

**HEARING ON THE NOMINATIONS OF ANN DUNKIN
TO BE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, EPA OF-
FICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION;
THOMAS BURKE TO BE ASSISTANT ADMINIS-
TRATOR, EPA OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DE-
VELOPMENT; AND JANE NISHIDA TO BE AS-
SISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, EPA OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS**

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES SENATE
ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

JUNE 11, 2015

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COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

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ISTRATOR, EPA OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT**

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 2015

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m. in room 406, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James M. Inhofe (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Inhofe, Boxer, Capito, Boozman, Fischer, Sullivan, and Cardin.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES M. INHOFE,
U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA**

Senator INHOFE. Our meeting will come to order and we will start with opening statements.

Today we are receiving the nominations of three EPA nominees: Ann Dunkin, to be Assistant Administrator of the Office of Environmental Information; Jane Nishida, to be Assistant Administrator of the Office of International and Tribal Affairs; and Thomas Burke, to be Assistant Administrator of the Office of Research and Development.

This committee intends to be fair and thorough in reviewing EPA nominees. The President has the right to nominate people who support his agenda, but the Senate has the right and responsibility to review his nominees to make sure that they are qualified and responsible professionals.

The President has nominated five officials for various positions in the EPA. We received completed paperwork for three, that is the three of you, on May 27 and promptly scheduled this hearing. We are still waiting for paperwork on the other two nominees, including Stan Meiburg, the nominee for EPA Deputy Administrator, even though he was nominated in January, and Karl Brooks, the

nominee for Assistant Administrator for the Office of Administration and Resources Management.

This is the second nomination for Ms. Dunkin and Ms. Nishida, and the third for Mr. Burke.

Even though Senator Reid chose not to bring these nominees to the full Senate for a vote, these individuals became EPA employees after they were first nominated and are working in an acting capacity in the positions for which they have been nominated. As a result, I would remind my colleagues who aren't here yet that, unlike many nominees, these individuals are answerable for the current policies and actions of the offices to which they are nominated.

This is a rare occasion because most of the time when this happens they haven't been in an acting capacity, and you folks have, so that gives you and us an opportunity to have higher expectations.

Now, I do have questions about the quality and transparency of EPA science, GAO's recommendations to improve EPA's Science Advisory Board, progress in fixing the human health risk assessment program, and the fracking study; about the transparency of the information provided on the grants it awards. That is something I have been concerned about since the time 10 years ago when I had the same capacity. And about the quality of information that the EPA puts out and their social media campaigns; and about the money we are spending overseas.

So I appreciate the witnesses being here today and I look forward to asking these questions.

Senator Boxer.

[The prepared statement of Senator Inhofe follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES M. INHOFE,
U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Today we are reviewing the nominations of three EPA nominees: Ann Dunkin, to be Assistant Administrator of the Office of Environmental Information; Jane Nishida, to be Assistant Administrator of the Office of International & Tribal Affairs; and Thomas Burke, to be Assistant Administrator of the Office of Research and Development.

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As a result, I would remind my colleagues that, unlike many nominees, these individuals are answerable for the current policies and actions of the offices to which they are nominated.

I do have questions—

- about the quality and transparency of EPA science, GAO's recommendations to improve EPA's Science Advisory Board, progress in fixing the human health risk assessment program, and the fracking study,
- about the transparency of the information provided on the grants it awards,

- about the quality of information that EPA puts out and their social media campaigns, and
 - about the money we are spending overseas.
- I appreciate the witnesses being here today, and I look forward to asking you questions.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. BARBARA BOXER,
U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Senator BOXER. Thank you so much.

Today our committee is considering three nominations and, Mr. Chairman, I am grateful that you are having this hearing and I am hopeful that we can move forward on them because it is so critical to move forward with these particular people. We want our agencies to fulfill their missions to serve the American people.

I also want to note that all of our nominees today were reported favorably out of this committee in the last Congress and they have been re-nominated by the President. So, as you have pointed out, they have been out here for a while.

We will hear from Ann Dunkin, who hails from my home State of California. She has been nominated to be the Assistant Administrator for Environmental Information at the EPA. She has over two decades of technology management in the private sector and the public sector, and she had 20 years at Hewlett Packard, Mr. Chairman. So for my colleagues that say it is important to have that kind of private business experience, she has had that.

For the past 4 months she has been serving as the Chief Information Officer at EPA. And prior to that she was Chief Technology Officer for the Palo Alto Unified School District, where she managed all aspects of the district's technology strategy, infrastructure, and operations. Her experience spans the disciplines of manufacturing engineering, software quality, research and development, operations and information.

If confirmed, she will be responsible for managing EPA's information technology investments, providing technology services in OEI, which collects, manages, provides, and safeguards environmental information. She would be charged with leading the Agency's security program, which ensures that EPA has a protected IT infrastructure.

Mr. Chairman, this is not an ideological position. This is an issue of having the support within the Agency we, I think, all agree is necessary.

We will also hear from Jane Nishida. I know she is going to be introduced by Senator Cardin, so I won't say much about her personally; I will defer to him. But she has been nominated to be the Assistant Administrator for the International and Tribal Affairs for the EPA. And the mission of that office is to protect human health and the environment while advancing U.S. national interests through international environmental collaboration.

I will skip over all of her amazing qualifications and hope that we move her forward expeditiously.

The committee is also considering the nomination of Dr. Thomas Burke to be Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Research and Development, which conducts research, provides expertise on science and technology issues to many EPA programs.

We know that strong science is the foundation of EPA safeguards to protect public health and the environment, and I know, although, Mr. Chairman, you and I agree most all the time on the environmental issues, I know we want good people who are working on the science so that we have confidence that, whatever side of the issue we are on, we get the honest opinions.

So, currently, Mr. Burke is serving as the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Office of Research and Development and is Science Advisor for EPA.

Before joining EPA, Dr. Burke was a Professor and Associate Dean of the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland. He has over 35 years of experience in State and Federal leadership positions in health and environmental issues, including as an official at the State of New Jersey's Department of Health and Department of Environmental Protection.

Dr. Burke has also chaired several studies by the National Academy of Sciences and he has served on multiple EPA science advisory councils.

Mr. Chairman, if confirmed, Dr. Burke would play a pivotal role in ensuring that EPA's Office of Research and Development conducts critical science research to help safeguard the health of our constituents.

Today's hearing is such an important part of the confirmation process. I hope that these nominees will move forward expeditiously.

Sometimes, when we have controversial nominees, we have a lot of people here. I am hopeful that the three of us are here and that it is calm and that that is perhaps a good sign that we can move you all forward.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Senator Boxer follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. BARBARA BOXER,
U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Today, the Committee on Environment and Public Works is considering three nominations. The confirmation of highly qualified individuals to lead Federal agencies is an extremely important responsibility of the Senate. It is critical that we move forward with these nominations so that Federal agencies can fulfill their mission to serve the American people. I would also like to note that all three of today's nominees were reported favorably out of this Committee in the last Congress and have been re-nominated by the President.

We will hear from Ann Dunkin, who hails from my home State of California. Ms. Dunkin has been nominated to be the Assistant Administrator for Environmental Information (OEI) at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). She has over two decades of technology management experience in both the private and public sectors, including nearly 20 years at Hewlett Packard. For the past 4 months, she has been serving as the Chief Information Officer at EPA. Prior to joining EPA, she was the Chief Technology Officer for the Palo Alto Unified School District in Palo Alto, California, where she managed all aspects of the District's technology strategy, infrastructure and operations. Her experience spans the disciplines of manufacturing engineering, software quality, research and development, and operations and information.

If confirmed, Ms. Dunkin will be responsible for managing EPA's information technology investments and providing technology services in OEI, which collects, manages, provides, and safeguards environmental information. She would also be charged with leading the agency's Security Program which ensures EPA has a protected IT infrastructure.

We will also hear from Jane Nishida. Ms. Nishida has been nominated to be the Assistant Administrator for International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) for the EPA.

The mission of EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs is to protect human health and the environment while advancing U.S. national interests through international environmental collaboration.

Ms. Nishida brings 30 years of experience working in Federal and State government, and international and nongovernmental organizations. She is currently serving as the Acting Assistant Administrator for International Affairs, and Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for International Affairs at the EPA.

Prior to her positions at EPA, she served in senior environmental policy roles at the World Bank and she was the Secretary of the Maryland Department of Environment. If confirmed, Ms. Nishida would be responsible for identifying international environmental issues and implementing technical and policy initiatives to address those issues.

The Committee is also considering the nomination of Dr. Thomas Burke to be Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Research and Development, which conducts research and provides expertise on science and technology issues to many EPA programs.

We know that strong science is the foundation of EPA's safeguards to protect public health and the environment. Dr. Burke brings over three decades of experience on these issues. Currently, he is serving as the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Office of Research and Development (ORD) and the Science Advisor for EPA. Before joining EPA, Dr. Burke was a professor and Associate Dean of The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, in Baltimore, Maryland. He has over 35 years of experience in State and Federal leadership positions in health and environmental issues, including as an official at the State of New Jersey's Department of Health and Department of Environmental Protection. Dr. Burke has also chaired several studies by the National Academy of Sciences and has served on multiple EPA science advisory councils.

If confirmed, Dr. Burke would play a pivotal role in ensuring that EPA's Office of Research and Development conducts critical scientific research to help safeguard human health and ecosystems from environmental pollutants.

Today's hearing is an important step forward in the Senate's confirmation process, and I hope that these nominees move forward expeditiously. It is critical that the many vacancies at EPA be filled with qualified nominees. EPA has a critical mission to help protect public health and the environment, and EPA's mission is strongly supported by the American public.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Senator Boxer.

I would like to recognize Senator Cardin for your purpose of making a statement or introduction.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND**

Senator CARDIN. Well, Mr. Chairman, thank you. I join Senator Boxer in thanking you for convening this hearing on three very well qualified individuals: Dr. Burke, who has some ties to Maryland; Ann Dunkin from California; and Jane Nishida, who we are particularly proud of in our State as the former Secretary of the Department of the Environment.

I want to thank all three of you and I want to thank your families for your willingness to serve the public. These are tough times and difficult to step forward, and we thank you. We know it is a personal sacrifice and sacrifice of your families.

Mr. Chairman, I particularly want to welcome our nominee, Jane Nishida, before the committee. I have known and worked with Ms. Nishida for many, many years. From 1995 to 2002 she worked as the Secretary of Maryland's Department of the Environment. Additionally, she served as the Maryland Executive Director of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

I know you all have heard me talk enough about the Chesapeake Bay, so I won't reiterate my love for our Bay. But I want you to know that Ms. Nishida is well known for her professionalism and supported by all of the stakeholders in her work that she did with

the Bay and with the State of Maryland. She has great respect from the governments, great respect from the NGOs, from the business community, including the agricultural sector. She knew how to bring people together not only, I would say, in a non-partisan environment, not necessarily even bipartisan, to get results.

She also held positions as a legislative officer in the Maryland Governor's Office and Committee Counsel of Maryland General Assembly, and she reminded me that we first started getting to know each other when I was Speaker of the House of the Maryland General Assembly.

Prior to joining the EPA in 2011, she was the Senior Environmental Specialist for The World Bank. She currently holds the position of Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of International and Tribal Affairs.

Mr. Chairman, we have a person who brings to this position that she is seeking our confirmation experience at the State level and at the national level. She has worked in the executive branch, in the legislative branch. She understands the sensitivities of how this position needs to be responsive to all of the stakeholders under the responsibility of the position.

I have been very impressed with her knowledge and dedication to environmental issues and very much respect her ability to work along with Democrats and Republicans in a way to get things done. I have every confidence that she will do a fantastic job as the Assistant Administrator for the Office of International and Tribal Affairs. I thank her for her willingness to step forward and I am proud to introduce her today.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Senator Cardin.

We have three procedural questions to ask each one of you. I will read the questions and I would like to have each of you answer individually, starting with you, Ann, and working across. OK?

Do you agree, if confirmed, to appear before this committee or designated members of this committee, or other appropriate committees, and provide information subject to appropriate and necessary security protection with respect to your responsibilities?

Ms. DUNKIN. Yes, I do.

Ms. NISHIDA. Yes, I do.

Mr. BURKE. Yes, I do.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you.

Do you agree to ensure that testimony, briefings, documents, and electronic and other forms of communication of information are provided to this committee and its staff and other appropriate committees in a timely fashion?

Ms. DUNKIN. Yes, I do.

Ms. NISHIDA. Yes, I do.

Mr. BURKE. Yes, Senator.

Senator INHOFE. And do you know of any matters which you may or may not have disclosed that might place you in a conflict of interest if you are confirmed?

Ms. DUNKIN. No, I do not.

Ms. NISHIDA. No, I do not.

Mr. BURKE. No, I do not.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you very much.

You are recognized for your opening statement, Ms. Dunkin.

STATEMENT OF ANN DUNKIN, NOMINATED TO BE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, EPA OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Ms. DUNKIN. Thank you. Good morning, Chairman Inhofe, Ranking Member Boxer, and other members of the committee.

It is my honor to appear before you as President Obama's nominee to be the Assistant Administrator for Environmental Information for the Environmental Protection Agency.

Before I begin, I want to thank my partner, Kathleen, for her support throughout this process and for joining me here today.

While they are no longer with us, I also want to acknowledge my parents for making it possible for me to be here. My mother started programming in the 1950s at the University of Pennsylvania, one of two women in her class at Wharton. She has been a lifelong role model for me.

My father, who believed that all of his children, including his daughters, could do anything they set out to do, inspired me to pursue my dreams, even in the male-dominated fields of engineering and technology.

My father's family is full of engineers and I have always loved technology, so it was no surprise that I studied engineering in college. I chose industrial engineering because I cared about people and systems, as well as things.

After graduating from the Georgia Institute of Technology, I joined Hewlett Packard, where I worked for nearly 20 years. I started as a manufacturing engineer and quickly moved into manufacturing management, where I learned the core values that were embodied in the HP way and that even today guide my work as a leader, values such as treating people with trust and respect, always acting with integrity, and accomplishing results through teamwork.

Over time, I moved from manufacturing management to software quality, to research and development, to operations, and then to information technology, earning progressively more responsibility along the way. I worked on many exciting projects and programs, ranging from running operations for HP's entrepreneurial Internet startup businesses during the dot-com boom, to managing the IT organization for Indigo, an Israeli digital press manufacturer that HP acquired.

My final position at HP was back in R&D as the program manager for a major new printer development program.

Throughout my time in HP's technology-intensive environment, I learned how to manage, lead, and optimize technology functions. And since people are any organization's greatest asset, I learned how to work with and lead people at the same time. From managing a small development team to leading a group of 500 as a program manager, I developed my professional expertise in designing and running technical organizations in one of the best technology companies in history.

After I left HP, I joined the Palo Alto Unified School District as the Director of Technology and later as the Chief Technology Officer, where I was responsible for envisioning, procuring, and supporting technology solutions to enable the work of 12,500 high-achieving K-12 students, along with nearly 2,000 faculty and staff.

While I loved to build new exciting technology at HP, I found that working for the Palo Alto Unified School District and helping every student and staff member achieve their potential was more meaningful. Working in the public sector has allowed me to contribute more profoundly to my community than working in the private sector.

Joining the Environmental Protection Agency, where I have been able to contribute not just to my local community, but to impact the entire Country and help improve the quality of life for every American, has been a logical next step for me both professionally and personally.

It has been a privilege to serve the EPA and Administrator McCarthy for the past 10 months and to serve as the EPA's CIO for the past 4 months. I am excited about the opportunities before us to build on EPA's successes and improve the delivery of information technology services throughout the agency, to improve the delivery of mission services to support the States, tribes, and regulated community and general public, and to deliver better tools that will allow EPA staff to be more effective and efficient in the performance of their duties.

I am excited by the opportunity that the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act provides to improve oversight and accountability of IT projects and programs throughout the agency, and I am pleased to have the opportunity to bring digital services expertise into the Agency to transform the way the Agency performs IT work to allow us to become more agile and deliver customer-centric, not stakeholder-centric, services.

While I am able to lead many of EPA's IT functions as CIO, there are important duties reserved for the Assistant Administrator. Should I be confirmed, I look forward to the opportunity to bring my experience and expertise to the performance and the responsibilities of the Assistant Administrator for Environmental Information.

Thank you, Chairman Inhofe, Ranking Member Boxer, and members of the committee for the opportunity to meet with you today. I am happy to answer your questions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Dunkin follows:]

STATEMENT OF ANN ELIZABETH DUNKIN
NOMINEE FOR ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BEFORE THE
SENATE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
JUNE 11, 2015

Good afternoon Chairman Inhofe, Ranking Member Boxer and other members of the Committee.

It is my honor to appear before you as President Obama's nominee to be the Assistant Administrator for Environmental Information for the Environmental Protection Agency.

Before I begin, I want to thank my partner, Kathleen, for her support today and throughout this process and for joining me here today.

While they are no longer with us, I also want to acknowledge my parents for making it possible for me to be here today. My mother started programming in the 1950s at the University of Pennsylvania – one of two women in her class at Wharton. She has been a lifelong role model for me. My father who believed that all of his children – including his daughters - could do anything they set out to do, inspired me to pursue my dreams, even in the male dominated fields of engineering and technology.

My father's family is full of engineers and I have always loved technology. So it was no surprise that I studied engineering in college. I chose industrial engineering because I cared about people and systems as well as things.

After graduating from the Georgia Institute of Technology, I joined Hewlett Packard, where I worked for nearly twenty years. I started as a manufacturing engineer and quickly moved into manufacturing management, where I learned the core values that were embodied in the HP Way and that, even today, guide my work as a leader; values such as treating people with trust and respect, always acting with integrity and accomplishing results through teamwork.

Over time I moved from manufacturing management to software quality to research and development to operations and then to information technology, earning progressively more responsibility along the way. I worked on many exciting projects and programs ranging from running operations for HP's entrepreneurial internet startup businesses during the dot.com boom to developing tools to support printer R&D to managing the IT organization for Indigo, an Israeli digital press manufacturer that HP acquired. My final position at HP was back in R&D as the program manager for a major new printer development program.

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I am excited about the opportunities before us to build on the EPA's successes and improve the delivery of Information Technology services throughout the Agency; to improve the delivery of mission systems to support the states, tribes, regulated community and general public and to deliver better tools that will allow EPA staff to be more effective and efficient in the performance of their duties.

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While I am able to lead many of the EPA's IT functions as CIO, there are important duties that are reserved for the Assistant Administrator. Should I be confirmed, I look forward to the opportunity to bring my experience and expertise to the performance of the responsibilities of the Assistant Administrator for Environmental Information.

Thank you Chairman Inhofe, Ranking Member Boxer and members of the Committee, for the opportunity to meet with you today. I am happy to answer any questions.

Senator Sessions Questions for Ann Dunkin, Nominee, Assistant Administrator,
EPA Office of Environmental Information

Ms. Dunkin, in my April 2015 letter, I asked the Administrator questions related to the Office of Information Collection's stated purpose to "ensure that environmental information is efficiently and accurately collected and managed." These questions were not answered in the Acting Assistant Administrator's recent response.

Question 1: Did the Administrator or Acting Assistant Administrator for the Office of Air consult you before choosing to not answer these questions?

