and Applied Research used to develop EPA’s  
 FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan**

Strategic Area	Name of Program Evaluated and Office/Link to Report	Scope of Evaluation/Research	Impact on EPA strategies, measures or decision making
1.1	<p>Our Nation’s Air: Status and Trends through 2015</p> <p>Completed: FY 2016</p> <p>Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Program Management Operations</p> <p><a href="https://www.epa.gov/air-trends">https://www.epa.gov/air-trends</a></p>	<p>Track and report air quality status and trends from data compiled from air quality monitors across the nation. Nationally, concentrations of the criteria air pollutants have dropped significantly since 1990. During this same period the U.S. economy continued to grow, Americans drove more miles and population and energy use increased. Despite significant progress in air quality improvement, approximately 127 million people nationwide lived in counties that exceeded the revised national ground-level ozone standards in 2015.</p>	<p>EPA has established “reducing the number of nonattainment areas” as a strategic measure to make significant progress over the time span of the <i>FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan</i>. EPA and its state, tribal and local partners will continue to use data and associated trends inform EPA, state, tribal, and local air planning efforts in developing air quality control programs.</p>
1.2	<p>Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Programs</p> <p>Completed: FY 2015</p> <p>Office of Water Office of Wastewater Management</p> <p><a href="http://www.gao.gov/assets/680/671855.pdf">http://www.gao.gov/assets/680/671855.pdf</a></p>	<p>GAO examined the sustainability of SRF funds to include: (1) factors that affect selected states’ abilities to sustain their SRF funds; (2) selected state actions to enhance and sustain their SRF funds; and (3) EPA’s oversight in reviewing state abilities to sustain SRF funds.</p>	<p>In directly addressing the GAO recommendations, EPA, working with partners and stakeholders operating the revolving loan programs, developed three new financial sustainability indicators: ratio of undisbursed projects funds to disbursement, total net, and net interest margin). These indicators will be used as part of EPA’s oversight in determining state ability to sustain SRF funds. Guidance was shared with EPA Regional offices and states.</p> <p>In addition, EPA established a strategic measure focusing on infrastructure to bring increased attention to SRFs.</p>

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1.3	<p>Federal Facilities Superfund: FEDFacts: Information about the Federal Electronic Docket Facilities Dashboard</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office</p> <p>The FEDFacts website was launched in December 2015. The dashboard is continually updated with program measures.</p> <p><a href="https://www.epa.gov/fedfac/fedfacts">https://www.epa.gov/fedfac/fedfacts</a></p>	<p>Website was created to make cleanup status information related to Federal Facilities readily available and enhance transparency.</p> <p>This website makes all of the Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket sites available on the website. They are searchable through an interactive table or map. Previously, these site lists were only highlighted on a Federal Register notice. Additionally, this website also tracks the progress of cleanup sites and program measures.</p>	<p>This new website has been the catalyst to facilitate data accessibility for the public to improve public outreach and transparency. Nearly 4,000 visitors view information about Cleanups at Federal Facilities monthly.</p>
1.3	<p>Impacts of Brownfield Remediation on Residential Property Tax Revenue</p> <p>Completed: FY 2017</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management Office of Communications, Partnerships and Analysis</p>	<p>Estimated the impact of EPA’s Brownfields Cleanup Grants program on residential property tax revenue.</p> <p>Analysis of the data near 48 brownfield sites showed that an estimated \$29 to \$97 million in additional tax revenue was generated for local governments in a single year after cleanup. This is 2 to 7 times more than the \$12.4 million the EPA contributed to the cleanup of those brownfields.</p>	<p>The analysis provided OLEM with a better understanding of one of the benefits that accrue to local governments and communities as the result of brownfield cleanup. This analysis will be used to communicate to key stakeholders on the impact of the Brownfields Cleanup Grants program, supportive of EPA’s 2018-2022, Goal 2: Cooperative Federalism.</p>
1.3	<p>RE-Powering America’s Land Evaluation Assessment and Evaluation</p> <p>Completed: FY 2016</p>	<p>Gauged the readiness of the RE-Powering America’s Land Initiative for an outcome evaluation, focusing on the Initiative’s effectiveness and overall contributions to the</p>	<p>The evaluation allowed management to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make program improvements</li> <li>• Support planning and policy decision making; and</li> </ul>

