

2. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN STRATEGIES

The following summary, organized by the Agency's five goals, highlights our proposed new or significantly different strategies in the areas targeted for change in the 2009-2014 timeframe. Other core programs and strategies would continue and are not included in the discussion below.

GOAL 1 - CLEAN AIR AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- In FY 2009 and beyond, the Agency is pursuing two new strategies that expand EPA's voluntary programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - One strategy will hasten the adoption of emerging climate-friendly technologies that build upon the Agency's ENERGY STAR work. Through ENERGY STAR, consumers save money and protect the environment through purchasing energy efficient products and following designated energy-saving and environmentally friendly practices.¹ With a growing demand for "green" and advanced technologies, EPA is exploring the promotion/recognition of technologies that are not well established in the marketplace but have the potential to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Early examples of these technologies involve advanced building technologies and residential combined heat and power.
 - The second strategy will promote the adoption of on-site renewable energy technologies such as solar panels for residential use and other technologies. There are a growing number of state and local programs promoting on-site or distributed renewable energy like solar, wind, geothermal, and other resources in which there is a growing consumer interest. EPA is exploring the development of a technical assistance/recognition program with states, local governments, business, and industry to spur investment in on-site renewables. This effort would complement EPA's Green Power Partnership² and Combined Heat and Power Partnership.³
- The Agency is currently soliciting comments to gather information and to determine whether and/or how to proceed on possible greenhouse gas regulations using the Clean Air Act. As circumstances change, the Agency will revisit this issue during the *2009-2014 Strategic Plan* update process.

Impacts of Global Climate Change

- The Agency will complete by 2012 an assessment of the impacts of global change on regional air quality in the U.S., emphasizing the implications of climate change on the Agency's fulfillment of its statutory, regulatory, and programmatic responsibilities.
- The Agency will focus research on the identification of adaptation strategies that yield additional benefits ("co-benefits") in the form of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. Among these "co-benefits" are smart growth policies that lead to reductions in emissions of

criteria air pollutants and improvements in air quality. The Agency's air program will examine policy and management approaches to adaptation and conduct analyses to estimate the economic implications of climate change and the benefits of adapting to climate change. Research-based decision-support tools will be developed for stakeholders in states and local communities to help implement adaptation strategies and incorporate climate change elements into their day-to-day operations.

GOAL 2 - CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

Impacts of Global Climate Change

- EPA will begin implementing the *National Water Program Strategy: Response to Climate Change*. This strategy provides a foundation for understanding climate change impacts on water programs and defining response actions. The strategy identifies five key goals: (1) use water programs to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; (2) adapt implementation of core water programs (e.g., the National Estuary Program's "climate ready estuaries" partnership⁴) to maintain and improve program effectiveness in the context of a changing climate; (3) strengthen the link between EPA water programs and climate change research; (4) educate water program professionals and stakeholders on climate change impacts on water resources and programs; and, (5) establish the management capability within the water program to engage on climate change challenges on a sustained basis. The strategy also describes 44 specific response actions that will be initiated by FY 2009. Building on these five goals, the Agency will update the specific implementing actions for the 2010-2011 period and for subsequent years.

Contaminants

- In late 2010 or early 2011, EPA will develop a final rulemaking under the Underground Injection Control Program (UIC) to ensure that geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide is carried out in a manner that protects underground sources of drinking water. In addition, EPA will take the lead, along with states and tribes with delegated programs, to issue permits for geologic sequestration facilities, to review financial mechanisms for the care of these sites, and to develop training and implementation materials on the interpretation and analysis of geologic site characterization information, modeling and monitoring data, and financial assurance for these sites.
- EPA will use a four-pronged approach to address contaminants of emerging concern, such as pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and nanomaterials found in the aquatic environment by: (1) strengthening the science about the health and environmental effects of these emerging contaminants; (2) improving risk communication and public communication about them; (3) preventing their entry into our waterways and promoting good stewardship; and, (4) taking regulatory actions where appropriate.
- EPA will expand and leverage the National Aquatic Resource Surveys, conducted by EPA, states, tribes, and other federal agency partners, to better evaluate the extent of contaminants

of emerging concern in different waterbody types across the U.S. in a cost-efficient and statistically-valid manner.