Question 1a: Were you made aware of the April 2015 letter I and other members of this Committee sent to the Administrator?

Question 2: What policies do the Office of Information Collection and other offices have in place to monitor and verify the accuracy of agency climate projections?

Response:

The EPA does not collect and manage information on climate impact projections. Rather, the EPA continues to rely on organizations such as the NRC, the United States Global Change Research Program, and IPCC, to bring together large numbers of climate science experts to synthesize available data, modeling, and research on climate change. These reports are subjected to rigorous levels of peer review, and form the basis of the major scientific assessments made by the organizations previously mentioned. It is with confidence that the EPA utilizes this data. Additionally, key climate monitoring functions are performed within other governmental agencies such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, while the Department of Energy has a program dedicated to climate model intercomparison and evaluation. As the expertise resides within these important agencies, the EPA continues to benefit from the robust federal and academic research enterprise focused on the credibility and integrity of climate data.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Ms. Dunkin.
Ms. Nishida.

**STATEMENT OF JANE NISHIDA, NOMINATED TO BE ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR, EPA OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AND
TRIBAL AFFAIRS**

Ms. NISHIDA. Thank you.

Good morning, Chairman Inhofe, Ranking Member Boxer, and I would also like to give a special thanks to Senator Cardin for his kind introductory remarks.

I am humbled to appear before you today as President Obama's nominee to be the Assistant Administrator for International and Tribal Affairs at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

For the past 30 years I have worked in the field of the environment at both the State and Federal level, and with international and non-governmental organizations. It has been my privilege to spend the last 4 years working at EPA, where every day I have strived to further the Agency's role in protecting human health and the environment.

Sitting here before you in these chambers, I think about my parents and wish they could be with me here today. They are no longer with us, but I know that, if they were, they would be beaming with pride.

My father served in the U.S. Foreign Service for over 30 years, so from a very young age the importance of public service was ever-present in my life. I saw first-hand the power the United States has to improve people's lives both at home and abroad.

I got my first start in public service working as committee counsel in the Maryland General Assembly, where I worked with Senator Cardin, as he noted in the introductory remarks. My experience in the Maryland General Assembly was invaluable. I learned about the importance of the legislative process and the important roles of the legislative and executive branches of government.

My next position was in the Maryland executive branch, where I served under three different Governors. As a Governor's legislative liaison, I worked on legislative issues relating to agriculture, environment, natural resources, health, and human resources. This enabled me to see clearly the connections between human health and the environment, and how they are inextricably linked.

In 1995 I was appointed Secretary of the Maryland Department of the Environment. It was a privilege to serve in this position for over 7 years, ensuring the quality of Maryland's air and water, managing the safe disposal of hazardous and solid waste, and restoring and protecting our precious Chesapeake Bay. The position taught me how vital it is for environmental managers to involve stakeholders in the decisionmaking process, local governments, business, farmers, fishermen, and NGOs; to listen and to learn from them. It also personalized things for me, to see firsthand how environmental protection affects citizens' drinking water, the infrastructure of cities, and the vitality of all the places where our families live, work, and play.

When I left Maryland, I took a position as Senior Environmental Specialist at The World Bank, sharing the lessons that I had worked on for 20 years at the State level with developing countries

struggling with air, water, and other environmental problems. It was an eye-opening experience and one that reaffirmed how sharing lessons learned in the United States can improve the global environment.

In 2011 I began my work at EPA, first serving as the Director of Regional and Bilateral Affairs within the Office of International and Tribal Affairs, and then, in 2013, I became the Office's Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator. Taking on this second role enabled me to work on the full breadth of this Office's portfolio, including managing the American Indian Environmental Office, which is responsible for our important work with tribal nations.

Should I be confirmed, I commit to working steadfastly to uphold the mission of this Agency and to continue the legacy that I learned from a young age from my father, a tireless dedication to public service.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Boxer, and members of the committee, for the opportunity to meet with you today, and I am happy to answer any questions you might have.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Nishida follows:]

STATEMENT OF JANE TOSHIKO NISHIDA
NOMINEE FOR ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BEFORE THE
SENATE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
JUNE 11, 2015

Good morning Chairman Inhofe, Ranking Member Boxer, and other members of the Committee.

Chairman Inhofe and Ranking Member Boxer, I'd like to thank your Committee staff for taking the time to meet with me and my fellow EPA nominees.

I am humbled to appear before you as President Obama's nominee to be the Assistant Administrator for International and Tribal Affairs for the Environmental Protection Agency. For the past 30 years, I have worked in the field of environment, at the state and federal level, and with international and nongovernmental organizations. It has been my privilege to spend the last four years working at the Environmental Protection Agency, where every day I have strived to further our Agency's role of protecting human health and the environment, and if confirmed, I will continue to do just that.

Sitting here before you in these chambers, I can't help but think of my parents, and how proud they would be to join me here today. They are no longer with us, but I know that if they were, they would be beaming with pride. My father served in the US foreign service for over 30 years, so from a very young age, the importance of public service was ever present in my life. I saw firsthand the power the United States has to improve people's lives, both at home, and abroad. As my father's country assignments changed, so too did my vantage point.

I got my first start in the field of government working as Committee Counsel in the Maryland General Assembly, where I worked with Senator Cardin, a member of this committee. The lessons I learned in the Maryland General Assembly were invaluable – while there, I learned the

importance of the legislative process and the important roles of the legislative and executive branches of government.

These lessons were further instilled in me at my next position, in the Maryland Executive Branch, where I served under three different governors. As the Governor's legislative liaison I worked on legislative issues in agriculture, environment, health, human resources, planning, and natural resources. This enabled me to see clearly the connections between human health and the environment, between agriculture and natural resources, and how these are inextricably linked.

In 1995, I was appointed Secretary of the Maryland Department of Environment. It was a privilege to serve in this position for seven years, ensuring the quality of Maryland's air and water, managing the safe disposal of hazardous and solid waste, and restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay. The position showed me how vital it is for environmental managers to involve stakeholders – local governments, business, fisherman, farmers, and NGOs – in the decision-making process, to listen and to learn from them. It also personalized things for me – to see firsthand how environmental protection affects citizens' drinking water, the infrastructure of cities, and the vitality and vulnerability of the places where our families live, work, and play.

When I left Maryland, I took a position as Senior Environmental Institutions Specialist at the World Bank, sharing the lessons I had worked on for 20 years at the state level with developing countries struggling with air, water, and other environmental problems. It was an eye-opening experience, and one that reaffirmed the value and importance of how sharing lessons learned in the US can improve the global environment.

In 2011, I began work at the Environmental Protection Agency, serving first as the director of our Regional and Bilateral Affairs Office within our International and Tribal Affairs Office, and then in 2013, I became the Office of International and Tribal Affairs' Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator. The Office of International and Tribal Affairs manages EPA's work with all sovereign nations, both within and outside the United States. Taking on this second role

enabled me to work on the full breadth of this office's issues, including managing the American Indian Environmental Office which is responsible for our important work with tribal nations.

I am honored to have been nominated to the position of Assistant Administrator for International and Tribal Affairs. Should I be confirmed, I commit to working steadfastly to uphold the basic mission of this Agency, and to continue the legacy that I learned from a young age from my father – a tireless dedication to public service.

Thank you, again, Chairman Inhofe, Ranking Member Boxer, and members of the Committee, for the opportunity to meet with you today. I am happy to answer any questions you might have.

**Chairman Inhofe Questions for Jane Nishida, Nominee, Assistant Administrator,
EPA Office of Tribal and International Affairs**

Question 1: Please provide me with documentation of the amount of funding EPA as a whole spends annually in the form of grants, technology transfers, development of standards, or programs or regulation to improve the quality of the environment outside of the United States.

Response:

Spreadsheet No.1 includes contracts, grants and other miscellaneous obligations to improve the quality of the environment outside of the United States.

Question 2: How much money does EPA spend annually on international travel—not just your office, but all of EPA?

Question2a: Please provide a brief description of the purposes of this travel, broken down by EPA office.

Response:

See attached spreadsheet No. 2.

Question 3: How much money does EPA as a whole give out in grants to foreign governments and foreign entities?

Question3a: Please provide a short summary of these grants, broken down by EPA office.

Response:

Based on the understanding reached between the agency and the House Energy and Commerce Committee, the EPA defines international grants to include grants to foreign entities and foreign governments as well as grants to domestic entities to perform work abroad. Grants for US-Mexico Border and Canada-Great Lakes initiatives are excluded from that definition.

Using that definition, and as noted at the hearing, in FY 14, the EPA awarded \$16.59 million (\$16,587,870) in international grants or one-half of one percent of the agency's FY 14 grant budget. Additionally, a portion of the funding the EPA awards in international grants each fiscal year comes from other federal agencies such as the Department of State. In FY 14, the EPA received \$1.03 million (\$1,029,295) from other agencies for international grants. This accounted for 6.21% of the total international grant funding the EPA awarded in FY14.

Of the \$16.59 million total awarded in international grants, the EPA awarded a total of \$2,313,650 to foreign governments and foreign entities. The attached spreadsheet provides a description of each grant awarded to a foreign government or foreign entity sorted by the EPA office that manages the grant. An individual grant may include funds not only from the managing the EPA office but from other the EPA offices as well. (See spreadsheet No. 3)

Question 4: What role does your office play in coordinating the international activities of all the EPA offices? Should that coordination be increased?

Response:

OITA coordinates and oversees the EPA's relationship with countries and regions, as well as multilateral efforts, and develops agency-wide strategies for these relationships. OITA works with the State Department, the EPA National Program and Regional Offices in formulating U.S. international policies, implementing the EPA's international programs, and providing technical assistance to other countries. OITA leads the agency's efforts in regional and multilateral fora, such as the Commission on Environmental Cooperation and the Arctic Council; and coordinates intra-agency activities such as the agency's Greater China Program and the EPA's Export Strategy. The role of the National Program and Regional Offices are as primary contributors in implementing programs like the U.S.-Mexico Border Program; or as technical experts in providing assistance for specific activities under the EPA's international programs.

The EPA Regions and National Program Offices communicate and coordinate with OITA when considering international requests and engaging in international activities to ensure these activities are consistent with the U.S. international priorities.

**Senator Fischer Questions for Jane Nishida, Nominee, Assistant Administrator,
EPA Office of Tribal and International Affairs**

Question 1: My original request was that you review Mr. Prichard's case to ensure there was no bias or discrimination in this matter. Did you personally review Mr. Prichard's case?

Response:

The agency received your May 8 letter concerning Mr. Prichard's case on May 18. As the EPA National Program Manager for the agency's tribal programs, the Office of International and Tribal Affairs manages policy and implementation issues related to environmental programs in Indian Country, but does not manage contract dispute claims against the agency. Since your letter involved a contract dispute claim in Region 7, your letter was directed to Region 7 for response as the office most familiar with the details of Mr. Prichard's case. This is the agency's standard procedure for answering inquiries into matters such as this. As you know, Region 7 reviewed the letter and responded to your concerns in a letter dated June 1.

Question 2: What was your process or protocol for investigating Mr. Prichard's case?

Response:

Mr. Prichard initially filed his contract claim with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Contracting Officer that managed his contract. After reviewing Mr. Prichard's claim, the Contracting Officer issued a final decision denying the claim. On March 7, 2011, Mr. Prichard appealed the Contracting Officer's denial to the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA), where the claim remains pending. This comports with the statutory and regulatory process for resolving contract disputes.

Question 3: How did the Office of International and Tribal Affairs define "equitably and respectfully" in Mr. Prichard's case?

Response:

The agency defined "equitably and respectfully" as treating Mr. Prichard's company (ASW Associates, Inc.) in the same manner it would any contractor that submitted a claim for monies it felt were due.

Question 4: Mr. Prichard has informed my office that no EPA official or representative contacted him from May 8th to June 1st. How can the EPA claim that Mr. Prichard has been treated equitably and respectfully if no agency representative communicated with him to identify his specific concerns?

Response:

During the pendency of Mr. Prichard's case, since March 2011, the agency has participated in innumerable telephone conversations and email exchanges with Mr. Prichard concerning his contract claim. During the period May 8 to June 1, the agency was waiting for Mr. Prichard's

submission to the CBCA in response to the CBCA's original April 8, 2015, order and then the CBCA's subsequent

July 10, 2015, order in the case. On July 20, Mr. Prichard made his submission to the CBCA. As Mr. Prichard's case continues to progress, the agency fully anticipates that communication between Mr. Prichard and the agency will continue.

EPA - FY14 International Obligations

#1

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Appropriation Year	Appropriation Symbol	Beginning Fiscal Year	Organizational Unit	Obligation Title	Implementing Mechanism Purpose Statement	Implementing Agent	Obligation Amount	Start Date
2014	R	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	Cooperative Agreement	It is estimated that millions of people die prematurely each year from breathing dangerous levels of indoor smoke from cooking with solid fuels in open fires and unvented stoves. In 2010, EPA helped launch the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves to rapidly expand and scale up international collaboration to create a thriving market for clean cookstoves. The Alliance is led by the United Nations Foundation with support from several Federal Agencies, foreign governments and the private sector.	United Nations Foundation	\$300.0	1 Feb-12
2014	R	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	Cooperative Agreement	It is estimated that millions of people die prematurely each year from breathing dangerous levels of indoor smoke from cooking with solid fuels in open fires and unvented stoves. During 2007-2012, the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air (PCIA) improved health, livelihood and quality of life by increasing the use of clean, efficient, affordable, reliable and safe home cooking/heating technologies and fuels in developing countries. In 2010, EPA helped the United Nations Foundation launch the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves to expand the efforts and results of PCIA.	Winrock	\$200.0	1-Apr-12
2014	R	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	Cooperative Agreement	Through its Federal Guidance authority, EPA is responsible for providing guidance to all Federal health care facilities on radiation protection standards and practices. The World Health Organization is using funds from EPA ORO/WHO to develop an educational tool for medical professionals in an effort to reduce unnecessary exposure from pediatric imaging. The advent of improved digital imaging techniques such as computed tomography have been accompanied by a dramatic rise in medical doses to the public. These funds will be used for physician pilot testing and feedback and to develop supporting outreach materials.	World Health Organization	\$190.0	3-Oct-14
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Improve GHG Emissions Measurement in China: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$280.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Improve GHG Emissions Measurement in China: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$10.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Improve GHG Emissions Measurement in China: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$200.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Improve GHG Emissions Measurement in China: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$41.9	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$68.9	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	RTI	\$86.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	RTI	\$250.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$75.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	EASTERN RESEARCH GROUP, INC	\$27.3	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$74.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	STRATUS	\$359.9	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$245.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	NET	\$200.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	AAAS	\$5.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State		\$588.2	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ERG	\$41.2	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ERG	\$8.0	1-Oct-13

EPA - FY14 International Obligations

Appropriation Year	Appropriation Symbol	Beginning Fiscal Funding Year	Organizational Unit	Obligation Title	Implementing Mechanism Purpose Statement	Implementing Agent	Obligation Amount	Start Date
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	IPMORGA	\$0.9	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	IPMORGA	\$0.9	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	IEF	\$73.5	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ERG	\$135.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	M. Tarjale Reg Fee	\$1.1	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$73.6	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ICF	\$2.3	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	RTI	\$60.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Clean Air Coalition: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	LINKS OF THOUGHT SYSTEMS OFFICE	\$15.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Interagency Acquisition Agreement with US AID: Capacity Building Developing Nations	RTI	\$19.9	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Interagency Acquisition Agreement with US AID: Capacity Building Developing Nations	SPONSORS PROVIS	\$120.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Interagency Acquisition Agreement with US AID: Capacity Building Developing Nations	ERG	\$20.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Interagency Acquisition Agreement with US AID: Capacity Building Developing Nations	IPMORGA CB	\$0.5	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Interagency Acquisition Agreement with US AID: Capacity Building Developing Nations	DOE	\$28.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Interagency Acquisition Agreement with US AID: Capacity Building Developing Nations	DOE	\$180.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Interagency Acquisition Agreement with US AID: Capacity Building Developing Nations	RTI	\$46.6	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Interagency Acquisition Agreement with US AID: Capacity Building Developing Nations	IPMORGA CB	\$46.6	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Change: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	TERTA TECH	\$5.4	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Change: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ARR	\$250.7	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Change: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	TERTA TECH	\$6.0	1-Oct-13
2014	R	2013	Office of Air and Radiation	IAA	Climate Change: Interagency Acquisition Agreement with Department of State	ERG	\$28.8	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EPM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	TERTA TECH	\$163.0	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EPM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	ERG	\$174.6	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EPM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	TERTA TECH	\$178.2	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EPM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	N/A	\$194.1	1-Oct-13

EPA - FY14 International Obligations

Appropriation Year	Appropriation Symbol	Fiscal Funding Year	Organizational Unit	Obligation Title	Implementor/ Mechanism/ Purpose/ Statement	Implementing Agent	Obligation Amount	Start Date
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EFM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	ERG	\$121.7	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EFM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	BBB	\$191.9	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EFM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	ARI	\$200.0	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EFM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	ERG	\$202.0	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EFM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	ICF	\$550.0	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EFM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	ERG	\$461.7	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	EFM GMI	Climate Change: Global Methane Initiative	ERG	\$780.2	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Air and Radiation	Multilateral Fund	Under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the U.S. and other developed countries contribute to the Multilateral Fund to support projects and activities that eliminate the production and use of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in developing countries.	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	\$4,901.0	1-Oct-13
2014	B	2014	Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	Cooperative Agreement	Provide Secretariat support for the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) for the development and strengthening of effective enforcement programs in other countries to improve the rule of law and good governance internationally, in order to better control global pollution that can affect the U.S. and provide a level playing field for U.S. companies competing in world trade.	Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD)	136.0	19-Nov-13
2014	B	2014	Office of International and Tribal Affairs	Mexico (CA Phase)	Mexico and EPA working in partnership in understanding the feasibility and benefits to of developing an Emissions Control Area (ECA) that would be contiguous to the US-Canada ECA. Effort will contribute to GIS mapping of the 2013 maritime emissions inventory; the development and delivery of web-based and in-person presentations on the generation and implications of the 2011 and 2013 maritime emission inventories; and d) final background documentation on the emission inventories to facilitate their use in the air quality, fuel demand/cost, and health benefits and economic impacts modeling.	SATELITE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE	30.0	23-Jun-09
2014	B	2014	Office of International and Tribal Affairs	Reduction of Improper Handling of Electronic Waste	Supporting the Solving the E-Waste Problem (SEWP) continues to review current data around the world, apply the methodologies, and produce information for E-Waste flows to and from developing countries similar to the STEP and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Materials Systems Laboratory and the US National Center for Electronics Recycling (NCEER) study in order to make comparisons that can be incorporated in the E-waste World Map.	UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY	40.0	1-Sep-10
2014	B	2014	Office of International and Tribal Affairs	Minamata Convention ASGM	In support of UNEP's Global Mercury Partnership, this investment will develop the guidance materials, including materials to support national governments to facilitate formalization or regulation of the sector, manage trade and prevent diversion of mercury to Artisan Small Scale Mines (ASSM) from other uses, develop a public health strategy, and involve stakeholders. The Global Mercury effort has identified the need to develop guidance documents for preparing National Action Plans (NAPs) that are compliant with the requirements of the Minamata Convention.	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)	20.0	1-Oct-14
2014	B	2014	Office of International and Tribal Affairs	Amoud Dam	In the U.S., EPA plays a role in ensuring trade related activities sustain environmental protection. Growing U.S. global trade underscores the importance of addressing potential adverse environmental consequences. To foster the protection and improvement of the environment in the region, NAALC's creation represented a commitment by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to integrate environmental protection considerations into their trade negotiations.	Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC)	2,550.0	4-Apr-14
2014	B	2014	Office of International and Tribal Affairs	Public Participation in Env Decision-making	Support the strengthening and implementation of public participation in environmental decision-making building on EPA's efforts to enhance environmental governance through increased stakeholder engagement to promote sound environmental action. Through regional training workshops, bring representatives from USG trading partners and other countries interested in promoting meaningful public participation in environmental decision-making in conflict-ridden and underserved communities.	SRA	90.0	7-Aug-14
2014	X	2014	Office of International and Tribal Affairs	Pathways to Prosperity/CAFTA-DR	Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas helps achieve CAFTA-DR countries' broader environmental cooperative goals by working to protect and conserve the environment while promoting inclusive growth, prosperity, and social justice.	Science Applications Int'l Corp	350.0	1-Oct-10