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	<p>Office of Land and Emergency Management            Office of Communications, Partnerships and Analysis</p> <p><a href="https://www.epa.gov/re-powering/re-powering-evaluation-scoping-assessment">https://www.epa.gov/re-powering/re-powering-evaluation-scoping-assessment</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.epa.gov/re-powering/re-powering-evaluation-fact-sheet-and-report">https://www.epa.gov/re-powering/re-powering-evaluation-fact-sheet-and-report</a></p>	<p>siting of renewable energy systems on contaminated lands (CLs). The project aimed to identify existing data that could be used to conduct an outcome evaluation, and identify any new data that would be required to assess the program’s outcomes.</p> <p>Program performed both an evaluation assessment and a follow-on evaluation. The program followed a learning agenda approach, developing and prioritizing evaluation questions; and inventorying existing programmatic data – combined with new qualitative research (e.g., internal and external interviews and a literature review) – to learn the program’s successes, challenges and opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess progress toward mission/objectives</li> </ul> <p>More specifically, the effort highlighted areas where: (1) stakeholders thought additional attention was warranted (e.g., liability, financing), (2) particular tools have been or could be more effective (e.g., feasibility studies) and (3) information transfer and technical assistance could be enhanced (e.g., additional stakeholder specific outreach; making tools more accessible and user-friendly; etc.).</p>
1.3	<p>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Benefits</p> <p>RCRA Solid and Hazardous Waste Program</p> <p>Completed: FY 2015-Present</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management            Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery</p>	<p>Better quantified the benefits to human health and the environment from the RCRA program.</p> <p>Through internal and publicly available data, EPA conducted an initial evaluation of the benefits of the RCRA program, spanning both the hazardous and solid waste program to the extent data was available and relevant.</p>	<p>The evaluation describes the benefits of the program, both to internal and external audiences. This evaluation informed annual target setting for EPA’s strategic measure “RCRA facilities being ready for anticipated use” under the <i>FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan</i>.</p>

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1.3	FY 2016 Superfund Redevelopment Initiative National Economic Update  Completed: FY 2016  Office of Land and Emergency Management Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation	Studied the economic benefit of Superfund clean-up and re-use of the sites for new business. Data collected include annual sales, job creation, and annual employment income.	The study was used to help measure progress on the EPA's Strategic Objective 1.3. The study demonstrated that Superfund cleanup produces economic benefits in addition to environmental benefits.  The current administration is highly focused on the economic benefits of Superfund cleanups and Superfund site redevelopment.
1.3	Evaluation of Regional and State Implementation of the 1990 "Classic Two-Party Superfund State Contract Model Clauses"  Completed: FY 2016  Office of Land and Emergency Management Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation	Assessed how implementation of OLEM's 25- year old guidance on Superfund State Contracts has evolved over time in all 10 regions and to determine whether the 1990 Superfund State Contract Model Clauses: (1) reflect current EPA and state relationships in the Superfund remedial program, (2) are consistent with how EPA implements the program, and (3) adequately protect EPA or state interests.	The evaluation informed a strategy for engagement between EPA and Superfund State Contract entities.  This evaluation and associated recommendations contributed to development of a new set of Model SSC Provisions, which OLEM issued in FY16. The provisions will improve financial oversight of state cost share and EPA regional and state communications at fund-lead remedial actions.
1.3	"Investigation of Corrosion-Influencing Factors in Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) with Diesel Service"  Completed: FY 2016  Office of Land and Emergency Management Office of Underground Storage Tanks  <a href="https://www.epa.gov/ust/investigation-corrosion-influencing-">https://www.epa.gov/ust/investigation-corrosion-influencing-</a>	Improved understanding of the rapid and severe corrosion in metal components of USTs storing diesel fuel. The objective was to better understand the potential risks to human health and the environment caused by the evolving corrosion problem. EPA partnered with Battelle in 2016 to publish a research study of 42 underground tank systems (USTs). EPA released the "Notice of Corrosion Risks in	EPA's research findings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Informed subsequent research efforts by industry partners to solve the problem; EPA is a continuing participant stakeholder in the ongoing research.</li> <li>2. Led EPA to conduct outreach to owners nationwide through a formal notice of risks identified, by partnering with all relevant industry organizations to help communicate that notice.</li> </ol>