- EPA launched a significant effort to promote the use of “green infrastructure” in April 2007, designed to bring green infrastructure technologies and approaches into mainstream use for stormwater runoff and sewer overflow management. In January 2008, EPA and five other national organizations published “Managing Wet Weather with Green Infrastructure: Action Strategy 2008.” Green infrastructure techniques work to infiltrate, evapotranspire, and capture and use stormwater to maintain or restore natural hydrology. At the largest scale, the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features (such as forests, flood plains, and wetlands) are critical components of green stormwater infrastructure. On a smaller scale, green infrastructure practices include rain gardens, permeable pavements, green roofs, infiltration planters, trees and tree boxes, and rainwater harvesting for non-potable uses such as toilet flushing and landscape irrigation.
- In the area of water infrastructure security, EPA will focus on these efforts:
 - Publish key guidance materials and develop associated outreach programs to promote the nationwide adoption of contamination warning systems and assist public water systems with detecting and responding to drinking water contamination events.
 - Establish a nationwide network of federal, state, tribal, local, and commercial laboratories capable of analyzing drinking water for standard chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants resulting from terrorist attacks, other intentional acts, natural disasters, and other hazards.
 - Partner with water sector professional associations to encourage local utilities in every state to establish intrastate mutual aid and assistance agreements between drinking water and wastewater utilities, known as Water/Wastewater Agency Response Networks (WARN). WARNs employ a utility-driven model to facilitate an effective and efficient flow of personnel and resources after an emergency.
 - Implement some of the recommendations from a draft decontamination strategy, developed in partnership with the Water Sector Coordinating Council and the Government Coordinating Council, including the development of new guidance for containment and disposal of large amounts of contaminated water.

Environmental Indicators, Monitoring, and Related Information

- EPA will continue to work with states, tribes, and other partners to obtain contaminant occurrence information necessary to support the assessment of drinking water health-based measures. Specifically, the two measures are: (1) a microbial measure based on reductions in endemic cryptosporidiosis cases as a result of the Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and (2) a chemical measure based on reductions in bladder cancer cases as a result of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfection By-product Rules. The focus of the

collaborative efforts will be on helping assess if the Agency has met the estimated health benefits of these two rules by 2014.

- EPA's water program will invest in efforts over the timeframe of the *2009-2014 Strategic Plan* to continually improve measures of environmental success. Several Regions are undertaking pilot efforts with various internal and external partners. Region 3 has held an intensive workshop with its states to discuss suggestions for improving EPA's suite of water quality measures and plans to pilot some new regional measures in conjunction with the affected states. Region 4 is also planning to pilot improved measures of success. The results of these and other efforts will be used to inform the next (2012-2017) *Strategic Plan*.
- EPA is working to improve its ability to measure the effectiveness of protection and restoration efforts in achieving improved environmental outcomes. Specifically, EPA will expand the strategic measure that is tracking the condition of wadeable streams to include two other waterbody types—lakes and rivers. Baselines will be established in 2010 for lakes and 2012 for rivers. National water quality assessment results for these two waterbody types will be reported in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Measures for lakes and rivers will be included in the next (2012-2017) *Strategic Plan*.

GOAL 3 - LAND PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- A large majority of all U.S. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is intrinsically related to how we manage land and produce, consume, and dispose of the materials that fuel our economy in order to provide food, shelter, and a high standard of living. EPA can achieve substantial reductions in GHG emissions through its national role in resource conservation and land cleanup and reuse.
 - EPA, in conjunction with state partners, is shifting from waste management to sustainable materials management approaches by taking a quantitative, life-cycle approach to managing materials. This shift emphasizes reducing or eliminating waste throughout the lifecycle of a material or product—from the extraction of a raw material through a product's end-of-life. This approach, which uses less energy-intensive, recycled materials for production, has resulted in significant reductions in GHG emissions in manufacturing.⁵ Strategies used to achieve GHG emission reductions include: (1) efficient production processes that minimize raw material inputs; and (2) product designs that use less material, use recycled feedstocks rather than virgin materials, extend product life spans, and facilitate product disassembly for recycling and/or transformation for further productive use.
 - EPA will work with state, local, and tribal governments, other federal agencies, private sector partners, and non-governmental organizations to strengthen our nation's recycling collection and processing infrastructure, enhance efficient use of materials, articulate and communicate the benefits of sustainable materials management, and foster waste-to-energy as an end-of-life management option when appropriate. These efforts will largely