EPA - FY14 International Obligations

Appropriation Year	Appropriation Symbol	Reporting Fiscal Funding Year	Organizational Unit	Obligation Title	Implementing Mechanism Purpose Statement	Implementing Agent	Obligation Amount	Start Date
2014	R	2014	Office of International and Tribal Affairs	U.S. Brazil Joint Initiatives on Urban Sustainability (SUI)	Demonstrate the economic, environmental, social, and public health benefits of greener urban investment strategies by leveraging and building on existing and planned event infrastructure investments for the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics	SRA	178.8	7-Aug-14
2014	R	2014	Office of International and Tribal Affairs	Trade-Related Environmental Cooperation for Environmental Governance in Chile	Support workshops in Chile in the areas of public participation and enforcement of environmental laws with the goal of sharing best practices for public participation in environmental decision-making. This effort will, in turn, support the establishment of a regional enforcement network centered on compliance and enforcement programs from environmental ministries throughout South America.	ICSD	122.0	1-Oct-10
2014	R	2014	Office of International and Tribal Affairs	Trade and Environment in FTA Countries	Provide technical assistance and training to selected countries with which the United States has negotiated Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms (ECMs) in order to strengthen legal and regulatory environmental frameworks and effective enforcement of environmental laws (including natural resources related laws). In addition, to conserve biodiversity and improve management of protected areas and ecologically important ecosystems, which will lead to sustainable development and management of natural resources.	RTI	27.0	1-Apr-12
2013	C	2013	Office of Research and Development	Cooperative Agreement (CA)	Cooperative agreement between EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment and WHO's International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) on Harmonization of Approaches to the Assessment of Risk from Exposure to Chemicals: End Point Specific Issues (VI)	World Health Organization (WHO), International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)	35.0	1-Oct-13
2014	C	2014	Office of Research and Development	Cooperative Agreement (CA)	Cooperative agreement between EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment and WHO's International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) on Harmonization of Approaches to the Assessment of Risk from Exposure to Chemicals: End Point Specific Issues (VI)	World Health Organization (WHO), International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)	110.0	1-Oct-14
2014	C	2013	Office of Research and Development	Grant	The overall goal of this project is to create a constantly upgrading, flexible and easily reproducible Living Laboratory to pilot sustainability tools and methods, starting on the local level in the Dniepr - Dniux River Watershed. Each activity will be structured as a comprehensive capacity building activity, combining both theoretical and hands-on approaches and actively engaging participants in the decision-making process. The project will foster sustainability by improving local development strategies, building watershed management capacity, and providing decision-making tools.	IFC for Central and Eastern Europe	495.0	1-Mar-14
2013	C	2013	Office of Research and Development	Contract	To use the VitroCell system to expose mammalian cells and precision cutting slices to various atmospheric (petroleum diesel, biodiesel, smog atmosphere) and to assess and compare predictive toxicity endpoints. The purpose of this work is to couple the contractor supplied VitroCell system to the various emission/air pollution generating systems to result in a suitable exposure of the mammalian cells. A suitable exposure would provide changes in endpoints such as cytotoxicity, genotoxicity, and non-cancer effects, such as immunological endpoints.	Rabecqa Greenan	15.0	15-Feb-14
2014	C	13	Office of Research and Development	Work Assignment	Open Area Emission Sampling and Testing involves a sampling program at CSAD (Canadian Forces Ammunition Depot) Dundurn, Saskatchewan, where is located the national demolition site. At this site, the DR/OD activities will be performed while a RMC/EPA team will be sampling the gaseous and particulate emissions. More specifically, this work will involve a quality assurance and test plan write-up, a sampling team, hardware deployment to Dundurn, sampling, analysis, and reporting, as detailed in the requirements part (the funds used for the work assignment were received under a reimbursable agreement #692386501 with the US Army)	U.S. Department of Defense - Army	70.0	1-Apr-14
2014	C	13	Office of Research and Development	Cooperative Agreement (CA)	Differentiating Physical from Chemical Dispersion	Department of Fisheries & Oceans Canada	348.6	1-Apr-14
2014	B	2014	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response	Conflict Prevention and Resolution Services Contract, UNEP Meeting	All the workshop, EPA will begin the process of developing an international partnership among countries who have existing or planned ICA databases, and reach agreement on principles, develop a draft vision for the interoperable network, and get agreement on core technical elements.	United Nations Environment Programme	20.0	1-Aug-14
2013	B	2013	Office of Water	Cooperative Agreement	The Office of Water added funds to the cooperative agreement between EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment and WHO's International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) on Harmonization of Approaches to the Assessment of Risk from Exposure to Chemicals: End Point Specific Issues (VI)	World Health Organization	120.0	1-Oct-11

EPA - FY14 International Obligations

Appropriation Year	Appropriation Symbol	Fiscal Funding Year	Organizational Unit	Obligation Title	Implementing Mechanism/Purpose Statement	Implementing Agent	Obligation Amount	Start Date
2014	0	2014	Office of Water	Cooperative Agreement	The Office of Water added funds to the cooperative Agreement between EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment and WHO's International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) on Harmonization of Approaches to the Assessment of Risk from Exposure to Chemicals. End Point Specific Issues. (F)	World Health Organization	120.0	1-Oct-14
TOTALS								
EPA	Environmental Program and Ma						\$15,312.4	
Reimb	Reimbursable Funding from othe						\$4,440.8	
S&T	Science and Technology						\$1,071.6	
STAG	State and Tribal Assistance Gran						\$0.0	
IS	Hazardous Substance Superfund						\$0.0	
Check and Verification							72	\$21,446.8

#2

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OA	IO	EPA Administrator's Greater Mission	\$5,677.0
OA	OA	Administrator's Travel to Shanghai	\$4,767.3
OA	IO	EPA Administrator's Greater China Mission	\$4,438.0
OA	IO	EPA Administrator's Greater China Mission	\$4,471.5
OA	IO	EPA Administrator's Greater China Mission	\$3,248.1
OA	OP	OECD/ITF Working Group on Assessment of Policies for Long-term Transition to Sustainable Transport	\$1,738.4
OA	IO	World Economic Forum 2014	\$3,937.6
OA	IO	World Economic Forum 2014	\$5,870.4
OA	OP	12th Session of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group 3	\$3,221.8
OA	OP	12th Session of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group 3	\$3,123.1
OA	IO	EPA Administrator's Regional Asia Mission	\$4,360.2
OA	OA	EPA Administrator's Regional Asia Mission	\$6,932.5
OA	OEAAE	EPA Administrator's Regional Asia Mission	\$5,917.2
OA	IO	EPA Administrator's Regional Asia Mission	\$3,487.5
OA	OEAAE	EPA Administrator's Regional Asia Mission	\$6,612.7
OA	IO	President of Costa Rica's Inauguration	\$25.5
OA	IO	President of Costa Rica Inauguration	\$1,345.1
OA	OSBP	Conference Attendance	\$538.5
OA	OA	U.S.-Japan Bilateral Commission on Civil Nuclear Cooperation	\$5,698.2
OA	IO	2014 Commission for Environmental Cooperation	\$5,964.3
OA	IO	2014 Commission for Environmental Cooperation	\$4,139.5
OA	IO	2014 Commission for the Environmental Cooperation	\$4,919.3
OA	OEAAE	2014 Commission for Environmental Cooperation	\$67.5
OA	OP	IZA Workshop: Labor Market Effects of Environmental Policies	\$3,386.4
OA	OP	OECD Cost of Inaction and Resource Scarcity: Consequences for Long-Term Economic Growth Workshop	\$2,854.7
OA	OP	OECD - Cost of Inaction and Resource Scarcity: Consequences for Long-term Economic Growth (CIRCLE)	\$3,010.0
OA	OEAAE	NAAEE Annual Conference	\$2,029.7
OA	OEAAE	NAAEE Annual Conference	\$1,436.5
OA	OEAAE	NAAEE Annual Conference	\$1,699.1
OA	OEAAE	NAAEE Annual Conference	\$1,161.3
OA	IO	Executive Board of the World Health Organization; meet with the Minister of Environment of Italy, and to will deliver remarks at the GE Oil and Gas Conference	\$4,838.1
OA	IO	GE Oil and Gas Conference in Florence Italy	\$3,430.7
OA	OA	U.S. Periodic Review Presentation to the UN Human Rights Council Meeting	\$3,621.4
OA	CARD	Urban Land Institute Spring Meeting and Rose Center Fellowship Retreat	\$193.7
OA	OA	IRIS Trimethylbenzene Assessment Meeting	\$2,129.5
OA	SAB	Science Advisory Board Meeting	\$3,275.1
OA	SAB	SAB Board Meeting	\$2,051.2
OA	SAB	Report on the Environment (ROE)	\$1,621.9
OA	SAB	EPA Report on the Environment (ROE)	\$1,854.0
OA	SAB	Lake Erie Phosphorus Objective Meeting	\$861.4
OA	OA	SAB Lake Erie Phosphorus Objective Meeting	\$774.1
OA	SAB	SAB Lake Erie phosphorus Objective Meeting	\$1,176.5
OA TOTAL:			\$131,906.5

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OAR	OAA	19th Session of the Conference of Parties	\$1,862.6
OAR	OAA	IGBP/GEIA Workshop on Global Emissions Inventories (for CMIP6)	\$707.9
OAR	OAA	LRTAP Executive Body Meeting	\$4,919.7
OAR	OAA	Arctic Council Task Force	\$2,995.5
OAR	OAA	CCWG - Heavy-Duty Vehicle Implementation Plan	\$4,303.8
OAR	OAA	First Meeting of the Technical Expert Group of the Minama	\$2,555.3
OAR	OAA	Participate in Climate and Clean Air Coalition	\$4,842.7
OAR	OAA	Arctic Council Task Force on Black Carbon and Methane	\$57.5
OAR	OAA	World Health Organization expert meeting on air pollution health impact assessment	\$3,104.8
OAR	OAA	TF HTAP Ecosystems and Regional Modeling Workshops	\$3,915.2
OAR	OAA	Meeting of the Arctic Council Task Force on Black Carbon	\$35.6
OAR	OAA	40th Meeting of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies and Ad Hoc Group on the Durban Platform	\$5,359.4
OAR	OAA	Climate and Clean Air Coalition Working Group Meeting	\$3,501.3
OAR	OAA	Commission on Environmental Cooperation 2014 Council Session	\$3,385.7
OAR	OAA	Technical Expert Group under the Minamata Convention	\$3,765.0
OAR	OAA	Arctic Council Task Force on Black Carbon and Methane	\$4,709.7
OAR TOTAL:			\$50,021.6

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OARM	EAB	In conjunction with the Administrator's visit to Vietnam, employee was a speaker at a workshop entitled "Water Pollution Control in Vietnam: Reality and Policy," and provided a detailed presentation on the U.S. Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act	\$582.4
OARM	ODACMO	Two invitational travel advisory committee members and one EPA employee attended the 21st session of the CEC Council and JPAC Meeting in Yellowstone, Canada.	\$12,760.1
OARM TOTAL:			\$13,342.5

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OCFO		No Invitational Travel in 2014	
		OCFO TOTAL:	\$0.0

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OCSPP	IO	REPRESENT EPA AT TTIP NEGOTIATION	\$1,344.7
OCSPP	OPP	Represent the US Government facilitate POPRC and CRC decisions and other actions on chemicals that are consistent with US positions	\$4,213.9
OCSPP	OPPT	5th International Workshop on Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances & participate in discussion of the latest Scientific Research on Perfluorochemicals and Ecological and Human exposure.	\$2,603.8
OCSPP	OPPT	OECD Expert Group on Honey Bee Toxicity Testing Meeting	\$3,083.6
OCSPP	IO	WTO TBT Meeting	\$3,776.2
OCSPP	OSCP	RA. FOREIGN TRAVEL. THIS TRAVEL AND HOTEL WILL BE PAID FOR B	\$2,494.9
OCSPP	OPP	EPA is responsible for registering all pesticide products and establishing Maximum Residue Limits for pesticide use on crops	\$103.3
OCSPP	IO	Negotiating the US-EU FTA on behalf of the EPA	\$4,505.6
OCSPP	OPPT	OECD Task Force on Exposure Assessment (TFEA). The task force on Exposure Assessment such as assessment of Waste Water Treatment Efficiency	\$4,080.1
OCSPP	OPPT	OECD Task Force on Exposure Assessment (TFEA). The task force on Exposure Assessment such as assessment of Waste Water Treatment Efficiency	\$4,261.4
OCSPP	OPP	EPA delegation will exchange information on issues of mutual interest, identify opportunities for further collaboration with Canada and Mexico	\$1,939.7
OCSPP	OPP	EPA delegation will exchange information on issues of mutual interest, identify opportunities for further collaboration with Canada and Mexico	\$1,814.4
OCSPP	OPP	EPA delegation will exchange information on issues of mutual interest, identify opportunities for further collaboration with Canada and Mexico	\$2,192.5
OCSPP	OPP	EPA delegation will exchange information on issues of mutual interest, identify opportunities for further collaboration with Canada and Mexico	\$1,837.9
OCSPP	OPP	EPA delegation will exchange information on issues of mutual interest, identify opportunities for further collaboration with Canada and Mexico	\$1,687.0
OCSPP	OSCP	Predicting Chemical Exposure & Hazards for High Throughput Risk Assessments and transforming toxicity testing from in vivo to iv vitro: a computational toxicology challenge"	\$759.5
OCSPP	IO	The final Conference Session of the 2013 Unece Working Party	\$4,508.6
OCSPP	OPP	The OECD Validation Management Group for Non-Animal	\$2,944.7
OCSPP	OSCP	Validation of EDSP Tier 1 test guidelines and future AOP projects.	\$3,320.3
OCSPP	OPP	RA. DR. SHAH WILL WORK WITH DELEGATES FROM OTHER OECD COUNTR	\$2,385.7
OCSPP	OPPT	Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials (WPMN) meaningful testing; nanomaterial testing is unique and requires adjustments	\$3,999.4
OCSPP	OPPT	Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials (WPMN) meaningful testing; nanomaterial testing is unique and requires adjustments	\$5,270.5
OCSPP	OPPT	Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials (WPMN) meaningful testing; nanomaterial testing is unique and requires adjustments	\$5,097.2
OCSPP	IO	Sustainability Standards Drafting Group of the International	\$6,029.6
OCSPP	OPP	Present current researcher on unintended effects of transformation will aid in the assessment of current PIP	\$119.9
OCSPP	OPPT	KICK-OFF MEETING OF THE ISEAL STEERING COMMITTEE ON GOOD	\$174.8
OCSPP	OPPT	OECD Joint Meeting & SAICM Meeting & enhancing progress on risk reduction both within the US and across Members	\$4,066.0
OCSPP	OSCP	OECD Joint Meeting & SAICM Meeting & enhancing progress on risk reduction both within the US and across Members	\$3,371.3
OCSPP	OPPT	RA. TO ATTEND THE FINAL NEGOTIATING SESSION FOR THE SPS CHAP	\$6,233.1
OCSPP	OPP	RA. MRS. VAN ALSTINE GAVE TWO DIETARY-RELATED PRESENTATIONS	\$523.2

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OCSPP	OPP	TTIP NEGOTIATIONS on representation on critical issues facing our Agency such as Pesticide and Chemical Policy	\$5,011.0
OCSPP	OPP	PMRA WORKSHOP ON LONG-RANGE TRANSPORT OF PESTICIDES	\$549.2
OCSPP	IO	WTO SPS COMMITTEE MEETING interagency delegation to the WTO SPS meeting	\$4,603.7
OCSPP	OPP	Joint review chemicals with other governments and industry representatives and prepare briefings on the status of the global joint review projects.	\$6,186.1
OCSPP	OPP	Joint review chemicals with other governments and industry representatives and prepare briefings on the status of the global joint review projects.	\$4,345.0
OCSPP	OPPT	PARICIPATE in the OECD Steering Group Meeting in efforts on promoting eChemPortal.	\$3,856.7
OCSPP	OPP	RA. ATTEND AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE LONG-RANGE TRANSPORT OF PES	\$549.2
OCSPP	OPP	RA. EPA WORKS WITH STANDARD SETTING ORGANIZATIONS (ASTM, AOA	\$1,850.7
OCSPP	OPP	Oversees all USG activities related to OECD test guidelines, assessment and management of chemicals, pesticides, biotechnology and nanotechnology.	\$3,186.0
OCSPP	OPP	Oversees all USG activities related to OECD test guidelines, assessment and management of chemicals, pesticides, biotechnology and nanotechnology.	\$3,615.9
OCSPP	OPP	ASTM meetings on antimicrobial pesticides, new pesticide/antimicrobial chemicals and alternative antimicrobial technologies.	\$1,897.8
OCSPP	OPP	US position of the revised risk analysis and if needed provide information on the results of the pilot project of review by JMPR prior to the national authorities	\$6,409.4
OCSPP	OPP	Position of the revised risk analysis and if needed provide information on the results of the pilot project of review by JMPR prior to the national authorities	\$5,585.3
OCSPP	OPP	Annual Spring Meeting of the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) International	\$1,850.7
OCSPP	OPPT	UNEP SAICM Meeting to leverage fund for risk reduction activities, including target projects related to lead, mercury and/or PFCs, as well as chemical in articles.	\$3,506.5
OCSPP	OPP	COORDINATING EFFORTS FOR OVERALL INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION	\$3,289.2
OCSPP	IO	OECD EXPERT GROUP ON THE ELECTRONIC EXCHANGE, e-PRISM project and will be leading ITRMD team efforts for the international harmonization	\$3,619.9
OCSPP	OPPT	WPMN meeting and the steering group meeting on testing and assessment, representing OPPT/CCD with respect to new chemical review of nanoscale materials	\$3,901.5
OCSPP	OPPT	WORKING PARTY OF MANUFACTURED NANOMATERIALS (WPMN) meeting and the steering group meeting on testing and assessment, representing OPPT/CCD with respect to new chemical review of nanoscale materials	\$4,060.4
OCSPP	OPPT	WPMN meeting and the steering group meeting on testing and assessment, representing OPPT/CCD with respect to new chemical review of nanoscale materials	\$4,530.7
OCSPP	OPPT	WPMN meeting and the steering group meeting on testing and assessment, representing OPPT/CCD with respect to new chemical review of nanoscale materials	\$4,293.4
OCSPP	OPPT	OECD HAZARD ASSESSMENT - reviews of AOP's under development. Review and approve projects proposals for the NST workgroup workplan.	\$3,064.1
OCSPP	OPPT	OECD HAZARD ASSESSMENT - reviews of AOP's under development. Review and approve projects proposals for the NST workgroup workplan.	\$2,868.7