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	<a href="#">factors-underground-storage-tanks-diesel-service</a>	Underground Storage Tanks Storing Diesel Fuel”, July 2016.	3. Supported/justified EPA efforts to include additional sections and stronger language promoting preventive maintenance techniques specific to preventing corrosion in recent industry standard-making processes.
1.3	Property Value Study of High-Profile Underground Storage Tank (UST) Release Sites  Completed: FY 2016  Office of Land and Emergency Management Office of Underground Storage Tanks  <a href="https://www.epa.gov/environmental-economics/working-paper-do-housing-values-respond-underground-storage-tank-releases">https://www.epa.gov/environmental-economics/working-paper-do-housing-values-respond-underground-storage-tank-releases</a>	Determined the impact of high-profile UST releases on housing prices.	Findings will be used to demonstrate the value of preventing releases (to avoid decrease in property value), as well as the human health and environmental value of cleaning up any releases that do exist.  EPA established a strategic measure focused on leaking underground storage tank cleanups, under the <i>FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan</i> .
1.3	Annual Data Collection on the Impact of Region 2’s Clean and Green Superfund Green Remediation Policy  Completed: Annually  Office of Land and Emergency Management Region 2  <a href="https://www.epa.gov/greenercleanups/epa-region-2-clean-and-green-policy">https://www.epa.gov/greenercleanups/epa-region-2-clean-and-green-policy</a>	Tracked CO2 reductions and tons of waste materials recycled at Superfund sites as a result of the Region 2 <i>Clean and Green Remediation Policy</i> .	Data tracking and analysis overtime helps Region 2 assess progress toward reduction goals addressed in the <i>Clean and Green</i> Policy, included in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreements with EPA contractors who perform fund-lead cleanups.</li> <li>• Interagency Agreements with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, designed to ensure that the Corps includes the requirement in its agreements with its contractors.</li> </ul> (Contractors carry out much of the Region 2 fund-lead work, particularly at larger and more expensive sites.)

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement instruments such as administrative orders and consent decrees.</li> </ul>
1.3	<p>Determination of Potential Barriers to Progress Toward National 2020 Corrective Action Goals</p> <p>Completed: FY 2016</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management Region 8</p>	<p>Analyzed regional progress toward achieving the 2020 National RCRA Corrective Action Goals on a facility-by-facility level to identify potential cross-facility issues or trends that may delay achievement.</p>	<p>Findings from this initiative have been incorporated into strategies for meeting national RCRA Corrective Action 2020 goals.</p> <p>EPA also established a strategic measure focused on RCRA facilities being ready for anticipated use, under the <i>FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan</i>.</p>
1.3	<p>RCRA hazardous waste import/export program</p> <p>Completed: FY 2017</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery</p>	<p>Reviewed and analyzed the two major components of this process: 1) the notice and consent process, and 2) the process for government-to-government communications.</p> <p>EPA identified inefficiencies or instances where the process “fails” or does not achieve the desired result in terms of workload efficiencies and/or work product quality or timeliness. In addition, the project includes recommendations for potential steps to be taken to solve the identified inefficiencies or process failures.</p>	<p>This study helped to improve efficiency and resource use. Additionally, EPA established a strategic measure focused on RCRA facilities being ready for anticipated use, under the <i>FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan</i>.</p>
1.4	<p>Transforming EPA’s Processes for Assessing and Controlling Toxic Chemicals (2013)</p> <p>Completed: FY 2013</p> <p>Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention</p>	<p>GAO looked at a number of specific problems in the implementation of previous TSCA authority, focusing, among other issues, on the need for legislative changes to enable the agency to more effectively gather chemical</p>	<p>GAO studies informed the development of legislation to enhance the agency’s authority to ensure chemical safety. In turn, the reforms advanced through the new TSCA law and provided a framework to guide the agency in defining its</p>