be conducted through voluntary partnership programs under the Resource Conservation Challenge, such as WasteWise, Coal Combustion Products Partnership, GreenScapes, and Plug-In to e-cycling.

- EPA is exploring approaches to develop green remediation practices that encourage energy efficiency and conservation during the cleanup of contaminated sites. EPA is also working to assess the impacts of biofuels on Underground Storage Tank (UST) cleanup sites and to evaluate the effectiveness of assessment approaches and cleanup technologies at these sites.
- EPA is encouraging the reuse of formerly contaminated lands and mining sites as locations for siting renewable energy production facilities, as well as reusing existing infrastructure on such sites for recreational areas, artists' colonies, markets and restaurants, or other imaginative beneficial uses, and the practical utilization of green building techniques. Reusing contaminated land can reduce the need for developing greenspace, and thereby preserve the critical carbon sink provided by undisturbed, pristine land. Land reuse may also introduce more sustainable and climate-sensitive uses to land.

Contaminants

- EPA is taking a cross-program approach to consider issues associated with the distribution and storage of biofuels. EPA will evaluate issues associated with the compatibility of these fuels when introduced into existing infrastructure and possible complexities should such biofuels leak or otherwise be released into the environment.
- EPA's Superfund Remedial Program will provide information on emerging environmental nanotechnologies to EPA regional remedial project managers. Nanotechnology holds promise in remediating Superfund sites more cost-effectively and in addressing challenging site conditions, such as the presence of dense non-aqueous phase liquids like solvents such as trichloroethene (TCE), a common contaminant at Superfund sites.⁶

Improving Program Implementation in Indian Country

- For solid and hazardous waste, EPA will shift its emphasis from planning to actions that enable tribes to better implement sustainable waste management programs. As tribal integrated solid waste management plans (ISWMPs) are developed and put in place, EPA will increasingly support activities such as targeting or leveraging funding to carry out these programs and technical assistance for compliance, training, and other mechanisms that help tribes transition from planning to implementing sustainable ISWMPs.

Environmental Indicators, Monitoring, and Related Information

- EPA's cleanup programs play an important role in returning formerly contaminated sites to long-term, sustainable, and productive use. In an effort to better measure progress, a suite of measures is being considered. These measures could include formerly contaminated land at which: (1) there is no complete pathway for human exposures to unacceptable levels of contamination based on current site conditions; (2) all cleanup goals have been achieved for

media that may affect current and reasonably anticipated future land uses of the acres so that there are no unacceptable risks; and, (3) all controls identified as part of the response action to help ensure long-term protection have been put in place. EPA anticipates that by 2014 approximately one million acres could be determined as ready for anticipated use (RAU).

GOAL 4 - HEALTHY COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Impacts of Global Climate Change

- Global change research will be directed toward design and development of decision-support tools to aid EPA, domestic stakeholders (i.e., states, local communities, and other jurisdictions), and international stakeholders coping with the impacts of climate change to implement adaptation strategies and incorporate considerations of climate change into their day-to-day operations.

Sustainable Agriculture

- EPA will work with the American National Standards Institute to develop a new standard defining sustainable agriculture. This new standard will assist EPA in developing a longer-term strategy to guide Agency efforts on sustainable agriculture. EPA will also work with the Agency's Farm, Ranch, and Rural Communities Federal Advisory Committee to develop frameworks for sustainability with respect to specific agricultural production systems.
- EPA will explore new agricultural policies to promote clean and affordable biofuels, while avoiding unintended consequences in the production of safe and abundant food and on the environment and human health. EPA will monitor the use of pesticides and evaluate environmental impacts and trends in pesticide usage on crops grown for biofuel production.