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OCSPP	OSCP	OECD HAZARD ASSESSMENT - reviews of AOP's under development and approve projects proposals for the NST workgroup workplan.	\$3,252.5
OCSPP	OPPT	ATTEND NORTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION AND SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS MEETING	\$1,959.8
OCSPP	OPPT	ATTEND NORTH AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION AND SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS MEETING	\$1,331.7
OCSPP	IO	Integrating Multi-Disciplinary Approaches for Decision Making about the Human Health and Environmental Impacts of Chemicals*	\$6,081.6
OCSPP	IO	POSITION PROPERLY IN THE TTIP NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING CHEMICALS, PESTICIDES AND ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS	\$3,589.1
OCSPP	OPP	12th Meeting of the OECD Task Force on Biocides	\$3,310.4
OCSPP	IO	TTIP NEGOTIATIONS Chemicals and Pesticides sectors,	\$2,880.2
OCSPP	OPP	REPRESENT THE U.S. AT THE OPEN ENDED WORKING GROUP MEETING OF MONTREAL PROTOCOL	\$5,336.2
OCSPP	OPP	DEVELOP STRATEGY AND PROTOCOLS FOR OPERATOR AND REENTRY	\$137.0
OCSPP	OPPT	Joint Meeting of the APEC Regulators Forum and the OECD Clearing House on New Chemicals	\$5,467.4
OCSPP	OPPT	Joint Meeting of the APEC Regulators Forum and the OECD Clearing House on New Chemicals	\$5,503.7
OCSPP	OPPT	Joint Meeting of the APEC Regulators Forum and the OECD Clearing House on New Chemicals	\$4,723.4
OCSPP	OSCP	9th WORLD CONGRESS ON ALTERNATIVES AND ANIMAL USE IN THE LIFE SCIENCES	\$2,393.1
OCSPP	OPPT	Sixth Meeting of the OECD Exposure Task Force and Seminar on Exposure Tools with AIST of Japan	\$5,090.4
OCSPP	OPPT	Sixth Meeting of the OECD Exposure Task Force and Seminar on Exposure Tools with AIST of Japan	\$5,137.4
OCSPP	OPPT	RA. DISCUSSIONS ON REGULATORY COOPERATION COUNCIL WORK ELEM	\$1,666.4
OCSPP	OPPT	RA. TO ATTEND THE REGULATORY COOPERATION COUNCIL 2 (RCC) 2 I	\$0.0
OCSPP	OPPT	Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC)2	\$1,676.6
OCSPP	OPPT	European Union Visitors Programme - cover an array of chemical and pollution prevention issues	\$872.6
OCSPP	OPPT	CONDUCTING A PRESENTATION ON INTERNATIONAL- Joint Seminar on PFCs	\$568.8
OCSPP	OPPT	CONDUCTING A PRESENTATION ON INTERNATIONAL- Joint Seminar on PFCs	\$607.4
OCSPP	OPPT	3rd Meeting of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead in Paints - Legislative and Regulatory Workshop	\$3,347.5
OCSPP	OPP	RA. ATTEND OECD GUIDELINE DEVELOPMENT MEETING ON THE EFFICAC	\$4,058.2
OCSPP TOTAL:			\$240,366.8

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OECA	OFA	Attend OECD working party on environmental performance	\$2,996.7
OECA	OFA	Attend the Antarctic Treaty consultative meeting XXXVII	\$4,836.5
OECA	OFA	Participation in facilitation of INECE/UNEP/Interpol Environmental meetings (port inspection workshop)	\$3,155.6
OECA	OFA	EPA-Environment Canada Annual Bilateral meeting	\$1,492.3
OECA	OFA	INECE-UNODC-WCO operational workshop on controlling environmentally regulated substances at seaports	\$3,617.0
OECA	OFA	Deliver the principles of Environmental Impact Assessment Training	\$198.3
OECA	OFA	Deliver the principles of Environmental Impact Assessment Training	\$77.8
OECA	OFA	Scoping mission on Environmental impact assessment in the lower Mekong Region	\$6,732.0
OECA	OFA	Meeting with the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) Enforcement	\$1,805.7
OECA	OFA	Meeting with the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) Enforcement	\$1,425.2
OECA	OCEFT	INTERPOL Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee meeting	\$5,487.4
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$7,255.3
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$7,652.4
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$4,337.1
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$4,665.3
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$4,482.2
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$3,420.7
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$3,238.8
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$6,336.6
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$4,493.6
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$4,295.9
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$5,593.3
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$6,597.0
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$6,093.3
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$3,638.7
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$1,807.3
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$1,283.1
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$4,323.1
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$6,456.0
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$2,649.8
OECA	OCEFT	Administrator's Protection Detail for official visit	\$3,873.8
OECA	OCEFT	Forensics training for South American Enforcement Network	\$3,309.1
OECA	OCEFT	Attend Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee meeting	\$1,726.8
OECA	OCEFT	Meeting of Western New York/Southern Ontario Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) for Environmental Crimes	\$314.6
OECA	OCEFT	Meeting of Western New York/Southern Ontario Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) for Environmental Crimes	\$324.1
OECA	OC	Present to the German Society for Good Research Practice (DGGF) international meeting	\$567.7
OECA	OEJ	Present to the UN on the Convention for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	\$4,127.7
OECA TOTAL:			\$134,684.3

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OEI	OIAA	Participate in the 17th meeting of the OECD's PRTR Task Force; serve as the U.S. representative for which the U.S. has the lead.	\$2,768.4
OEI	OIAA	Participate as an invited speaker and attendee;	\$705.0
OEI	OIAA	Commission for Environmental Coperations (CEC's) PRTR Working Group to discuss ongoing efforts of the CEC's PRTR.	\$497.3
OEI TOTAL:			\$3,970.7

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OIG		No Internatioanl Travel in 2014	
		OIG TOTAL:	\$0.0

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OGC	OGC CCILO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$8,098.0
OGC	OGC CCILO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$2,414.1
OGC	OGC CCILO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$3,770.1
OGC	OGC IO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$881.5
OGC	OGC CCILO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$1,132.3
OGC	OGC PTSLO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$4,836.9
OGC	OGC PTSLO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$4,309.6
OGC	OGC CCILO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$14.8
OGC	OGC PSTLO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$3,352.1
OGC	OGC CCILO	Foreign Travel to represent USEPA	\$4,321.3
		OGC TOTAL:	\$33,130.5

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OITA	IO	SERVE AS A SPEAKER IN THE FORUM HUMAN RIGHTS	\$524.2
OITA	IO	Staff Administrator Co Chair JCEC	\$6,528.2
OITA	IO	EPA Regional Mission to Asia	\$5,671.7
OITA	IO	STAFF Assistant to AA for Mission to Asia	\$7,408.4
OITA	IO	CEC Trilateral negotiations	\$3,748.8
OITA	ORBA	Programmatic consultations in Brussels	\$4,512.6
OITA	ORBA	US delegation Joint Forum to Jordan	\$2,578.4
OITA	ORBA	ADB Lower Mekong EIA Scoping Mission	\$467.2
OITA	ORBA	The purpose of this scoping mission is to better understand	\$390.3
OITA	ORBA	Scoping Mission on Environmental Impact Assessment	\$502.5
OITA	ORBA	Follow up to CEC	\$2,118.4
OITA	ORBA	Scoping mission to determine implementation priorities	\$2,248.9
OITA	ORBA	Meet with Colombian officials and civil society representative	\$2,232.0
OITA	ORBA	RA. TRAVELER WILL TRAVEL TO TAIPEI TO PARTICIPATE IN CONSULT	\$2,707.6
OITA	ORBA	FOLLOW UP ACTIONS FOR CEC	\$1,709.7
OITA	ORBA	RA. THE EPA ADMINISTRATOR GINA MCCARTHY'S MISSION TO GREATER	\$3,740.6
OITA	ORBA	RA. TRAVELER WILL TRAVEL TO TAIPEI FOR PROGRAM MANAGEMENT UN	\$6,769.3
OITA	ORBA	RA. IN TAIWAN, THE PURPOSE OF THIS MISSION IS TO ADVANCE CONVERSATIONS	\$6,003.3
OITA	ORBA	RA. TRAVELLER IS MEETING WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIW	\$1,160.0
OITA	ORBA	RA. WILL TRAVEL TO TAIPEI AND HANOI TO SUPPORT AD	\$3,090.9
OITA	ORBA	RA. TRAVELER WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE CEC MEETINGS.	\$2,746.4
OITA	ORBA	RA. WILL BE MEETING WITH EPAS COUNTERPARTS IN SEMARNAT	\$1,966.6
OITA	ORBA	RA. THE SEMI-ANNUAL BECC-NADB BOARD MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE	\$1,493.8
OITA	ORBA	RA. THE TRAVELER WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE MAY 2014 JPAC REGUL	\$2,458.1
OITA	ORBA	RA. IN TAIPEI, MR. KASMAN WILL FOLLOW UP WITH EPAT, MOFA AND	\$2,925.7
OITA	ORBA	RA. TRAVELER IS THE STAFF LEAD SUPPORTING THE OD, THE AA AT CEC	\$3,619.1
OITA	ORBA	RA. THIS TRIP IS SCHEDULED FOR THE COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMEN	\$4,095.9
OITA	ORBA	ATTEND CEC	\$3,633.9
OITA	ORBA	RA. WILL SUPPORT EPA GENERAL COUNSEL AVI GARBOW AT US/CHINA ECON DIALOGUE	\$4,596.1
OITA	ORBA	RA. THE TRAVELER IS THE PROJECT OFFICER FOR THE AFRICA WATER	\$6,449.8
OITA	ORBA	RA. WILL TRAVEL TO LIMA, PERU TO PARTICIPATE ON US DELEGATION	\$2,598.2
OITA	ORBA	Work in Taiwan TRAVEL FROM RALEIGH/DURHAM, NC TO BEIJING & GUANGZHOU	\$2,803.2

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OITA	OGAP	UNIDO E-waste Expert Working Group Meeting	\$4,038.8
OITA	OGAP	Marc Lemmond is a member of EPA's Trade, Finance, Economics	\$4,907.6
OITA	OGAP	Travel to UNGA special event on Minamata Convention	\$265.2
OITA	OGAP	Negotiations for black carbon arrangement under the arctic	\$53.2
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL ATTEND THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY	\$3,531.6
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL BE ATTENDING THE OECD'S ENVIRONMENT POLICY	\$3,752.1
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL ADVISE THE SAO ON SEVERAL MATTERS	\$4,222.0
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER IS THE CHAIR OF THE ACAP MERCURY PROJECT STEERI	\$3,179.8
OITA	OGAP	RA. WILL TRAVEL TO BRUSSELS, BELGIUM TO US PARTICIPATION TTP	\$4,541.8
OITA	OGAP	OECD/EPOC MEETING	\$4,058.6
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WAS INVITED TO ATTEND THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVER	\$220.3
OITA	OGAP	RA. MR. FERRANTE WILL TRAVEL TO PARIS, FRANCE TO CO-CHAIR THE OECD/EPOC	\$4,837.8
OITA	OGAP	RA. SECOND MEETING OF THE ARCTIC COUNCIL TASK FORCE	\$2,563.7
OITA	OGAP	ATTEND PPCOM	\$3,007.7
OITA	OGAP	RA. ATTENDED A MEETING IN LONDON FOR THE IMO POLAR CODE NEGOTIATIONS	\$3,981.6
OITA	OGAP	RA. THE TRAVELER WILL BE MEETING WITH MEXICAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	\$1,894.6
OITA	OGAP	RA. THE TRAVELER WILL BE MEETING WITH MEXICAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	\$1,903.7
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THIS MEETING	\$3,873.5
OITA	OGAP	RA. THE TRAVELER WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE US DELEGATION	\$4,726.7
OITA	OGAP	RA. FROM MARCH 21-29, MS. SMITH WILL TRAVEL TO NAIROBI, KENY, OECPR	\$12,256.0
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER IS GOING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STEP E-WASTE ACA	\$2,180.0
OITA	OGAP	RA. MR. FERRANTE IS THE TRADE POLICY SUB-COMMITTEE REPRESENTEN	\$5,080.7
OITA	OGAP	RA. THE TRAVELER WILL BE ATTENDING 2.5 DAYS OF THE SEVENTH WUJ7	\$2,459.3
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVEL WILL CONDUCT A 4 MONTH DETAIL AT UNIDO IN VIENNA,	\$856.8
OITA	OGAP	RA. THE TRAVELER WILL ATTEND A 2-DAY MEETING OF THE OECD JOI	\$3,906.8
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL SERVE ON US DELEGATION TO 66TH SESSION OF	\$4,589.6
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL BE ATTENDING THE OECD'S ENVIRONMENT POLICY	\$4,186.0
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER IS THE DESK OFFICER FOR OECD/EPOC ISSUES IN EPA	\$5,094.4
OITA	OGAP	RA. THIS IS THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PROJECT SUPPORT INSTRUM	\$3,586.2
OITA	OGAP	RA. REP EPA AT PARTNERSHIP FOR CLEAN FUEL	\$4,008.0
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVEL IS TO UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY STEP GENERAL ASSE	\$4,140.2
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL PARTICIPATE IN A MEETING OF THE ARCTIC COU	\$3,132.3

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OITA	OGAP	RA. THE TRAVELER WILL BE ATTENDING AND FORMALLY PARTICIPATING	\$4,408.7
OITA	OGAP	RA. MR. FERRANTE WILL TRAVEL TO PARIS, FRANCE TO CO-CHAIR MTG	\$3,985.6
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL REPRESENT EPA AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE	\$1,834.0
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL BE ATTENDING THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL	\$14,949.1
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER IS ON DETAIL TO THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	\$1,396.2
OITA	OGAP	RA. MR. LEMMOND WILL REPRESENT USEPA AT OPENING SESSION OF WTO	\$4,994.8
OITA	OGAP	RA. US DELEGATION FOR TTIP	\$4,785.8
OITA	OGAP	RA. MR. METCALF WILL TRAVEL TO BRUSSELS, BELGIUM TO PARTICIPATE	\$4,551.5
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER IS ATTENDING THE ADVISORY GROUP MEETING AND WORKSHOP	\$4,994.6
OITA	OGAP	RA. TRAVELER WILL PRESENT ON U.S. PROGRESS ON BLACK CARBON PARTICULATE	\$3,600.9
OITA	OGAP	RA. MS. HODAYAH FINMAN IS THE ALTERNATE CHAIR OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL	\$4,196.2
OITA	AIEO	RA. EMPLOYEE WILL ATTEND CONFERENCE ON TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL	\$42.7
OITA	AIEO	RA. TRAVELER WILL BE ATTENDING THE CEC COUNCIL SESSION	\$4,219.4
OITA TOTAL:			\$275,491.0

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
ORD	IOAA	Presented at the World Water Tech Summit -	\$1,053.0
ORD	IOAA	Participated as a resource person at 3rd Asian Sanitation Dialogue	\$4,337.5
ORD	IOAA	Korean Society of Toxicology's Toxicological Assessment for Human Health and Welfare	\$292.9
ORD	IOAA	Attended a review of the Medical Research Council Center for Environmental and Health Renewal Subcommittee meeting	\$1,880.3
ORD	IOAA	Present at European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) Action meeting on European Network on New Sensing Technologies for Air-Pollution Control and Environmental Sustainability	\$1,714.5
ORD	IOAA	Attended chemical management plan science committee meeting at the Management of Perfluoroalkylated Compounds at Federal Contamination Sites Workshop	\$930.9
ORD	IOAA	Gave presentation at Frontiers in Air Quality Science An international symposium in celebration of 21 years of the Environmental Research Group @ King's College London	\$411.0
ORD	IOAA	Attended a Group on Earth Observations (GEO-X) Plenary and Ministerial Summary Meeting	\$4,900.9
ORD	IOAA	Attended meeting of the Institutions and Development Implementation Board (I&DB) at the Group on Earth observations (GEO) Work Plan Symposium	\$5,473.6
ORD	IOAA	Attended meeting at the Center for International Forestry Research	\$403.2
ORD	IOAA	Participated as part of the identified set of technical partners for the Rockefeller Foundation	\$4,430.1
ORD	IOAA	Attended GEO Institutions & Development Implementation Board Meeting	\$2,729.6
ORD	IOAA	Attended the 9th consortium meeting of the eTOX Project	\$659.2
ORD	IOAA	Attended the international Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans	\$133.3
ORD	IOAA	Return home after serving as an embassy science fellow	\$1,850.3
ORD	IOAA	Met with L'Institut National de L'Environnement Industriel et des Risques (INERIS) officials to discuss EPA's mission at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Extended Advisory Group on molecular Screening and Toxicogenomics	\$3,598.1
ORD	IOAA	Presented a paper on indoor air quality at 13th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate (Indoor Air 2014) - Hong Kong	\$3,620.3
ORD	IOAA	Presented at 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences	\$517.8
ORD	IOAA	Meeting with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to discuss scientific collaboration related to ongoing research on water resources, chemicals and waste contamination, and air quality; advancing EPA's priorities and continuing to identify topics of mutual interest to advance and strengthen research tools, science and solutions to current and projected environmental challenges.	\$4,583.6
ORD	IOAA	Meeting with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to discuss scientific collaboration related to ongoing research on water resources, chemicals and waste contamination, and air quality; advancing EPA's priorities and continuing to identify topics of mutual interest to advance and strengthen research tools, science and solutions to current and projected environmental challenges.	\$3,909.8
ORD	IOAA	Meeting with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to discuss scientific collaboration related to ongoing research on water resources, chemicals and waste contamination, and air quality; advancing EPA's priorities and continuing to identify topics of mutual interest to advance and strengthen research tools, science and solutions to current and projected environmental challenges.	\$4,320.5
ORD	IOAA	Invited to represent US perspective at 2014 Sustainable Development Academy	\$6,245.6
ORD	IOAA	Invited to represent US perspective at 2014 Sustainable Development Academy	\$4,027.0
ORD	IOAA	Participated in project sub-committee meetings at Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) general meeting	\$4,785.3
ORD	NCCT	Two-day scoping meeting on Adverse Outcome Pathways	\$453.7
ORD	NCCT	Gave keynote speech at the Human Health Effects Workshop	\$190.2
ORD	NCCT	Invited to speak at the Final Neatherland Toxicogenomics Centre (NTC) Consortium Meeting and project/scientific advisory meeting	\$705.6