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	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics  <a href="http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-13-249">http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-13-249</a>	data and assess and reduce risks.	approach to carrying out this strategic objective.  Enactment of new the TSCA law, influenced by GAO’s evaluations and findings, have resulted in numerous policy and process changes undertaken in fulfillment of the new statutory mandates. In FY 2017, EPA: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. finalized three “framework” rules on the existing chemicals risk evaluation process, prioritized existing chemicals for evaluation and industry reporting for active/inactive chemicals;</li> <li>2. issued scoping documents for the initial 10 chemicals under evaluation;</li> <li>3. issued guidance for external parties on submitting draft evaluations and a statutory interpretation on upfront substantiation of CBI claims; and</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refined the New Chemicals Review process to incorporate the new requirement to conclude that process with a safety determination. All of these actions support EPA’s strategic objective to ensure chemical safety. For more information, visit <a href="https://www.epa.gov/chemicals-under-tsca">https://www.epa.gov/chemicals-under-tsca</a>.</li> </ul>
1.4	Pollinator Protection  Completed: FY 2016  Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention	Analyzed the effectiveness of the strategy developed in coordination with other federal agencies to protect pollinators through regulatory action, voluntary	OPP is currently implementing newly developed assessment methodologies for assessing risk to pollinators.

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	Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP)  <a href="https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection">https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection</a>	changes, research, and public private partnerships.	OPP is revising and refining data collection to best support the most complete and accurate assessments of risk to pollinators.
1.4	Registration Review Program  Completed: FY 2015  Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Office of Pesticide Programs  <a href="https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation">https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation</a>	Evaluated the implementation of the Registration Review Program.  This was an opportunity to refine the functioning of the program, implement efficiencies and ensure appropriate opportunities for collaboration with stakeholders including states and tribes.	This was an opportunity to refine processes, and review the incorporation of Endangered Species Act, Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program, and pollinator protection challenges into registration review to make progress toward the goal of meeting the 2022 mandated completion date for the first round of registration reviews.  EPA holds focus meetings for many pesticides going through registration review to enhance transparency and involvement. Focus meetings are intended to address any areas of uncertainty such as unclear labels or missing studies that could affect EPA’s pesticide risk assessments and risk management decisions. Typically, registrants and others are involved in these meetings to engage them early in the process.  By obtaining better information early in the process, EPA can narrow the scope of pesticide reevaluations to areas that pose real concerns, based on current data and use patterns.  It is a huge program challenge to incorporate Endangered Species Act (ESA) concerns in risk assessments. The EPA has begun implementing the recommendations put forth by the National Academy of Science. Further refinements are needed to