Contaminants

- The endocrine disruptor screening program (EDSP) has been focused on initial test development and validation. Now, under authority granted in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, the EDSP will begin requiring industry to conduct tests of pesticide chemicals to identify substances that may have the potential for endocrine disruption. The resulting test data will be evaluated and considered, as appropriate, as part of EPA's required regulatory determinations under FFDCA and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). EPA will develop subsequent generations of assays for the EDSP while we evaluate the initial EDSP data submitted by manufacturers.
- EPA has fundamentally changed its approach to protecting humans and the environment from chemical risks through the chemical assessment and management program (ChAMP), announced in March 2008. Under ChAMP, chemicals in U.S. commerce in 2005 with production volumes at or above 25,000 pounds will be rapidly assessed and prioritized. Chemicals determined to be of special concern will be the subject of prompt regulatory or

voluntary action, requiring innovative approaches to leverage all applicable EPA tools and resources.⁷

- In response to new uses of nanoscale materials and continued evolution of the technology, EPA initiated an in-house research program to complement on-going competitive grant research. EPA will conduct research on nanotechnology implications and mitigation of potential impacts from nanomaterial exposure, as well as the use of nanotechnology for environmental protection.⁸
- EPA will implement new strategies to maintain progress on eliminating childhood lead poisoning of millions of the nation's children who remain at risk from pre-1978 homes with lead-based paint. EPA has recently promulgated the Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) rule, which requires that the home improvement industry address lead poisoning by complying with specific training, certification, and lead-safe work practices. While the requirements and procedures are similar to the lead abatement program, the RRP program is vastly larger in scale and represents the first time that such a large industry segment will be required to be trained in lead safety. EPA will also launch a new strategic outreach campaign designed to promote public awareness of, and industry compliance with, the RRP rule and will renew public awareness of the consequences of lead poisoning and how to prevent them.
- EPA will explore more aggressive approaches to address legacy risks and phase out the ongoing use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to address new concerns about the presence of PCBs in caulks and paints used historically in schools and in gas lines that have leaked into homes. EPA is developing an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on the continuing uses of PCBs.
- EPA will re-examine current strategies to advance efforts to reduce and where possible eliminate the use of mercury in products and manufacturing processes. EPA will develop and promote innovative approaches in areas such as lighting, education, mining, manufacturing, and healthcare to address domestic and international efforts to reduce the use of mercury and to safely manage existing stockpiles.
- EPA will develop new strategies and renew educational outreach efforts to address increasing public health concerns about the use of asbestos in products and new concerns about unexpectedly high exposure in unusual settings (e.g., on public lands).
- EPA is exploring options to protect against formaldehyde risk from composite wood and other products. Through an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR), EPA plans to describe steps it will take to decide what type of regulatory or other action would be appropriate to reduce risk from formaldehyde in pressed wood products. The ANPR will request comments, information, and data related to formaldehyde and will announce four public meetings to be held throughout the country to solicit public input.
- EPA will research the interactive and cumulative effects of chemicals, develop computational tools to understand the complexity of exposure to chemical mixtures, and develop a better

understanding of the underlying mechanisms behind the science to support improved toxicity testing and risk assessment.