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
ORD	NCCT	Invited to participate as a panel member for Ph.D. thesis defense and give a seminar	\$1,776.8
ORD	NCCT	Invited as an expert to attend the International Stakeholder Network (ISTNET) Neurotoxicology Workshop	\$605.2
ORD	NCCT	Invited to participate in the 1st annual SEURAT Meeting as a member of the SEP Advisory Board	\$555.3
ORD	NCCT	Invited as an expert to attend the Advancing Adverse Outcome Pathways for Integrated Toxicology and Regulatory Applications	\$658.4
ORD	NCCT	Participated in Seurat read-across meeting	\$563.7
ORD	NCCT	Invited to speak at 1st NOTOX Satellite Meeting to the European Society of Toxicology in Vitro International Conference	\$422.8
ORD	NCCT	Participated in 8th Workshop on the Terminology in Developmental Toxicology	\$798.0
ORD	NCCT	Presented at the 16th International Workshop on Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships in Environmental and Health Sciences (QSAR2014)	\$257.8
ORD	NCCT	Attended Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Extended Advisory Group on Molecular Screening and Toxicogenomics	\$6,307.8
ORD	NCCT	Attended 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in Life Sciences	\$696.4
ORD	NCCT	Attended 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in Life Sciences	\$644.3
ORD	NCCT	Attended 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in Life Sciences	\$688.0
ORD	NCCT	Attended 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in Life Sciences	\$694.2
ORD	NCCT	Attended 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in Life Sciences	\$864.2
ORD	NCCT	Attended 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in Life Sciences	\$742.7
ORD	NCCT	Attended 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in Life Sciences	\$841.6
ORD	NCCT	Presented at 50th EUROTOX Congress and visited the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment	\$1,040.0
ORD	NCEA	Bilateral Working Group Workshop on "Research for More Sustainable Urban Land Management – Enhancing Transatlantic Transfer of Knowledge"	\$856.3
ORD	NCEA	Bilateral Working Group Workshop on "Research for More Sustainable Urban Land Management – Enhancing Transatlantic Transfer of Knowledge"	\$509.9
ORD	NCEA	Invited to the Central & Eastern European Health and the Environment Conference (CEECHÉ)	\$426.6
ORD	NCEA	Invited to the Central & Eastern European Health and the Environment Conference (CEECHÉ)	\$448.6
ORD	NCEA	Participated in European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) Scientific Colloquium Meeting	\$607.6
ORD	NCEA	Presented at the NanoValid Bi-Annual Meeting - 11/6/2013	\$546.6
ORD	NCEA	Spoke at the 8th Dubai International Food Safety Conference - 11/16/2013	\$295.0
ORD	NCEA	Spoke at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) Cutting Edge Science Symposium - 4/7/2014	\$245.3
ORD	NCEA	Participated in the International Agency for Research (WHO/IARC) Monograph Workshop - 6/3/2015	\$207.5
ORD	NCEA	Attended Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Advancing Adverse Outcome Pathways (AOP) for Integrated Toxicology and Regulatory Applications workshop - 3/2/2014	\$99.6
ORD	NCEA	Taught a course in risk assessment at the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) 24th Annual Meeting - 5/11/2014	\$4,188.8
ORD	NCEA	Keynote speaker and panelist at International Council of Chemical Association's (ICCA) conference - 6/17/2014	\$3,743.8
ORD	NCEA	Invited to the Central & Eastern European Health and the Environment Conference (CEECHÉ) - 5/23/2016	\$335.5
ORD	NCEA	Attended a Risk Assessment Training and Experience (RATE) Program - 4/29/2014	\$47.0
ORD	NCEA	Participated in the International Agency for Research (WHO/IARC) Monograph Workshop - 6/3/2014	\$155.8

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
ORD	NCEA	Attended International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) Workshop on evaluating and communicating uncertainty and variability in hazard characterization for chemicals - 11/19/2013	\$141.5
ORD	NCEA	Attended Interactive Games to Value and Manage Ecosystem Services workshop - 12/9/2013	\$685.3
ORD	NCEA	Attended 8th workshop on the Terminology in Developmental Toxicology - 5/14/2014	\$1,987.0
ORD	NCEA	Keynote speaker and panelist at International Council of Chemical Association's (ICCA) conference - 6/17/2015	\$1,867.3
ORD	NCEA	Invited to International Agency for Cancer Research Monograph meeting - 9/30/2014	\$379.9
ORD	NCEA	Gave keynote speech at World Health Organization (WHO) Chemical Risk Assessment Network	\$1,254.1
ORD	NCER	Presented at the 13th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate (Indoor Air 2014) 7/7/2014	\$4,939.2
ORD	NERL	Attended Bioavailability Research Group of Europe (BARGE) 7th International workshop on Contaminant Bioavailability in the Terrestrial Environment - 11/3/2013	\$15.0
ORD	NERL	Management of Perfluoroalkylated Compounds at Federal Contaminated Sites Workshop - 2/19/2014	\$2,455.4
ORD	NERL	Presented at the International Council of Chemical Association's (ICCA) Workshop - 6/17/2014	\$367.1
ORD	NERL	Presented at the 2014 International Conference	\$4,263.2
ORD	NERL	Invitational collaborative work to perform research related	\$942.8
ORD	NERL	Attended 7th Meeting of the US-US Collaboration Agreement on Exposure	\$3,753.1
ORD	NERL	Attended 7th Meeting of the US-US Collaboration Agreement on Exposure	\$3,953.3
ORD	NERL	Presented at Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF) - 12/16/2013	\$622.6
ORD	NERL	Served on Academic Committee for the 4th International Workshop on Regional Air Quality Management - 1/14/2014	\$845.0
ORD	NERL	Presented at 9th International Conference on Air Quality - 3/24/2014	\$2,339.7
ORD	NERL	Presented at 9th International Conference on Air Quality - 3/24/2015	\$2,828.0
ORD	NERL	Gave a talk at European Geophysical Union 2014 Conference - 4/27/2014	\$4,629.8
ORD	NERL	Gave a talk at European Geophysical Union 2014 Conference - 4/27/2015	\$4,742.3
ORD	NERL	Presented at the 16th annual conference on Harmonization within Atmospheric Dispersion Modeling for Regulatory Purposes - 9/8/2014	\$3,727.7
ORD	NERL	Presented at the 16th annual conference on Harmonization within Atmospheric Dispersion Modeling for Regulatory Purposes - 9/8/2015	\$2,924.4
ORD	NERL	Presented at the World Weather Open Science Conference	\$2,340.8
ORD	NERL	Invited to assist the Virology Laboratory of the Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental (CETESB) - 9/25/2014	\$449.4
ORD	NERL	Attended workshop in support of ongoing collaborative efforts on the project titled "Commonwealth Environmental Water Office Long-term Intervention Monitoring Project -- Junction of the Warrego and Darling Rivers site".	\$599.2
ORD	NERL	Invited to be a member of the international Team of Science	\$382.7
ORD	NERL	Co-chaired a session at SETAC's 24th annual meeting - 5/11/2014	\$6,071.3
ORD	NERL	Meeting with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to discuss scientific collaboration related to ongoing research on water resources, chemicals and waste contamination, and air quality; advancing EPA's priorities and continuing to identify topics of mutual interest to advance and strengthen research tools, science and solutions to current and projected environmental challenges.	\$4,173.2
ORD	NERL	Gave talks at the Department of Protozoology, Campinas State University - 12/9/2013	\$951.1
ORD	NERL	Attended a briefing on the Clusters Program at the 3rd Asian Sanitation Dialogue and Singapore International Water Week (SIWW) - 6/1/2014	\$5,561.9
ORD	NERL	Provide assistance under the Embassy Science Fellowship program as requested by the US Embassy in Port Louis, Mauritius. Work on projects to map and measure oceanic processes and biodiversity resources.	\$8,536.1
ORD	NERL	Provide assistance under the Embassy Science Fellowship program as requested by the US Embassy in Port Louis, Mauritius. Work on projects to map and measure oceanic processes and biodiversity resources.	\$2,116.0

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
ORD	NERL	Provide assistance under the Embassy Science Fellowship program as requested by the US Embassy in Port Louis, Mauritius. Work on projects to map and measure oceanic processes and biodiversity resources.	\$2,216.0
ORD	NERL	Provide assistance under the Embassy Science Fellowship program to the US Embassy in Majuro, Marshall Islands. Work on the use of remote sensing and geospatial analysis tools to support coastal zone mapping and change detection analysis to document coastal zone changes over the past decade.	\$6,011.5
ORD	NERL	Provide assistance under the Embassy Science Fellowship program to the US Embassy in Majuro, Marshall Islands. Work on the use of remote sensing and geospatial analysis tools to support coastal zone mapping and change detection analysis to document coastal zone changes over the past decade.	\$3,891.8
ORD	NERL	Provide assistance under the Embassy Science Fellowship program to the US Embassy in Majuro, Marshall Islands. Work on the use of remote sensing and geospatial analysis tools to support coastal zone mapping and change detection analysis to document coastal zone changes over the past decade.	\$4,348.2
ORD	NERL	Presented at the American Society of Agriculture	\$2,774.3
ORD	NERL	Attended the 2nd annual International Omics Syntheseis Conference and Satellite Workshop - 9/15/2014	\$730.2
ORD	NERL	Attended Aquatic Toxicity Workshop (ATW) - 9/28/2014	\$1,884.7
ORD	NERL	Sixteenth Chinese-American Kavli Frontiers of Science sympos	\$1,226.1
ORD	NERL	Attended a basin-side assessment of the impacts of climate change	\$1,581.2
ORD	NERL	Attended meeting with the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry	\$2,283.4
ORD	NERL	Participated in Foreign Service Institute Course	\$5,893.0
ORD	NERL	Participated and gave a presentation at the 3rd International Advisor's Conference of the Global Survivability Studies Program (GSS) - 2/26/2014	\$403.8
ORD	NERL	Presented on Organic Chemistry and Toxicity of Contaminants in the Ground	\$1,619.4
ORD	NERL	Participated in a meeting of the United Nations Environmental Programme	\$2,692.0
ORD	NERL	Participated in Foreign Service Institute Course	\$5,201.1
ORD	NERL	Attended panel meeting of the United Nations Environment Programme Committee on Environmental Effects	\$2,956.5
ORD	NERL	Presented at 20th international symposium	\$4,209.3
ORD	NERL	Presented at the International Council of Chemical Association's (ICCA) Workshop	\$5,148.0
ORD	NERL	Attended the 15th World Lake Conference	\$4,498.1
ORD	NHEERL	Served as embassy science fellow	\$3,782.9
ORD	NHEERL	Invited keynote address at the University of Saskatchewan as	\$184.2
ORD	NHEERL	Attended Biannual meeting of Great Lakes Water Quality Association (GLWQA), Great Lakes Executive Committee (GLEC) - 12/2/2013	\$2,252.3
ORD	NHEERL	Attended Biannual meeting of Great Lakes Water Quality Association (GLWQA), Great Lakes Executive Committee (GLEC) - 12/2/2014	\$2,450.2
ORD	NHEERL	Participated in Advancing Adverse Outcome Pathways for Integrated Toxicology and Regulatory Applications workshop - 3/2/2014	\$511.2
ORD	NHEERL	Participated in Advancing Adverse Outcome Pathways for Integrated Toxicology and Regulatory Applications workshop - 3/2/2015	\$985.9
ORD	NHEERL	Presented at National Sciences and Engineering Research Center meeting - 5/1/2014	\$733.6
ORD	NHEERL	Attended International Association for Great Lakes Research (IAGLR) Annual Conference - 5/25/2014	\$1,716.7
ORD	NHEERL	Attended Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Extended Advisory Group on Molecular Screening and Toxicogenomics - 6/11/2014	\$2,797.6
ORD	NHEERL	Gave keynote address at 2nd Annual International Environmental Omics Synthesis Conference - 9/15/2014	\$615.3
ORD	NHEERL	Spoke at Bioaccumulation Workshop - 9/24/2014	\$694.5
ORD	NHEERL	Presented at the American Fisheries Society Annual Meeting - 8/18/2014	\$3,108.6
ORD	NHEERL	Presented at the American Fisheries Society Annual Meeting - 8/18/2015	\$3,243.1
ORD	NHEERL	Presented at Risk Management and Risk Control of Chemicals Workshop - 9/22/2014	\$706.2
ORD	NHEERL	Invited Lead Author at the First Author Meeting for Delivera	\$3,361.0

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
ORD	NHEERL	Attend 2nd General Assembly of European Union funded project	\$318.5
ORD	NHEERL	Gave lecture at DEVOTES workshop - 3/26/2014	\$287.9
ORD	NHEERL	Presented at Coastal Zone Canada (CZC) Meeting - 6/15/2014	\$3,082.3
ORD	NHEERL	Served as a member of the EDA-EMERGE Advisory Board at the EDA-EMERGE: 5th Project Meeting (PMS). In this role, he will provide constructive comments on how the program is functioning and give an outsider's perspective on the program's development and progress.	\$214.3
ORD	NHEERL	Present at conference 'Earth System Governance'	\$2,262.4
ORD	NHEERL	Attended 10th International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic, and Social Sustainability - 1/22/2014	\$3,140.3
ORD	NHEERL	Served as panel member at European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals - 2/10/2014	\$818.0
ORD	NHEERL	Served as panel member at European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals - 2/10/2015	\$796.2
ORD	NHEERL	Presented at Analytica Conference - 4/1/2014	\$1,055.0
ORD	NHEERL	Lectured at Associazione Italiana Pneumologi Ospedalieri (AIPO) - 5/9/2014	\$869.9
ORD	NHEERL	Present a Keynote Lecture, "Health Risk of Exposure to Atmospheric Pollutant Particles" at the 2014 International Aerosol Conference. There is also a second presentation on the topic of Respiratory Dose-Exposure Analysis.	\$3,607.4
ORD	NHEERL	Attended Annual Conference of Chinese Environmental Medicine and Health Branch, Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences, and the International Symposium on Environmental Pollution and Health (ISEPH) - 9/24/2014	\$675.0
ORD	NHEERL	Attended Annual Conference of Chinese Environmental Medicine and Health Branch, Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences, and the International Symposium on Environmental Pollution and Health (ISEPH) - 9/24/2015	\$653.7
ORD	NHEERL	Attended Annual Conference of Chinese Environmental Medicine and Health Branch, Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences, and the International Symposium on Environmental Pollution and Health (ISEPH) - 9/24/2016	\$20.9
ORD	NHEERL	Attended Annual Conference of Chinese Environmental Medicine and Health Branch, Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences, and the International Symposium on Environmental Pollution and Health (ISEPH) - 9/24/2017	\$878.6
ORD	NHEERL	Participated in OECD chemical identification harmonization methods meetings - 12/3/2013	\$3,502.5
ORD	NHEERL	Participated in OECD chemical identification harmonization methods meetings - 12/3/2014	\$3,537.8
ORD	NHEERL	Presented at Developmental Neurotoxicity Assessment of Mixtures in Children (DENAMIC) workshop - 3/10/2014	\$684.2
ORD	NHEERL	Keynote speaker at 6th International Workshop on Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances - 6/15/2014	\$625.4
ORD	NHEERL	Served as panel review member for Canadian Institutes of Health Research - 9/16/2014	\$233.6
ORD	NHEERL	Presented at 45th Annual Symposium of the Society of Toxicology of Canada - 12/4/2013	\$2,169.8
ORD	NHEERL	Attended the Adverse Outcome Pathway Knowledge Base (AOP-KB) Effectopedia Kick-off meeting - 1/29/2014	\$647.7
ORD	NHEERL	Participated in Advancing Adverse Outcome Pathways for Integrated Toxicology and Regulatory Applications workshop - 3/2/2016	\$759.8
ORD	NHEERL	Attended 12th International Society for Stem Cell Research - 6/18/2014	\$3,778.3
ORD	NHEERL	Attended Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Extended Advisory Group on Molecular Screening and Toxicogenomics - 6/11/2015	\$3,257.0
ORD	NHEERL	Presented work at the 9th International Meeting on Substrate-Integrated Microelectrode Arrays. Specifically speaking on efforts to increase the throughput of microelectrode arrays for neurotoxicity screening.	\$354.2
ORD	NHEERL	Presented at 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in Life Sciences - 8/24/2014	\$745.2
ORD	NHEERL	Gave a seminar at Toxicogenomics: the emergence of research and regulatory Paradigm workshop - 9/15/2014	\$387.6
ORD	NHSRC	Attended UK Government Decontamination Service (GDS) Biology of Anthrax Workshop - 3/11/2014	\$668.4

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
ORD	NHSRC	Presented work at Arctic, Marine, and Oilspill Program (AMOP) International Conference - 6/3/2014	\$3,193.2
ORD	NHSRC	Attended working group meeting on Decommissioning and Environmental Management with US-Japan Bilateral Commission on Civil Nuclear Cooperation - 6/11/2014	\$3,534.5
ORD	NHSRC	Attended UK Government Decontamination Service (GDS) Biology of Anthrax Workshop - 3/11/2014	\$2,278.1
ORD	NHSRC	Attended and speaking at a workshop on using AOP treatment of water at the University of Nancy . The secondary purpose of this trip is presenting and attending the Hydrous Forum also being held in Nancy, France.	\$3,308.6
ORD	NRMRL	Attended meeting on Sharing New Methods and Procedures in Chemical Oxidation Research - 12/2/2013	\$854.8
ORD	NRMRL	Attended workshop on Contaminated and Hazardous Waste Site Management - 6/2/2014	\$765.7
ORD	NRMRL	Presented as an invited speaker at the Session 10 K titled, "Iron Redox Transformations and Their Impact on Trace Elements in Natural and Engineered Systems", at the Goldschmidt Conference 2013.	\$156.0
ORD	NRMRL	Meeting with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to discuss scientific collaboration related to ongoing research on water resources, chemicals and waste contamination, and air quality; advancing EPA's priorities and continuing to identify topics of mutual interest to advance and strengthen research tools, science and solutions to current and projected environmental challenges.	\$3,441.4
ORD	NRMRL	Meeting with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to discuss scientific collaboration related to ongoing research on water resources, chemicals and waste contamination, and air quality; advancing EPA's priorities and continuing to identify topics of mutual interest to advance and strengthen research tools, science and solutions to current and projected environmental challenges.	\$3,592.9
ORD	NRMRL	Attended European Symposium on Computer Aided Process Engineering - 6/15/2014	\$1,688.5
ORD	NRMRL	Served as an Embassy Fellow in Hong Kong where they will: (1) Serve as a technical consultant on local air quality issues to the U.S. Consulate, (2) Support the development of longer-term research collaborations and agreements between the EPA and Hong Kong research institutions, and (3) promote scientific information exchange by presenting on areas of technical expertise to a variety of audiences.	\$5,647.3
ORD	NRMRL	Advisor for Plancha Protocol Workshop - 10/29/2013	\$264.4
ORD	NRMRL	Co-chair of 23rd International Karasek/Toxic Organic Pollutant Meeting - 11/6/2013	\$3,203.5
ORD	NRMRL	Served as expert trainer at Intensive Training Workshop - 12/10/2013	\$318.5
ORD	NRMRL	Served as expert trainer at Intensive Training Workshop - 12/10/2014	\$31.3
ORD	NRMRL	Served as technical expert at 4th International Workshop on Regional Air Quality Management in Rapidly Developing Economic Regions - 1/14/2014	\$850.9
ORD	NRMRL	Participated in US TAG to ISO/TC 285 on Clean Cookstoves and Clean Cooking Solutions - 2/10/2014	\$3,276.7
ORD	NRMRL	Participated in embassy science fellows program - 5/19/2014	\$5,410.6
ORD	NRMRL	Attended Gordon Research Conference - 6/29/2015	\$2,442.9
ORD	NRMRL	Attended Gordon Research Conference - 6/29/2014	\$2,374.3
ORD	NRMRL	Attended 13th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate (Indoor Air 2014) - 7/7/2014	\$4,374.4
ORD	NRMRL	Attended 13th International Conference on Indoor Air Quality and Climate (Indoor Air 2014) - 7/7/2015	\$4,790.6
ORD	NRMRL	Presented at POPs/Dioxin Pollution Assessment and Remediation workshop - 12/1/2013	\$4,889.0
ORD	NRMRL	Participated in Project meeting with project collaborators at the BIO Wave Tank	\$3,115.5
ORD	NRMRL	Participated in Bilateral-Working-Group Workshop on "Research for More Sustainable Urban Land Management – Enhancing Transatlantic Transfer of Knowledge" - 3/6/2014	\$257.0
ORD	NRMRL	Invited to the Central & Eastern European Health and the Environment Conference (CEECHÉ) - 5/23/2014	\$772.6
ORD	NRMRL	Invited to the Central & Eastern European Health and the Environment Conference (CEECHÉ) - 5/23/2014	\$666.8