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			ensure that the best science is being used in the assessments.
2, 3	<p>An Evaluation Scan: Supporting EPA’s Development of the <i>FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan</i></p> <p>Completed: FY 2017</p> <p>Office of the Administrator Office of Policy (OP)</p>	<p>Scanned the results of past program evaluations to provide insights useful for developing the Agency’s <i>FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan</i>. This “Evaluation Scan” was conducted by an OP staffer familiar with internal EPA reports, 3rd party evaluations, as well as journal articles with evaluation related recommendations.</p>	<p>This report includes findings or recommendations that have a clear nexus with issues related to the Strategic Plan objectives. It also includes evaluation findings of general relevance for advancing cross-agency policy outcomes and program implementation. OP also identified past papers that synthesized evaluation results focused on specific policy themes.</p>
2.1, 3.1	<p>EPA’s Oversight of State Pesticide Inspections Needs Improvement to Better Ensure Safeguards for Workers, Public and Environment Are Enforced</p> <p>Completed: FY 2015</p> <p>Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Office of Compliance</p> <p><a href="https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/20150515-15-p-0156.pdf">https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/20150515-15-p-0156.pdf</a></p>	<p>Determined how EPA oversight ensures the quality of state-performed Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Worker Protection Standard and certification inspections regarding pesticides, and how the agency selects inspection reports for oversight, documents its reviews, and conducts follow-up on oversight findings.</p>	<p>EPA has strengthened its oversight to ensure adequate guidance and training on chemical use by the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The updated 2017 FIFRA Project Officer Manual includes up-to-date guidance for documentation of practices, clearly delineates the roles and responsibilities of project officers, and provides project officers with the tools they need to be successful in administrating FIFRA cooperative agreements with states and tribes.</li> <li>2. Developed and conducted FIFRA Project Officer Training and training for FIFRA state/tribal grantees. EPA will continue to periodically provide training to regional project officers and grantees to ensure consistency in FIFRA enforcement.</li> </ol>
3.3	<p>Board of Scientific Counselors’ (BOSC) Review of EPA’s Office of Research and Development’s Research Programs</p>	<p>Addressed charge questions posed by ORD’s national research program areas and the four cross-cutting</p>	<p>ORD is working to implement a series of recommendations to continue to strengthen the research. These recommendations</p>

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	Completed: FY 2017  Office of Research and Development (ORD)  <a href="https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-05/documents/2017_bosc_ec_report.pdf">https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-05/documents/2017_bosc_ec_report.pdf</a>	Roadmap programs. Each of the nine sections of the BOSC report addresses multiple charge questions.	vary widely across research programs, ranging from the use of interdisciplinary work and social science, to scientific recommendations specific to individual research programs and projects.

**Planned Future EPA Evaluations and Applied Research that will contribute to EPA’s Portfolio of Evidence and the implementation of EPA’s FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan**

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1.1	Ambient Air Quality Annual Report  To be Completed: FY 2018-2022  Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Program Management Operations	Tracking and reporting air quality status and trends from data compiled from air quality monitors across the nation.	These data inform the strategic measure: “reducing the number of nonattainment areas”, under the <i>FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan</i> . EPA expects that state, local, and tribal air quality professionals will use these data for clean air planning efforts focused on core statutory requirements to attain clean air, including assessment of air quality, identification of additional measures to maintain and/or improve air quality, and communication of air quality results.
1.1	Ambient Monitoring  To be Completed: FY 2018  Office of Air and Radiation	OIG will conduct an evaluation to determine whether selected air monitoring data meet criteria established by the EPA. Specifically, do data revisions and data exclusions/gaps comply with EPA criteria?	EPA has established a strategic measure focused on reducing nonattainment areas, to make significant progress over the time span of the <i>FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan</i> .
1.1	Evaluation of EPA’s Approval Process for Air Quality Dispersion Models  To be Completed: FY 2018  Office of Air and Radiation	OIG will assess the effectiveness of the EPA’s process for reviewing and approving air quality dispersion models recommended for use by state, local and tribal air pollution control agencies.	EPA has established a strategic measure focused on reducing nonattainment areas, to make significant progress over the time span of the <i>FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan</i> .
1.2	National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) Study of Community Affordability  To be Completed: FY 2018-2022  Office of Water	NAPA is conducting an independent study to create a definition and framework for “community affordability” and determine how different localities can effectively fund municipal projects.	EPA will evaluate the NAPA report to identify potential improvements to the way it considers a community’s financial capability when it develops schedules for municipalities to meet Clean Water Act objectives.