- To address contaminants in specific geographic areas, EPA will pursue the following strategies:
 - EPA will advance Great Lakes protection and restoration through: (1) surveillance of emerging chemicals and implementation of a 2008 Mercury in Products Phase-Down Strategy; (2) implementation of a rapid response protocol to stem the invasion of new aquatic species; (3) leading a call to action for improved habitat protection and restoration; (4) pursuing improved beach health management and predictive modeling; and, (5) development of a near-shore monitoring program which will help address re-occurring eutrophication, algal blooms, beach closures, botulism outbreaks, fish and wildlife die offs, and potential drinking water intake issues. These activities will be guided by the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy.⁹
 - In the Gulf of Mexico, EPA will explore innovative approaches to mitigate hypoxia, the reduction in oxygen concentrations creating “dead zones,” as part of the state and federal Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force and the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan 2008. Innovative approaches include investigating the feasibility of TMDLs (total maximum daily loads of pollutants) for waters throughout the Mississippi-Atchafalaya River Basin. EPA is working with the National Academy of Sciences to develop effective approaches for allocating nutrient load reduction targets that will facilitate the completion of TMDLs, the reduction of nutrient pollution in Basin waterbodies and in the Gulf, and the implementation of market-based approaches such as water quality trading. EPA will also work cooperatively with numerous federal and state agencies to address habitat restoration issues through innovative approaches.
 - EPA will increase its efforts in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. The Agency will partner with multiple federal, state, and tribal agencies and nongovernmental organizations to establish and achieve shared ecosystem health objectives for the river. EPA will reduce nutrient and sediment loadings in the watershed to protect water quality while ensuring continued agricultural viability by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and innovative market-based approaches.
 - EPA and its partners will collaborate to evaluate the U.S.-Mexico border program and update the Border 2012 strategic document to better address environmental and public health issues unique to the border region and emerging issues.
 - State-led efforts culminating in late 2008 will define a new strategy for Delta recovery that may re-frame many of the challenges to the San Francisco Bay Estuary ecosystem. EPA expects to continue to work with multiple state and federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations to address these challenges.¹⁰

Import Safety

- Imported products must meet EPA's human health and environmental standards. EPA is increasing Agency-wide coordination and is working more closely with other federal agencies and departments to implement a more cohesive, consistent, and complementary approach to ensuring import safety using existing statutory authorities, programs, and tools. EPA will build linkages between its trade-related data systems and those operated by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to provide real-time information on whether a product can be allowed into the United States. EPA is working internationally to promote the safety of products imported into the U.S. under recently negotiated international agreements and existing cooperative programs. In addition, EPA is applying existing pesticide and chemical regulations as appropriate to prevent risks and to impose risk mitigation and control measures when new information emerges to ensure that product, chemical, and food imports are protective of human health and the environment.

Improving Program Implementation in Indian Country

- In order to expand our ability to protect human health and the environment in Indian country, the pesticide program will emphasize approaches that can benefit multiple tribes (e.g., circuit-riders and multi-tribal training) and develop pesticide use assessments to help identify and address the greatest needs and priorities.
- EPA will develop strategies to help tribes integrate programmatic elements for their brownfields, solid waste, hazardous waste, emergency response, underground and aboveground storage tank, and Superfund programs. This would potentially enable tribes to take fuller advantage of response-related opportunities provided through statutory authorities, further support efforts to establish and enhance tribal response programs, and leverage funding to address their specific site needs. These strategies would help tribes streamline response program activities and achieve efficiencies similar to those achieved under the "one-cleanup program."

Research Strategic Directions and Targets

- EPA will transition from assessment of ecological conditions and development of indicators to improving characterization of ecosystem goods and services, including their benefits to human well-being, and understanding how these are affected by policy and management choices.

GOAL 5 - COMPLIANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions/Contaminants

- The newly revised pollution prevention (P2) program strategy will focus on six areas during 2009-2014 in order to reduce GHG emissions, conserve natural resources, and improve program efficiency. These areas are: advancing green building design and construction; developing environmentally preferable electronics products; developing safer chemicals and

manufacturing processes; advancing sustainable production agriculture; reducing the environmental footprint of municipalities and institutions; and, greening the hospitality sector. The Agency will also measure reductions in the use and production of priority chemicals of concern that are identified through the Chemical Assessment and Management Program (ChAMP).

Import Safety

- Recent high-visibility import safety issues have raised public and regulatory concerns. EPA is working internationally to promote environmental law development, environmental compliance assistance, and the use of safer chemical ingredients and safer chemical manufacturing processes in foreign countries that produce products for U.S. markets. Concurrently, EPA is also increasing enforcement against illegal imports heading for or already in the U.S. marketplace that pose significant hazards to help protect consumers and the environment.