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
ORD	NRMRL	Invited to the Central & Eastern European Health and the Environment Conference (CEECHHE) - 5/23/2014	\$24.8
ORD	NRMRL	Attended Contaminated & Hazardous Waste Site Management Workshop - 6/2/2014	\$268.5
ORD	NRMRL	Attended Project Investigator Meeting at the Bedford Institute - 6/17/2014	\$2,436.7
ORD	NRMRL	Attended principal investor meetings with scientists and engineers	\$59.5
ORD	NRMRL	Attended principal investor meetings with scientists and engineers	\$3,022.2
ORD	NRMRL	Made keynote address to Inter-American and Colombian Conference	\$693.8
ORD	NRMRL	Attended NANOCON International Conference - 11/21/2013	\$776.4
ORD	NRMRL	Served as embassy science fellow - 3/9/2014	\$4,000.1
ORD	NRMRL	Gave keynote talk to the VI International Congress on Biofuels Science and Technology - 3/19/2014	\$878.8
ORD	NRMRL	Participate in the second National Forum on nanotechnology	\$905.5
ORD	NRMRL	Presented at American Chemical Society Workshop - 1/15/2014	\$192.7
ORD	NRMRL	Attended 3rd Asian Sanitation Dialogue and Singapore International Water Week (SIWW) - 6/1/2014	\$6,956.6
ORD	NRMRL	Attended TRUST Project Advisory Meeting - 6/10/2014	\$1,172.1
ORD	NRMRL	Meeting with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to discuss scientific collaboration related to ongoing research on water resources, chemicals and waste contamination, and air quality; advancing EPA's priorities and continuing to identify topics of mutual interest to advance and strengthen research tools, science and solutions to current and projected environmental challenges.	\$4,123.3
ORD	OPARM	Meeting with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to discuss scientific collaboration related to ongoing research on water resources, chemicals and waste contamination, and air quality; advancing EPA's priorities and continuing to identify topics of mutual interest to advance and strengthen research tools, science and solutions to current and projected environmental challenges.	\$4,806.2
ORD	OSIM	Attended the Adverse Outcome Pathway Knowledge Base (AOP-KB) Effectopedia Kick-off meeting - 1/29/2014	\$663.0
ORD	OSP	Attended the 6th international Workshop on Genotoxicity Testing (IWGT) and the 11th International Conference On Environmental Mutagens (ICEM) - 10/31/2013	\$2,142.5
ORD	OSP	Attended an International Science and Technology Center Meeting - 5/7/2014	\$7,026.4
ORD TOTAL:			\$412,265.5

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OSWER	ORCR	Presentation on NHSM Rule and Waste to Energy	\$2,420.8
OSWER	ORCR	OECD Working party on Resource Productivity and Waste	\$3,619.6
OSWER	ORCR	Basel Convention Expert Working Group on Environmentally Sound Management	\$2,954.7
OSWER	ORCR	International Maritime Organization - Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) - Hong Kong Convention	\$3,816.7
OSWER	ORCR	Basel Convention Expert Working Group on Environmentally Sound Management	\$5,312.7
OSWER	ORCR	US - Canada Waste Bilateral Meeting	\$1,409.6
OSWER	ORCR	US - Canada Waste Bilateral Meeting	\$104.4
OSWER	ORCR	Basel Convention Expert Working Group on Environmentally Sound Management	\$5,476.0
OSWER	ORCR	Basel Convention Expert Working Group on Environmentally Sound Management	\$5,058.8
OSWER	OSRTI	Sustainable Remediation 2014 Conference	\$2,268.7
OSWER	OSRTI	To perform on-site laboratory audit of AXYS Analytical Services, Ltd. AXYS provides dioxin/CB Congener analysis services for the Superfund Program. All Contract Laboratory Program laboratories are subject to a comprehensive on-site audit on a biannual basis.	\$2,251.5
OSWER	OSRTI	To participate as an active workgroup member in the International Workshop on Remediation of Uranium Legacy Sites	\$3,136.0
OSWER TOTAL:			\$37,829.3

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OW	OWM	Keynote speaker at 15th Annual Ontario Onsite Wastewater Assoc. Conference and Trade Show	\$782.0
OW	OWM	9th Annual Ballast Water Management Tech	\$1,282.0
OW	OWM	U.S-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program Partners Mtg. As the U.S. SES-level principal, I will Co-Chair the meeting with Mario Lopez, my CONAGUA counterpart.	\$1,768.0
OW	OWM	Trading in U.S. Waters- Informative seminar	\$155.0
OW	OWM	U.S-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program Partners Mtg. Attending as the national program lead and key member of the USEPA team that will be meeting with the U.S.-Mexico Border partners.	\$455.0
OW	OWM	Trading in U.S. Waters-Informative seminar	\$772.0
OW	OWM	International Shipowners environmental pollution seminar: discussion of international and U.S. vessel pollution regulation.	\$379.0
OW	OWM	Attending the North American Regulatory Conference. International Shipowners environmental pollution seminar: discussion of international and U.S. vessel pollution regulation.	\$963.0
OW	OWM	Speaker at 6.2 ReUse Water European Commission's Annual Green Week conference.	\$490.0
OW	OWM	Attend US-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program.	\$1,696.0
OW	OWM	Participate in meetings with the South African Government.	\$58.0
OW	OAA	6th Meeting of the Working Party for Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems of the OECD.	\$1,475.0
OW	OAA	UNEP-GPA Second Global Conference on Land-Ocean Connections. Participate in UNEP Global Programme of Action's two main initiatives on wastewater and nutrient management in reducing land-based pollution.	\$719.0
OW	OAA	GEF CReW Project Steering Committee Mtg. Participate in Project Steering Committee Meeting for the Global Environment Facility, Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW); to review 3rd year project work plan and budget, conduct mid-term evaluations, discuss replication strategy, and contribute to future project concept development to advance the project. Develop additional opportunities for collaborations to engage EPA and the US Water Partnership in the GEF project and regional response to the Cartagena Convention on the prevention of land-based sources of pollution.	\$2,958.0
OW	OAA	World Water Week. Participate in panel sessions and discussions on corporate metrics at the invitation of the CEO Water Mandate/Pacific Institute; and on energy/water in cooperation with other USG agencies, the State Department and World Bank.	\$3,604.0

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
OW	OAA	Represent EPA OW at the Singapore International Water Week, key international water event for governmental, intergovernmental organizations, and businesses to share innovative water solutions. Connect with Singapore Public Utility Board (PUB) on joint MOU, UN Water, and support the USG booth in the US Pavilion related to EPA's water program.	\$4,877.6
OW	OAA	Global Wastewater Initiative, Steering Committee Mtg. Participate in the 6th Meeting of the Working Party for Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems of the OECD as representative of the U.S. EPA Office of Water. Share and inform U.S. experience and involve in international policy discussions on urban water management, ecosystems, nutrient cycles, and water governance and resource management as relevant to U.S. national programs.	\$1,212.0
OW	OWOW	Presentation at international workshop on biodiversity offsets. Hosted by OECD.	\$3,203.0
OW	OST	World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists. Learn about the latest research and innovations in the measurement of environmental benefits and water quality benefits.	\$4,485.0
OW TOTAL:			\$31,333.6

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
R1	OEP	International St. Croix Watershed Board	\$288.0
R1	OEP	Lake Champlain Basin Program Steering Committee Meeting	\$452.2
R1	OEP	Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment, Working Group meeting & Coastal Zone 2014	\$2,762.2
R1	OEP	Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment, Working Group meeting & Coastal Zone 2014	\$1,588.8
REGION 1 TOTAL:			\$5,091.1
R2			
REGION 2 TOTAL:			\$0.0
R3		Conduct training course on the Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment for Reviewers.	\$348.3
R3		Pannel moderator and invited speaker at the 2014 Global Estuaries Forum. All travel, per diem and hotel expenses were paid by the conference organizers. Seine Estuary Program (Estuaire de la Seine - Territoire de l'Eau). There is no TA for this travel; therefore the costs are what was estimated on the ITP and the ethics form, which was approved.	\$3,484.0
REGION 3 TOTAL:			\$3,832.3
R4	APTMD	10/15/2013 - ASHRAE IAQ 2013 Conference	\$524.3
R4	Gulf of Mexico	05/26/2014 - Integrated Assessment and Management of the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem, Strategic Action Programme Tech Mtg	\$2,415.3
R4	Gulf of Mexico	05/26/2014 - Integrated Assessment and Management of the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem, Strategic Action Programme Tech Mtg	\$2,448.1
REGION 4 TOTAL:			\$5,387.7

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)/State of Strait conference	\$1,337.7
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$965.2
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$950.2
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)/Executive committee Meeting	\$1,237.3
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)/Executive committee Meeting	\$1,157.4
R5	ORA	Implementation of (GLWQA)/ Executive Committee Meeting	\$1,386.3
R5	WD	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$1,232.1
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$1,083.9
R5		Great Lakes Executive Meeting	\$2,160.4
R5	ORA	Implementation of (GLWQA)/Board Meeting 181	\$1,756.8
R5	ORA	Implementation of (GLWQA)/RA IJC Meeting	\$1,131.7
R5	WD	Great Lakes Water Quality Annex - 4 Municipal and Rural Task Force meeting	\$1,125.4
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$906.1
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)Env Canada AOC Workshop	\$1,021.9
R5	WD	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$968.6
R5	WD	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$931.7
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)/NII Celebration of the Removal of the DET	\$749.9
R5	WD	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$547.3
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)/Nutrient Annex Subcommittee Meeting	\$748.1
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)/57th Annual international Assoc	\$1,454.0
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)/57th Annual international Assoc	\$938.9

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$1,138.8
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA) Biannual Meeting	\$1,296.9
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA) Annex 2 Nearshore Framework Tas	\$1,092.3
R5	ORA	Public forum, "Transboundary Natural Resource management; meeting Challenges through Cooperation and Participation across Borders	\$383.2
R5	ORA	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$1,151.2
R5	SFD	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$382.9
R5	GLNPO	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$747.5
R5	WD	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$973.8
R5	WD	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$865.4
R5	ORA	Implementation of (GLWQA)	\$594.8
R5	SFD	Solid Waste Management Conference	\$489.0
REGION 5 TOTAL:			\$32,903.2

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
R6	REGION	Binational dialogue and presentations of US Mexico Border 2020 Program giving feedback to the recently appointed Mayor of Ojinaga, Chihuahua who serves as Mexico's Task Force Leader, and to the City of Presidio, TX as well.	\$215.5
R6	REGION	Invited by Mexico City Metropolitan Environmental Secretariat, in conjunction with Mexico's National Autonomous University to speak about US - Mexico Air Quality Management Plans, Rules, Regulations and how to get public consensus when making policy; as well to moderate round table discussions.	\$328.3
R6	REGION	Meeting with the mayor of Ojinaga, Chihuahua to discuss a border project on air quality and air monitoring, ongoing priorities for the city to include a work plan as part of the milestones under the Border 2020 Program, and met with the mayor's staff to do a 1 day training as part of the project that was funded.	\$175.4
R6	REGION	Meeting with the mayor of Ojinaga, Chihuahua to discuss a border project on air quality and air monitoring, ongoing priorities for the city to include a work plan as part of the milestones under the Border 2020 Program, and met with the mayor's staff to do a 1 day training as part of the project that was funded.	\$88.5
R6	REGION	US Mexico Border infrastructure meeting with Mexico	\$1,660.7
R6	REGION	UN Rio Bravo meeting in Mexico City with UNEP Liaison and OAS Lead along with Texas State University staff and EPA, US Lead contacts. Meeting is to determinate the new Mexican government's position to either continue with the approved UN GEF project approved in December 2010 or close out the project for sending the UN 4.4M dollars back to the GEF Secretariat. (2 Travelers)	\$777.5
REGION 6 TOTAL:			\$3,245.9

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
R7			
		REGION 7 TOTAL:	\$0.0
R8	MT Office	Elk Valley Water Quality Plan -- Technical Advisory Committee Meeting #3	\$2,208.1
R8	MT Office	Elk Valley Water Quality Plan -- Technical Advisory Committee Meeting #3	\$2,074.7
R8	MT Office	Elk Valley Water Quality Plan -- Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)	\$1,966.2
R8	MT Office	Elk Valley Water Quality Plan -- Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Meeting	\$2,049.4
R8	MT Office	Elk Valley Water Quality Plan -- Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Meeting #5	\$756.1
R8	MT Office	Elk River / Lake Koocanusa Technical Advisory Committee Meeting	\$1,865.7
R8	MT Office	Elk River Valley / Lake Koocanusa Technical Advisory #6 Meeting	\$2,374.5
R8	MT Office	Elk River / Lake Koocanusa Lake Technical Advisory Committee Meeting #7	\$2,678.2
R8	MT Office	Elk River / Lake Koocanusa Technical Advisory Committee Meeting #7	\$2,508.2
		REGION 8 TOTAL:	\$18,479.1

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
R9	AIR	CA Ag Leadership Development Program Brazil Trip - BRAZIL - MANAUS (15-days)	\$258.2
R9	SDBO	Project Funding Strategy Meeting - EPA & SEMARNAT - MEXICO - TIJUANA (1-day)	\$0.0
R9	CED-6	Unified Environmental Standards (UES) Monitoring & Assessment - MARSHALL ISLANDS - KWAJALEIN ATOLL (11-days)	\$4,598.3
R9	AIR	1st International Workshop on Emissions Inventory and Air Quality Policy in Mexico and the US - MEXICO - MEXICO CITY, D.F. (2-days)	\$235.2
R9	WTR-4	Meetings with various agencies and NGOs in Mexicali and Tijuana to advance Border 2020 program - MEXICO - MEXICALI (3-days)	\$191.8
R9	WTR	US-Mexico Border Infrastructure Project Oversight - MEXICO - SAN LUIS RIO COLORADO (1-day)	\$598.8
R9	SFD	Detail Assignment to Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC - CANADA - MONTREAL (178-days)	\$594.3
R9	CED	Arizona/Sonora Regional Workgroup Meeting in Sonora - MEXICO - HERMOSILLO (2-days)	\$1,370.6
R9	AIR	International Seminar of Air Quality and Climate Change - MEXICO - MEXICO CITY, D.F. (2-days)	\$338.6
R9	LAND	U.S.-Mexico Border Program - AZ/SON Region - MEXICO - HERMOSILLO (2-days)	\$699.9
R9	SDBO	AZ-Sonora Regional Workgroup Meeting - MEXICO - HERMOSILLO (2-days)	\$708.4
R9	SDBO	Detail Assignment to the State Department's Consulate in Tijuana - MEXICO - TIJUANA (117-days)	\$1,300.0
R9	WTR	U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Partner's Meeting - MEXICO - MEXICO CITY, D.F. (4-days)	\$1,695.0
R9	SFD	US-Mexico Border Program - AZ/SN Region - MEXICO - NOGALES (2-days)	\$1,141.9
R9	LAND	AZ/Sonora Regional Workgroup Task Force Meetings - MEXICO - NOGALES (1-day)	\$669.7
R9	CED	AZ/SO Regional Task Force Meetings - MEXICO - NOGALES (1-day)	\$409.0
R9	WTR	Border 2020 Task Force Meeting - MEXICO - NOGALES (1-day)	\$365.7
R9	SFD	FUNDING OF CONTAMINATED SITES REMEDIATION and TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF CONTAMINATED LAND - MEXICO - MEXICO CITY, D.F. (6-days)	\$139.7
R9	LAND	US/CA Environmental Standards Meetings - MARSHALL ISLANDS - MAJURO (4-days)	\$4,487.8
R9	WTR	US-Mexico Border project oversight meetings - MEXICO - TECATE, TIJUANA, SAN LUIS RIO COLORADO, SONOYTA, MEXICALI, NOGALES (4-days)	\$1,040.0
R9	WTR	Green Infrastructure on the Border - MEXICO - CIUDAD JUAREZ (3-days)	\$1,880.5
R9	LAND	Project Officer Meeting -BECC Grant Managers in Cd. Juarez - MEXICO - CIUDAD JUAREZ (2-days)	\$829.5
REGION 9 TOTAL:			\$23,850.4

NPM / Region	Office	Description of Travel	EPA Cost
R10	Office of Water and Watersheds	Participate in a tour with the US State Dept of Canadian hydropower projects as part of the beginning of US State Dept negotiations with Canada on the Columbia River Treaty.	\$527.7
R10	Office of Air Waste & Toxics	Meeting to attend the International Airshed Strategy Meeting was cancelled; fees remain.	\$35.6
R10	Oregon Operations Office / Office of Air Waste & Toxics	Attend the International Airshed Strategy Meeting	\$1,349.6
R10	Oregon Operations Office / Office of Environmental Cleanup	Attend the International Dialogue on Underwater Munitions	\$3,926.2
R10	Office of Ecosystems, Tribal and Public Affairs	Work on the Statement of Cooperation	\$675.8
R10	Office of Ecosystems, Tribal and Public Affairs	Work on the Statement of Cooperation	\$428.9
R10	Office of Ecosystems, Tribal and Public Affairs	Meeting with Canadian Officials regarding projects that may have transboundary impacts	\$1,273.8
R10	Office of the Regional Administrator	Pacific Northwest Directors Meeting	\$698.1
REGION 10 TOTAL:			\$8,915.5

2. How much money does EPA spend annually on international travel -not just your office, but all of EPA?
 a. Please provide a brief description of the purposes of this travel, broken down by EPA office.

Response: In 2014, EPA spent roughly \$1.5M in international travel. Descriptions of each is included as requested.