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	Office of Wastewater Management		
1.2	Green Infrastructure  To be Completed: FY 2018-2022  Office of Water Office of Wastewater Management	GAO will review the impact of green infrastructure on storm water. GAO’s review will: (1) Describe how selected municipal utilities are incorporating green infrastructure into their efforts to comply with stormwater permits and consent decrees that address combined sewer overflows, and what is known about funding for such efforts; (2) Describe what challenges municipal utilities face in incorporating green infrastructure into their efforts to comply with stormwater permits and consent decrees that address combined sewer overflows; and, (3) Examine efforts EPA is taking to help utilities use green infrastructure.	EPA will use the GAO review to enhance storm water management, supportive of Goal and objective 1.2 Clean and Safe Water in the <i>FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan</i> .
1.2	Public Notification of Drinking Water Quality  To be Completed: FY 2018  Office of Water	OIG will determine whether the EPA adequately ensures that public drinking water systems notify the public as required by the public notification rule promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, such as when the systems identify contamination at unsafe levels.	EPA has established a strategic measure focused on reducing the number of community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards, under the <i>FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan</i> .
1.3	Measuring the Value of Cleanup at Federal Facility National Priorities List Sites (Hedonics regression study)	Analyzing the impact on home values in areas near sites that have been listed on the NPL and cleaned up or are undergoing cleanup. Effort started in FY 2017	This study will inform discussions with policy and decision makers about the economic value of listing Federal Facilities on the National Priorities List. By analyzing the impact of cleanup milestones on home values in census tracts, this study demonstrates that

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	<p>To be Completed: FY 2017-2022</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management            Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office</p>		<p>EPA involvement at Federal Facility Superfund sites results in timely cleanups that have a positive impact on the local economy. This study is important because it shows the value added of having EPA oversight on federal facilities by listing them on the National Priorities List.</p>
1.3	<p>The Brownfields Environmental Workforce Development &amp; Job Training (EWDJT) Program</p> <p>To be Completed: FY 2018</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management            Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization</p>	<p>Collecting and analyzing additional data on the economic and environmental benefits of the program beyond what EPA already gathers, and answer the question - Has the expansion in program funding from other EPA offices since FY 2011 led to increased direct and indirect benefits to communities?</p>	<p>EPA will use evaluation results to inform decisions related to the funding made available to applicants/grantees, provide targeted outreach and technical assistance to existing EWDJT grantees, highlight gaps in EWDJT Program policy, and improve overall program performance.</p>
1.3	<p>The Value of Reusing Remediated Land as Greenspace: A Benefit Transfer Application to EPA's Brownfields and Superfund Sites</p> <p>To be Completed: FY 2018</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management            Office of Communications, Partnerships and Analysis</p>	<p>Quantifying the value of reusing remediated Superfund and brownfield sites as greenspace.</p>	<p>This study will improve EPA's ability to communicate the value of remediating and reusing brownfield and Superfund sites as greenspace.</p>
1.3	<p>Estimating the Effect of Superfund Cleanups on</p>	<p>Identifying the effect of Superfund cleanups on</p>	<p>This analysis will complement previous site-specific studies and could confirm</p>

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	<p>Children’s Blood Lead Levels (BLL)</p> <p>To be Completed: FY 2019</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management Office of Communications, Partnerships and Analysis</p>	<p>children’s BLL across a wide swath of Superfund sites spanning different regions, contamination levels, and potential exposure pathways. It will quantify the average health impact across a substantial subset of the Superfund program and potentially allow for generalizability of results to the national program.</p>	<p>the previous case-study findings that remediation can lower nearby children’s BLL to background levels. Quantified changes in BLL can also be linked with associated changes in children’s IQ and subsequent earnings as an indicator of some of the monetized benefits of remediation.</p> <p>The agency is making Superfund cleanup a priority and has a corresponding strategic measure focused on making Superfund sites ready for anticipated use.</p>
1.3	<p>Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Grant Program Evaluation</p> <p>To be Completed: FY 2018</p> <p>Office of Land and Emergency Management Office of Communications, Partnerships and Analysis</p>	<p>Identifying the benefits of the Brownfield Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Grants, and to identify what factors lead to a successful Revolving Loan Fund.</p>	<p>Evaluation findings will enable the RLF Program to provide more targeted outreach or technical assistance to RLF grantees and improve program performance.</p> <p>It will also improve EPA’s ability to communicate the value of the Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Grant Program.</p> <p>EPA is making brownfield cleanup a priority and has a corresponding strategic measure focused on making brownfield sites ready for anticipated use.</p>
1.3	<p>Underground Storage Tank Program Energy Policy Act of 2005: Effects of the 3-Year Inspection Frequency Requirement on Compliance at Underground Storage Tanks in Louisiana</p> <p>To be Completed: FY 2018</p>	<p>Determining the impact of increasing inspection frequency to every 3 years (as required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005) on UST compliance in Louisiana. In addition, this will examine the relationship between UST compliance and confirmed releases to the extent possible.</p>	<p>This will provide EPA with data-based evidence that frequent inspections are positively impacting compliance, which will be used in decision-making and communicating with key stakeholders.</p> <p>The information will also be shared with states to strengthen implementation of state programs.</p>