Improving Program Implementation in Indian Country

- The Agency will work to strengthen compliance and enforcement in Indian country where EPA maintains direct implementation authority. EPA's enforcement and compliance program is focusing national attention on three areas in Indian country: (1) improving compliance of drinking water systems; (2) improving multimedia compliance at schools; and, (3) improving solid waste management and investigating illegal dumping sites to identify and pursue responsible parties.

Enforcement/Compliance Measurement Approach

- EPA's enforcement and compliance program is restructuring its measurement system from a tool-based approach to a problem-based approach, discussed in more detail under "Proposed Changes in the Strategic Measurement Framework." Problem-based performance reporting will move progressively toward characterizing pollutant loadings with the ultimate goal of providing data on ecological and human health benefits. EPA will continue to develop further enhancements of the system.

Research Strategic Directions and Targets

- Sustainability research will emphasize biofuel production to demonstrate development of sustainability metrics and indicator system-based solutions that lead to sustainable environmental outcomes.

¹ For additional information, see <http://www.energystar.gov>.

² For additional information, see <http://www.epa.gov/greenpower>.

³ For additional information, see <http://www.epa.gov/chp>.

⁴ The objective of the climate ready estuaries program is to build capacity in the National Estuary Programs (NEPs) for local leadership and expertise to adapt to the effects of climate change through a joint effort with the NEPs and EPA. The national partnership includes two levels of support: (1) a toolkit of information and technical assistance available to all NEPs and other coastal managers, and (2) targeted support to several NEP pilots (six in 2008, with

more added in following years) to develop and demonstrate ways to identify vulnerabilities, develop adaptation strategies, and implement those strategies. Upon completion of these adaptation strategies, EPA will recognize individual NEPs and other coastal communities as “climate ready,” encouraging the coastal leaders to implement climate adaptation and gain local, national, public, and private partners to support their prescribed actions. More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/estuaries/cre.html>.

⁵ For example, in 2006, the U.S. recycled 32.5% of municipal solid waste, reducing energy demand by 1.3 quadrillion British Thermal Units (BTUs), and avoiding the emission of 182 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents because those recycled materials displaced virgin materials in production processes.

⁶ Due to the significantly greater surface area of nanoscale iron particles compared to larger-sized granular iron, and a more powerful ability of nanoscale iron to degrade targeted contaminants, injecting nanoscale zero-valent iron particles into areas within aquifers that are sources of chlorinated hydrocarbon contamination may result in faster, more effective cleanups than traditional pump-and-treat methods. Nanoscale zero-valent iron is in use in full-scale projects, with an encouraging degree of success. It has been selected as a final remedy for areas within the Superfund sites at Naval Air Engineering Station in Lakehurst, New Jersey, and at the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Florida. It has been tested at other Superfund sites, including Nease Chemical in Ohio, Parris Island in South Carolina, and Phoenix Goodyear in Arizona, and at a BP Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) site in Alaska.

⁷ Previous efforts were focused primarily on High Production Volume chemicals—those produced at 1 million pounds per year based on 1990/1994 production volume reporting (<http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/hpvis/aboutrbd.htm>). See ChAMP program website and link to background presentation: <http://www.epa.gov/champ/>; <http://www.epa.gov/champ/pubs/champbriefing050808.pdf>.

⁸ Examples include how specific nanomaterial properties influence hazard, how to detect nanomaterials in environmental media, and how nanomaterials move and transform in the environment (<http://es.epa.gov/ncer/nano/>). EPA’s Nanoscale Materials Stewardship Program, initiated in January 2008, is developing crucial new information (<http://epa.gov/oppt/nano/stewardship.htm>). Increased inter-agency and international coordination is also needed. Examples include the National Nanotechnology Initiative and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (OECD) public website on the Working Party for Manufactured Nanomaterials (http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_37015404_1_1_1_1_1,00.html).

⁹ For additional information on the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy, please see: <http://www.epa.gov/grtlakes/collaboration/strategy.html>.

¹⁰ For additional information on the San Francisco Bay Estuary, please see: <http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/watershed/index.html>.