OFFICE	EPA Actual Cost
OA	\$131,906.5
OAR	\$50,021.6
OARM	\$13,342.5
OCFO	\$0.0
OCSP	\$240,366.8
OECA	\$134,684.3
OEI	\$3,970.7
OGC	\$33,130.5
OIG	\$0.0
OITA	\$276,491.0
ORD	\$412,265.5
OSWER	\$37,829.3
OW	\$31,333.6
R1	\$5,091.1
R2	\$0.0
R3	\$3,832.3
R4	\$5,387.7
R5	\$32,903.2
R6	\$3,245.9
R7	\$0.0
R8	\$18,479.1
R9	\$23,550.4
R10	\$8,915.5
TOTAL:	\$1,466,747.6

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FY 14 - Foreign Recipients and Foreign Entities List - Detail:

AAShip	Awarded Amount	Award Date
Office of Air and Radation	\$300,000.00	5/15/2014
Office of Air and Radation	\$150,000.00	11/15/2013
Office of Air and Radation	\$200,000.00	12/6/2013
Office of International and Tribal Affairs	\$125,000.00	11/8/2013

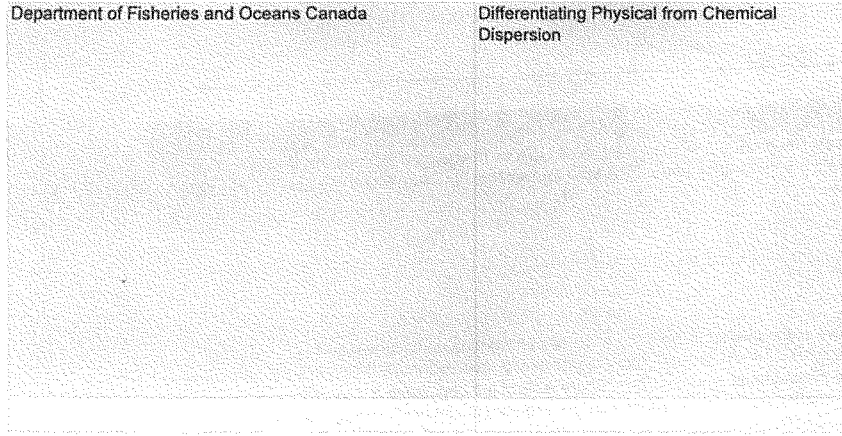
Office of International and Tribal Affairs	\$120,000.00	8/21/2014
Office of Research and Development	\$495,000.00	2/25/2014
Office of Research and Development	\$250,000.00	1/9/2014
Office of Research and Development	\$325,000.00	9/30/2014

Office of Research and Development	\$348,650.00	3/18/2014
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Applicant Name	Project Title
United Nations Foundation	Communication and Outreach Global Alliance from Clean Cookstoves
Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile	Knowledge and Information Base to support Methane Recovery and Utilization
Faculty of Technical Sciences	Pilot Methane Utilization Project
United Nations Environment Programme	Promoting Environmentally Sound Mgmt Worldwide

<p>United Nations University</p>	<p>Collaboration/Electronics & Sustainable Productn</p>
<p>REC for Central and Eastern Europe</p>	<p>CRESSIDA</p>
<p>World Health Organization</p>	<p>EPA & WHO on Health and Environment</p>
<p>World Health Organization</p>	<p>EPA & WHO on Health and Environment</p>



Project Description

The activities in this agreement will support the United Nations Foundation work as the Secretariat for the Alliance and facilitate the integration of the EPA-lead Partnership for Clean Indoor Air and the Alliance.

The general objective of the project is the generation of a knowledge and information base which will increase the feasibility of methane recovery projects for energy generation (MRPEG) in small and medium sized landfills in the central-south zone of Chile, where 90% of the population is concentrated. This knowledge and information base would reduce barriers and transaction costs for methane recovery for energy production projects.

The aim of the research group at the Faculty of Technical Sciences is to demonstrate the technical viability of landfill gas utilization at a selected municipal landfill in Serbia, and therefore open the opportunity for more complex and efficient LFGE projects in Serbia and the region. Additionally, technical capacity building within Serbia would be accomplished through this demonstration project.

The initial phase of the project involves selection of the most suitable municipal landfill as a candidate for installation of infrared heaters. Candidate landfills will be selected according to the current general data on landfill (such as size and age), methane emissions, potential for LFG collection and utilization, etc. Information will be used from the Pre-Feasibility study prepared within the previous GMI grant: Setting up Landfill Database and Research on Possibilities for CH₄ Use in Serbia, and other studies conducted at the Faculty of Technical Sciences (FTS), Department of Environmental Engineering in Novi Sad, Serbia. The team of FTS will consult landfill owners and managers in order to determine the level of cooperation expected from them.

The objective is to provide support to UNEP in its efforts to develop and undertake scientific, technical and administrative activities needed to implement programs, partnerships and/or projects called for by the UNEP Governing Council, and to provide support for the effective functioning of multilateral environmental agreements, whose secretariats are administered by UNEP.

Recipient will advance efforts to address problems related to electronic waste that is leaving developed countries and causing negative effects on human health and the environment primarily in developing countries. Funds will be directed at tracking flows of used electronics from developed countries to developing countries and beyond, demonstrating safer management of used electronics in a West African country that could serve as a model for other countries in the region, collaborating with countries in Asia to improve information sharing that will help them better target their resources to better manage e-waste, and supporting a regional workshop for the Asia-Pacific region that will allow the recipient to bring together experts and stakeholders from the entire region to identify main areas of concern.

The overall goal of this project is to create a constantly upgrading, flexible and easily reproducible Living Laboratory to pilot sustainability tools and methods, starting on the local level in the Drini - Drina River Watershed. Each activity will be structured as a comprehensive capacity-building activity, combining both theoretical and hands-on approaches and actively engaging participants in the decision-making process. The project will foster sustainability by improving local development strategies, building watershed-management capacity, and providing decision-making tools.

The Objective of this cooperative agreement is to stimulate/support the work of WHO related to Health and the Environment, including risk assessment, which is of value to the international scientific community and nations of the world. It implements an Memorandum of Understanding between the EPA Administrator and Director General of WHO, signed first in 1992 and then in 2002 (it was extended through Fall, 2017). The activities under the MOU and this agreement contribute to the protection Human Health and the Environment by linking together existing institutions and personnel to work on shared goals including sound environmental management, improved human health risk reduction of environmental hazards, pollution prevention and sustainable economic development. This specific agreement covers the Public Health and the Environment, including the International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS) and the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residue (JMPR).

The Objective of this cooperative agreement is to stimulate/support the work of WHO related to Health and the Environment, including risk assessment, which is of value to the international scientific community and nations of the world. It implements an Memorandum of Understanding between the EPA Administrator and Director General of WHO, signed first in 1992 and then in 2002 (it was extended through Fall, 2017). The activities under the MOU and this agreement contribute to the protection Human Health and the Environment by linking together existing institutions and personnel to work on shared goals including sound environmental management, improved human health risk reduction of environmental hazards, pollution prevention and sustainable economic development. This specific agreement covers the Public Health and the Environment, including the International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS) and the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residue (JMPR).

This project will evaluate subsurface release of oil and chemically dispersed oil using the flow-through wave tank facility at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). The main objectives are to assess 1) dispersant effectiveness, 2) in-situ oil droplet size distribution, 3) the use of numerical modeling to verify the utility of subsurface dispersant application as an oil spill response option for deep water blowouts. There are a total of 48 core and 24 complimentary wave tank experiments planned taking into consideration many variables, such as natural attenuation, chemical dispersant use with varying DOR, oil type, oil temperature, oil release pressure, water temperature, and underwater current velocity. Within appropriate time limits, we will also conduct 6 static wave tank experiments involving oil addition at various time points in order to provide data generated from a series of commercial fluorometers. Results of the project will provide oil spill responders with adequate information to make decisions on the best countermeasures to implement during a subsurface oil release, and the modeling capabilities that are available to predict oil trajectory. Project deliverables will also improve the existing protocols for the use of in situ fluorometers to track the fate of dispersed oil in the marine environment.

FY 14 - Foreign Recipients and Foreign Entities List - Funds By AAShip

Sum of Awarded Amount	
AAShip	Total
Office of Air and Radiation	\$650,000.00
Office of International and Tribal Affairs	\$245,000.00
Office of Research and Development	\$1,418,650.00
Grand Total	\$2,313,650.00

Senator INHOFE. Well, thank you, Ms. Nishida.
Mr. Burke.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS BURKE, NOMINATED TO BE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, EPA OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. BURKE. Good morning, Chairman Inhofe, Ranking Member Boxer, and members of the committee.

It is an honor to appear before you today as President Obama's nominee to be Assistant Administrator for Research and Development at the U.S. EPA.

I have devoted my career to public health and environmental protection. For more than 37 of EPA's 45 years, I have worked closely with the Agency, first as a State scientist, as a public health official, as an academic researcher, a member of the Science Advisory Board, and have also served on the Board of Environmental Studies and Toxicology at the National Academy of Sciences and chaired a number of major National Academy studies on EPA science.

Since January I have been serving as the Deputy Assistant Administrator for ORD, as well as EPA Science Advisor.

As with most people, my interests were shaped by my early experiences. Growing up in Jersey City, in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty, I have vivid memories of my early environment, before there was an EPA: the musty smell of low tide in New York Harbor, the summer spraying for mosquitoes with DDT, the apartment house incinerators, the plumes of smoke from the Jersey Central locomotives, and probably, most vividly, the chemical mountains, these giant slag heaps from the chromium factories just one block from my childhood home.

I also had a very early interest in health and disease. I was born with a congenital heart defect and blessed to have life-saving open heart surgery at Johns Hopkins. But three of my close childhood friends were not so fortunate; they died from leukemia and brain cancer at very young ages.

My interest in the connection between environment and health were galvanized during my graduate studies at the University of Texas, when the National Cancer Institute released the first maps, the Atlas of Cancer Mortality, that showed that my home State and my home county led the Nation in cancer deaths; and the media dubbed it Cancer Alley.

After graduate school, I was named Director of the New Jersey Office of Cancer and Toxic Substances, and I led a lot of the early research that shaped State and some national approaches in looking at pollutants in the environment, ensuring safe drinking water, reducing toxic releases, and cleaning up hazardous waste. I also investigated childhood cancer clusters from Rutherford to Toms River.

As a State scientist, I served three Governors, both Republicans and Democrats, and I stood at their sides during environmental emergencies like the dioxin contamination in the iron-bound section of Newark, the chromium pollution in Jersey City, and the closure of our beaches from sewage spills and medical waste.

Now, these experiences have given me a very practical experience and perspective on the importance of strong science to guide our difficult environmental decisions. They have also shown me that protecting the environment and having a healthy economy go hand-in-hand. I think former Governor Tom Caine said it best when he said that environmental problems are one of the main barriers to economic growth, and these problems directly undermine the State's ability to attract and keep jobs.

So I am proud that New Jersey is now a leader in environmental protection and a national example of that important link between healthy environment and healthy economic growth.

At Johns Hopkins I devoted myself to improving the application of science to decisionmaking. As Director of the Risk Sciences and Public Policy Institute, I worked to advance the science of evaluating risks, and I am proud to have trained many of the emerging leaders in public health and environmental science. Hopefully, some of them are watching here today.

Along with my colleagues, I worked very closely with State and local officials and our Federal agencies on a number of critical national issues, including terrorism response and emergency preparedness, chemical exposures to our troops, the toxic flood waters of Katrina, nuclear waste clean up, and keeping our food supply safe.

Through the National Academy of Sciences, I also work with science leaders from all sectors to provide guidance to EPA on risk assessment. And I was not shy about pushing the EPA to do better science. I have deep respect for the work of the Agency, and my respect has grown even deeper since joining the Agency.

Science is indeed the backbone of EPA decisionmaking and has been the foundation of our national progress. I believe that those tasked with making these decisions about environmental protection need to be informed with the best science, science that is credible, transparent, and inclusive.

If confirmed, I look forward to working with members of the committee and the stakeholders to make sure we are asking the right questions and getting the best scientific answers.

So, Chairman Inhofe and members of the committee, I want to thank you for this opportunity to meet with you today. I also want to express my thanks to my wife, Marguerite, who is here with me today, who typed my Ph.D. dissertation and has been with me all the way.

Senator INHOFE. Have her hold her hand up. I need to see this. There you are. All right.

Mr. BURKE. And I am happy to answer any questions. Thank you again.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Burke follows:]

**STATEMENT OF THOMAS A. BURKE
NOMINEE FOR ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BEFORE THE
SENATE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
JUNE 11, 2015**

Good afternoon Chairman Inhofe, Ranking Member Boxer and other Members of the Committee.

It is an honor to appear before you today as President Obama's nominee to be Assistant Administrator for Research and Development for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

I have devoted my career to advancing public health and environmental protection. For more than 37 of EPA's 45 years, I have worked closely with the agency as a state scientist, public health official, research investigator, member of the Science Advisory Board and member of the Board of Scientific Counselors. I have also served on the Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology of the National Academy of Sciences and chaired a number of major Academy studies of EPA science. And, most recently, I have been serving as the Deputy Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Research and Development as well as EPA's Science Advisor.

As it is with most people, my interests were shaped by my early experiences. Growing up in Jersey City in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty, I have vivid memories of my early environment before there was an EPA - the musty smell of low tide in New York Harbor; the summer spraying of DDT; the incinerators; the cleaning solvents from the industrial laundry behind our tenement apartment; the black plumes from the Jersey Central locomotives; and the "Chemical Mountains" - giant slag heaps from the chromium factories one block from my childhood home.

I also had an early interest in health and disease. Born with a congenital heart defect, I was blessed to have life-saving open heart surgery at Johns Hopkins. Three of my close childhood friends were not so fortunate; they died from leukemia and brain cancer.

My interests in the connection between environment and health were galvanized during my graduate studies at the University of Texas when the National Cancer Institute released an atlas of cancer mortality showing that my home state led the nation in cancer deaths. The media dubbed it "Cancer Alley".

After graduate school, I was named Director of the New Jersey Office of Cancer and Toxic Substances Research. I led the early research that shaped many state and national approaches into identifying and reducing toxic and cancer causing pollutants in the environment, including: ensuring safe drinking water, reducing toxic releases and cleanup of hazardous wastes. I also investigated childhood cancer clusters.

As a state scientist leading scientific investigations, I served three governors, both Republicans and Democrats. I stood at their sides during environmental emergencies like the dioxin contamination of the Ironbound section of Newark, the chromium pollution in Jersey City, and the closure of our beaches from sewage spills and medical waste. These experiences have given me a practical perspective on the importance of strong science to guide difficult environmental health decisions. These experiences have also shown me that protecting the environment and having a healthy economy go hand in hand with each other. I think former New Jersey Governor Thomas Kean said it best when he said that environmental and infrastructure problems “are one of the main barriers to economic growth...” and that these problems “...directly undermine the state’s (*New Jersey’s*) ability to attract and keep jobs.” I am proud that New Jersey is now a leader in environmental protection and a national example of the important link between a healthy environment and economic growth.

At Johns Hopkins, I devoted myself to improving the application of science to environmental policy decision-making. As Director of the Johns Hopkins Risk Sciences and Public Policy Institute, my colleagues and I worked to advance the science of evaluating and communicating risk through education, research and technical assistance. I am proud that we trained many of the emerging leaders in environmental science policy. Along with my colleagues, I worked closely with state and local officials and our federal agencies on numerous critical issues including emergency preparedness, chemical exposures of our troops, the toxic floodwaters of Katrina, nuclear waste cleanup, and the safety of our food supply.

Through the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB), I have worked to advance science at EPA – to do better science to address the needs of decision-makers. I chaired the NAS Committee on Improving Risk Analysis that produced the report *Science and Decisions*, providing a framework for the future of risk assessment. I also chaired the EPA SAB Committee on Science Integration, recommending ways to get the best science to inform EPA decisions.

While I have not been shy about pushing EPA to do better science, I have a deep respect for the work of the Agency scientists. Science is indeed the “backbone” of EPA decision-making, and has been the foundation of our nation’s environmental progress over the past four decades.

I believe that those tasked with making these important decisions regarding environmental protection for the public good need to be informed by the best science. Science that is credible, transparent, and inclusive.

If confirmed, I look forward to working with the Members of this Committee, stakeholders in business and industry, state and local partners, and the broader scientific community to make sure we are asking the right questions and getting the best scientific answers.

I thank you Chairman Inhofe and Members of the Committee for this opportunity to meet with you today. I am happy to answer any questions.

**Chairman Inhofe Questions for Thomas Burke, Nominee, Assistant Administrator,
EPA Office of Research and Development**

DUAL ROLE OF AA FOR ORD AND SCIENCE ADVISOR

The National Academy of Sciences previously reported that if the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Research and Development (ORD) is also the Science Advisor for the full agency it creates a conflict. Specifically, NAS concluded: "no single individual could reasonably be expected to direct a world-class research program in ORD while also trying to improve scientific practices and performance throughout the rest of the agency." Former Administrator Lisa Jackson took a step towards implementing this recommendation in 2009 by separating the offices. Even the Union of Concerned Scientists, the former employer of current EPA Scientific Integrity Official, Dr. Francesca Grifo, supported separating the offices, noting "This separation is a good thing, as a joint appointment makes it considerably more difficult for scientific integrity investigations to take place within ORD." During your June 11, 2015, nomination hearing, you stated that you planned, if confirmed, to serve a dual role.

Question 1: Doesn't this seem like a step in the wrong direction and counter to NAS recommendations?

Question 1a: As AA for ORD you will be managing nearly 1,800 employees, while the Science Advisor manages a team of about 30. How will you balance both roles?

Response:

After consultation with the NRC, the EPA Administrator and I believe that if the Assistant Administrator for the EPA's Office of Research and Development also served as the EPA Science Advisor that it would fulfill the recommendations of the NRC.

The dual role would provide the additional resources necessary to coordinate, plan, and execute science across the EPA; ensure there is a senior science official who could speak for the EPA on science issues; and help ensure strong scientific integrity in the agency's work. This individual would be very well positioned to help scientists across the EPA reach consensus on scientific issues.

Having served as the Deputy Assistant Administrator and the EPA Science Advisor since January of this year, it is clear to me that it is possible for the AA for ORD to direct the world-class research program in ORD and serve as the EPA Science Advisor. In fact, there is an important advantage to this model. ORD employs some of the nation's brightest scientists working on the most pressing environmental issues of the day. ORD research is well-aligned with the EPA's mission, and thus it produces science that informs the agency's decision-making needs. Because of this, the ORD AA has a top notch scientific staff to support him or her. Additionally, the ORD AA has the support of a stellar team of strong science managers in ORD. The EPA also has a built-in mechanism that would provide a check on any potential or perceived conflict of responsibility – the Science and Technology Policy Council (STPC) – a group of senior the EPA representatives that provide input on science and technology policy issues and ensures the EPA's science is well-coordinated.

If confirmed, I will draw on all of the available resources, and I feel confident that I will be able to balance both roles.

EPA RELIANCE ON OLD DATA

In 2004, the National Academy of Science cautioned against relying on decades old data for developing new National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Following your December 17, 2013, nomination hearing, you committed to "reviewing this issue and working to ensure that the Integrated Science Assessments that provide the foundation for NAAQS decisions reflect the best possible science." During your June 11, 2015, nomination hearing I asked what steps you have taken to ensure the agency is no longer relying on outdated science assessments, to which you said "there has been tremendous progress in doing that, to revisit and constantly upgrade the science."

Question 1: Specifically, what steps have you taken to end the use of this outdated data?

Question 1a: If no steps have been taken, why?

Question 1b: Don't you agree with the NAS recommendation? If not, why?