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	Office of Land and Emergency Management Office of Communications, Partnerships and Analysis		
1.4	Evaluation of Importers and Manufacturers Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Under the Toxic Substances Control Act  To be Completed: FY 2018  Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	OIG will determine how the EPA ensures companies comply with CDR requirements under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and whether the EPA uses CDR data to inform the process of prioritizing existing chemicals for risk evaluation to identify any unreasonable risks to human health and the environment.	EPA will consider the evaluation results to inform how EPA ensures compliance with the CDR reporting requirements and utilizes information obtained through this process to inform the prioritization of existing chemicals for risk evaluation.
3.3	Board of Scientific Counselors' (BOSC) review of research programs  To be Completed: FY 2018-2022  Office of Research and Development (ORD)	Developing and coordinating the ORD research portfolio to most effectively address research and science needs throughout the Agency.	EPA's research is largely evaluated based on how it meets EPA Program and Regional needs. BOSC program evaluations provide critical information for EPA's continuous efforts to better align its work with agency priorities laid out in the Strategic Plan.
3.3	Benefits and Use of Office of Research and Development's Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research  To be Completed: FY 2018  Office of Research and Development	OIG will determine whether the Office of Research and Development's Safe and Sustainable Water Resources research program delivers timely and relevant research data and tools to the Office of Water. Also determine whether the Office of Water uses those research results to accomplish	EPA has established a strategic objective to prioritize robust science and a strategic measure to increase the number of research products meeting customer needs.

Strategic Area	Name of Program to be Evaluated and Office	Scope of Evaluation/Research	Impact on EPA strategies, measures or decision making
		the EPA's strategic objective of ensuring waters are clean.	
3.3	Controls over EPA's Citizen Science and Crowdsourcing Efforts  To be Completed: FY 2018  Office of Research and Development	OIG will determine whether the EPA has developed controls to manage the use of citizen science and crowdsourcing results to meet the EPA's mission.	EPA has established a strategic objective to increase transparency and public participation, and a strategic measure to increase the number of research products meeting customer needs.
3.3	Triennial Renewable Fuel Standards Report  To be Completed: FY 2018  Office of Research and Development	Section 204 of the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) requires an assessment of environmental and resource conservation impacts of the RFS program. Air and water quality, soil quality and conservation, water availability, ecosystem health and biodiversity, invasive species, and international impacts are assessed, as well as opportunities to mitigate these impacts.	The information in this report will provide key environmental impact information for biofuels related programs. The report is due to Congress May 31, 2018
3.5	Strategic sourcing  To be Completed: FY 2018-2022  Office of Administration and Resources Management	Improve on EPA's buying power.  In FY 2015 OARM's use of data and program evaluation tools enabled the agency to monitor specific, measurable data related to print services and cellular services with expected avoided costs of \$1 million and \$1.4 million respectively in FY 2015.	EPA will apply this same data driven approach to evaluate lab supply and IT helpdesk support sourcing, remediation contracting, and equipment maintenance contracts in FY 2018.  By FY 2022, EPA anticipates \$10 million in total savings.