Response:

EPA's work to protect public health and the environment through programs such as decisions to retain or revise the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) is very important. I agree with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) that NAAQS decisions must be based on the best possible science and am pleased to find that this is the case. After the 2004 NAS report, EPA revised the process to evaluate the science and has created Integrated Science Assessments (ISA) to provide the scientific basis for NAAQS decisions. ISAs have been completed for every NAAQS pollutant in the last several years, and in each instance there was extensive peer review by the independent Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee of the EPA's Science Advisory Board and consideration of public comments. The quality of this review and the manner in which science informs NAAQS decisions has been lauded by the Administrative Conference of the United States, a Federal Advisory Committee (<https://www.acus.gov/report/science-regulation-final-report>). Additionally, the 2011 NRC report on EPA's draft IRIS assessment of formaldehyde complimented the revisions to the NAAQS documentation and review process. If confirmed, I look forward to working to ensure that the Integrated Science Assessments reflect full consideration of the best available science.

TRANSPARENCY

When asked during your June 11, 2015, nomination hearing about your efforts to make underlying data used to justify EPA regulations public, you said "there has been tremendous progress and I would be happy to provide more details on that."

Question 1: Please provide details on specifically what steps you have taken as Science Advisor to increase data access?

Question 1a: What additional steps do you plan to take to increase data access?

Response:

EPA is deeply committed to transparency. We are working rigorously to increase data access by building on and expanding the agency's existing efforts under the Open Government initiative (<https://www.whitehouse.gov/Open/>), including to make available the manuscripts and data supporting conclusions in EPA-funded publications.

An example of this Open Government effort that may be expanded would include the use of the Environmental Dataset Gateway (EDG) for storing and making data accessible. EDG is a gateway that anyone can use to search for publicly available data resources made available by the EPA's Program Offices, Regions and Laboratories. The EPA also now has in place the Enterprise Information Management Policy (EIMP; <http://www2.epa.gov/open/enterprise-information-management-policy-eimp-cataloging-information-procedure>) which ensures that information produced by, funded by, or received per regulated reporting and/or federal-wide requirements and subsequently held or cataloged in information management systems by the agency is easy to discover, understand, access, and reuse in a secure manner so it can be used with a broad array of applications and analytics to support the agency's mission and stakeholder needs.

Question 2: Independent peer review and independent verification of research results are key hallmarks of sound science. Do you agree that scientific confidence is increased when data is made available in a manner that allows for independent analysis and substantial reproduction of calculations and results by peer reviewers and other qualified scientists?

Response:

As I have stated previously, transparency and scientific integrity are very important to the agency's work. I understand that the EPA has taken appropriate and substantial steps to increase transparency and public access to information. However, it is essential to protect the privacy of individuals who have served as subjects in studies and their personal health information. If confirmed, I intend to continue the agency's ongoing efforts to ensure that scientific and technical information that is intended to inform or support agency decisions continues to be based on the best available science.

I understand that internally the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) program no longer relies on definitions that are still publicly used (for example, the definition of the reference dose and the meaning of confidence values in IRIS), yet the EPA has never used any formal stakeholder or public or peer review process to implement these changes. Instead the EPA seems to be relying on a 2002 review received from the EPA's Risk Assessment Forum Technical Panel and appears to pick and choose which suggestions they will follow and which they will not implement.

Question 2a: Will you commit to engaging stakeholders before changes to critical definitions and methodologies in the NAAQS and IRIS program are made?

Response:

Stakeholder engagement is an important and informative part of the agency's work. The IRIS assessment development process provides multiple opportunities for stakeholder engagement, and the IRIS Program is convening bimonthly public science meetings to discuss IRIS assessments and related scientific issues. Likewise, there are multiple opportunities for stakeholder engagement in the NAAQS process. If confirmed, I will work to ensure appropriate stakeholder engagement occurs in the NAAQS and the IRIS Program.

PEER REVIEW

Question 1: Will you commit to more transparent procedures for determining what EPA documents are "highly influential scientific" documents pursuant to the Information Quality Act.

Response:

Yes, if confirmed, I will commit to more transparent procedures for determining what the EPA documents are “highly influential scientific” documents pursuant to the Information Quality Act.

GRANTS

Although the Shelby Amendment, otherwise known as the Data Access Act, provides for agency access to underlying data that is federally funded, there are instances in which EPA does not have full access to funded data.

Question 1: Will you commit to implementing provisions in grants and contracts that maintain rights to obtain data first produced under an award?

Response:

The EPA is committed to increased public access to the EPA-funded data supporting conclusions of peer-reviewed publications and is working diligently to strike the right balance between supporting the public’s right-to-know while ensuring that in its role as a regulatory agency, it provides the right level of protection for specific categories of scientific data. If confirmed, I will commit to working with others in the Agency to see what steps can be taken to increase public access to such data from grants and contracts.

IMPROVING RISK ASSESSMENTS

EPA’s Risk Characterization Policy calls for the agency to develop and use multiple risk descriptors. The 2014 National Research Council IRIS review recommended the IRIS program develop central and lower-bound risk estimates.

Question 1: Per these recommendations, do you commit to ensuring the IRIS program present risk ranges —including low, central and upper-bound estimates?

Response:

The EPA is committed to further improving the IRIS program and is working to address the NRC’s 2014 recommendations for IRIS. During my time at the agency, I have seen that the EPA takes the NRC’s recommendations very seriously. If confirmed, I look forward to working with the IRIS program as they make further changes to address the NRC’s recommendations and providing a more robust characterization of risk estimates.

Question 2: Certain substances—for which there may also be environmental exposure - are produced naturally in the body as a result of normal metabolism and physiology. Do you agree that when ORD programs assess potential risks from such substances, it’s critical to derive the range of potential risks arising from both sources-internal and environmental—and to communicate the degree to which these estimated risks from internal and external sources are plausible and realistic?

Response:

This is an important consideration in understanding and managing incremental risk from environmental exposure. Since there are many natural products of metabolism that may have toxic effects if they are out of balance, the fact that they are naturally produced does not make them “safe” at all doses.

Question 3: Consistent with the National Research Council 2011 Formaldehyde report, the NRC 2014 IRIS report recommended EPA improve its methods for study evaluation and integration. Do you commit to use clear criteria for judging quality of all key studies and integrate those studies based on their strengths and weaknesses?

Response:

Consistent with the NRC recommendations, the IRIS program is evaluating different approaches for systematically reviewing the scientific literature and evaluating individual studies, synthesizing evidence within a particular discipline, and integrating evidence across different disciplines to draw scientific conclusions. If confirmed, I will commit to working with the IRIS program to improve its methods for study evaluation and integration.

Question 4: Will you commit to ensuring that all draft and final assessments released by the IRIS program are consistent with the recommendations of the National Research Council Formaldehyde committee which recommended changes for all IRIS assessments, not just formaldehyde?

Response:

The IRIS Program has been implementing the recommendations using a phased approach, consistent with the advice of the National Research Council (NRC), making the most extensive changes to assessments that are in the earlier stages of assessment development. Additionally, in July 2013, the EPA announced enhancements to the IRIS Program that will improve the science quality of assessments, improve the productivity of the Program, and increase transparency. These changes are consistent with the NRC recommendations. If confirmed, I look forward to working with the National Center for Environmental Assessment as they continue to implement these enhancements in the IRIS program.

Question 5: Do you agree that standard protocols should be developed to enable all studies to be independently judged based on their quality, strength, and relevance regardless of the author affiliation or funding source? If so, will you make development of these standard approaches a priority?

Response:

The EPA's work to protect public health and the environment needs to be based on strong science. If confirmed, I will commit to ensuring that we use clear criteria for judging quality of all studies and will integrate these studies based on their scientifically determined strengths and weaknesses and not on authorship or funding source.

Question 6: Will you ensure that as part of the improvements in the IRIS program, the agency will move away from outdated default assumptions and instead start with an evaluation of the data and use modern knowledge of mode of action—how chemicals cause toxicity instead of defaults?

Question 6a: That is, will you commit to using relevant data over defaults in IRIS assessments?

Question 6b: To extent defaults are used, will you ensure EPA has clear criteria for determining when such defaults are justified in lieu of relevant literature and data?

Response:

EPA's work to protect public health and the environment needs to be based on strong science. When the IRIS program assesses a chemical, they systematically review the relevant literature and look at all of the available scientific data – including data about a chemical's mode of action. Where sufficient scientific data are available, the EPA uses that information in its risk assessments. However, for many chemicals, we do not have sufficient scientific data to inform certain elements of assessing a chemical hazards – such as mode of action. In the absence of sufficient scientific data, the EPA generally uses public health protective and scientifically-based default positions in risk assessments. If confirmed, I will work to assure that the application of defaults is based upon strong, transparent science.

Question 7: Can you commit to developing a clearly articulated prioritization process for high priority IRIS assessments that benefits from, and is responsive to, engagement from all stakeholders? Will you ensure coordination with other EPA program offices?

Response:

The EPA has previously committed to the Government Accountability Office that it will better describe for internal and external stakeholders and the public the nomination and selection process for chemicals for IRIS toxicity assessments, including the rationale for not selecting nominated chemicals for the full IRIS assessment. Additionally, the IRIS Program works very closely with the EPA's program and regional offices in setting priorities, and there are multiple opportunities for the public to provide input into all elements of the IRIS Program. If confirmed, I commit to the development and release of a prioritized IRIS Agenda covering the next several years' effort.

Question 8: EPA finalized an IRIS assessment for TCE in 2011 that established a safety value based primarily on controversial findings from a single laboratory. At the time, the agency acknowledged the significant limitations of these studies, and indicated that addressing these limitations was a key research need for understanding potential health effects associated with TCE. What has the agency done to address this key research need since reaching its conclusion in 2011?

Question 8a: It is my understanding that the industry has volunteered to conduct such research – with the oversight of the federal agencies. Has EPA agreed to provide such oversight? If not, why?

Question 8b: I understand that Dr. Ken Olden has been a proponent of such joint projects. Do you agree with Dr. Olden's assessment? What steps has EPA to pursue joint projects?

Response:

While more research might be informative, the EPA concluded in 2011 that there was a sufficient basis for developing a reference concentration for TCE. This value was based on two endpoints: fetal heart malformations and immunotoxicity resulting from TCE exposure. The reference concentration of 2 ug/m³ reflects both of those effects.

There are no significant uncertainties that have arisen since 2011 that would change the EPA's conclusions as to a chronic reference concentration or that were not considered prior to the release of the final assessment.

The EPA has not agreed to provide oversight of industry conducted research on TCE. While partnerships between research organizations can be valuable, at this time we are not pursuing a joint

TCE research project with industry. Also, scientific decisions are based on the full body of evidence, and it is not usual that one additional study would drive the evidence base.

Question 9: I have heard concerns about the application of EPA's new safety value to sites contaminated with TCE, particularly as it is related to vapor intrusion. Apparently, this can substantially increase the complexity and cost of investigating and remediating these sites. Given the limitations associated with the safety value established in 2011, is it appropriate to apply the value in such situations?

Question 9a: Shouldn't there be some discretion provided to the site manager in applying such an uncertain value?

Question 9b: What information is provided to the site manager about the uncertainty surrounding the value?

Response:

IRIS assessments, like TCE, are developed for use by agency risk managers in a variety of situations – including, in this case, vapor intrusion. The IRIS assessment, however, does not dictate how risk managers use scientific information in decision-making. In the case of sites subject to CERCLA or RCRA, the National Contingency Plan, relevant RCRA corrective action rules, and programmatic guidance address how site managers should consider a range of factors in making appropriate risk management decisions. In general, decisions to take action are based on site-specific circumstances. There are some limitations in the available data for determining a concentration below which TCE exposures are unlikely to cause the developmental effect of fetal heart defects. That uncertainty was described in the IRIS assessment and highlighted in the August 2014 OSWER memo. This information is available to site managers.

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

Question 1: Based on your time on the SAB, to what extent did ORD use the SAB in the past? Since you have been at the EPA, how and how frequently has the agency used the SAB?

Question 1a: Do you think the SAB is not used enough?

Question 1b: To what extent has the SAB met ORD's information and review needs?

Response:

The SAB is a tremendous resource for the agency and the nation, and it is being used to provide guidance on our most challenging scientific issues. During my time as a member of the SAB (from FY2008 to FY2013), the Board prepared over 75 advisory reports to the EPA Administrator on topics ranging from the adequacy of the EPA risk assessments to approaches to setting water quality criteria and conducting economic analyses to peer reviews of state of the science reports. The SAB also prepared in-depth studies of the science related to reactive nitrogen and integrated science for decision making. To my knowledge, the SAB has responded to all agency requests for advice and peer review. The SAB has responded to all of ORD's review requests. In addition, I have initiated discussions with the EPA Science and Technology Policy Council (composed of senior leaders from across the agency) to ensure that the highest priority, cross-agency science questions are identified and that the agency takes full advantage of its SAB as a source of advice on those questions.

Question 2: In the past ORD has asked the SAB for advice on its research programs, including human health risk, air, climate and energy, chemical safety, and water resources? Do you think there are areas within ORD that should have gone to the SAB for advice?

Response:

Many of ORD's most complex and controversial scientific assessments—including assessments of chemicals prepared for the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) and state-of-the-science assessments on the impacts of mountaintop mining, connectivity of waters, and hydraulic fracturing—were sent to the SAB for review. The SAB Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee (CAAC) has recently been put in place to provide advice to the IRIS program on their assessments. In addition, the SAB recently met jointly with the ORD Board of Scientific Counselors to provide high-level strategic advice on the EPA's research directions and research plans. I will continue to seek SAB advice on ORD research directions and SAB peer review of high profile scientific work products.

Question 3: Can you comment on the advantages and disadvantages of the process SAB uses to provide advice to the agency?

Response:

The SAB operates under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) and implementing regulations, which require that all SAB meetings be announced and open to the public and that all materials provided to the SAB are available to the public. In addition, agency policies encourage public nomination of experts to serve on the SAB and provide multiple opportunities for public input to SAB committees and panels.

The primary advantage of the SAB process is that it gives the EPA access to independent advice from non-EPA experts who are nationally renowned in their disciplines, and it does so in a transparent, public manner with opportunities for public input. Although the SAB strives for consensus advice, in cases where there is disagreement among Board members on scientific questions the SAB reports provide the range of scientific opinion.

There are tremendous advantages to the SAB process. A potential disadvantage to the SAB process, which complies with FACA and ethics regulations, is the time required to form ad hoc panels and to announce and hold public meetings for the purpose of developing SAB advice. If confirmed, I look forward to working with the Board to facilitate more nimble and timely reviews, especially for emerging issues that demand a timely response.

Question 4: During your time on the SAB did it have an Executive Committee?

Question 4a: If it did, how often did it meet?

Question 4a (i): Did you ever meet with the Executive Committee?

Question 4a (ii): Did the Executive Committee ever meet with the EPA Administrator and engage in dialogue?

Question 4b: Some individuals have indicated that in the past when the SAB had an Executive Committee SAB was more effective and independent. Would you recommend that the SAB have an Executive Committee?

Response:

During my service on the SAB, there was no Executive Committee. Prior to 2003, the SAB consisted of an Executive Committee (composed primarily of chairs of the Standing Committees) and a number of discipline-specific Standing Committees. The Executive Committee provided advice to the agency and reviewed and approved the work of the Standing Committees. In 2003, the SAB was restructured and the Executive Committee was replaced with a realigned Board that oversees the activities of a number of Standing Committees and ad hoc panels. A primary difference between the Executive Committee of old and the current Board is that the Board has a larger number of members and occasionally conducts strategic reviews on cross-cutting topics of interest to the EPA. A recent example of a Board-level activity is the 2012 report on Science Integration for Decision Making.

There is a long standing tradition for the EPA Administrators to meet with the SAB Executive Committee or Board and this tradition has been continued by Administrator McCarthy, who met with the SAB in December 2013 to discuss broad areas where the Board's advice could be helpful to the agency. I disagree with the notion that an Executive Committee would be more effective or independent than the current organization of the Board, which includes 45 expert scientists with a broad range of expertise, affiliation, and experience.

Question 5: In your proposed new role as Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, how do you plan to use the SAB?**Question 5a: Do you plan to review appointments to the SAB and its various committees?****Response:**

The SAB Staff Office seeks public comments on the nominees and candidates willing to serve on the SAB and its committees. That public process allows anyone to provide input. This includes Congress, the public, constituent groups and the agency. I have and will continue to provide input as warranted on these important decisions.

Question 5b: Will you seek to ensure appropriate geographic diversity when potential SAB members are identified from the thousands of qualified scientists across the U.S.?**Response:**

In making appointments to the SAB and its committees, the Administrator considers the needed balance of scientific and technical points of view, as well as diversity of perspectives (e.g., geographic, economic, social, cultural, educational and other considerations). Each SAB review has a unique set of needed expertise and perspectives and the SAB Staff Office works to understand those needs and to ensure that they are met when ad hoc panels are established.

Question 5c: The U.S. has many well-qualified scientists employed by academe, government and industry, yet most SAB members are from academic institutions on both coasts. What will you do to increase the participation of industry scientists and scientists from American heartland?**Response:**

To some extent the SAB reflects the proportional makeup of the scientific community. However, the SAB's outreach efforts (i.e., recruiting efforts, webinars, and open door policy to meet with external organizations) have been successful in ensuring a greater diversity of members. For the current Chartered SAB members, approximately 32 percent have experience with industry / consulting and

13 percent have state /local or tribal experience. The current SAB hydraulic fracturing advisory panel has over 200 years of combined industry experience. With respect to geographic diversity, 11 of the 45 members currently serving on the Chartered SAB reside in the midwestern states (Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Minnesota). The agency continues its efforts to increase participation in SAB reviews from all relevant scientific and technical communities.

HUMAN TESTING

In April 2014, the EPA Inspector General issued a report on EPA's human testing program, including several corrective actions. Notably, that EPA be fully transparent on the level of risk for pollutants exposed to human subjects. Earlier this week, news reports revealed EPA has not fully complied with the corrective actions.

Question 1: As EPA's Science Advisor, what steps have you taken to comply with these corrective actions?

Response:

All corrective actions have been implemented, per the completion memo dated 4/24/2015. In fact, we have gone beyond what the Office of Inspector General requested. While the recommendations were directed solely at enhancing the human studies that the EPA conducts at ORD's National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory (NHEERL), many of the recommendations were applicable beyond NHEERL and are therefore being implemented agency-wide, where appropriate.

Question 1b: Do you think there a threshold below which there are no negative health effects for certain pollutants?

Response:

In order to answer this question, we must know both (a) the pollutant in question, and (b) whether the health effects mentioned refer to a large population or an individual. As an example for PM2.5, when the entire population of the U.S. is taken into account, numerous epidemiology studies have indicated there is no threshold below which adverse health effects do not occur in at least some people. There are some individuals in the population that are at such great risk (because of pre-existing disease, age, genetic makeup, etc) that they will experience an adverse health event at even very low concentrations of PM2.5. However, for most individuals, the risk from exposure to low concentrations of PM2.5 is very, very low. It is also important to distinguish between a single exposure to PM2.5 versus a lifetime of exposure. Just as smoking a single cigarette is not likely to cause an adverse event, compared with a lifetime of smoking, a single exposure to even high concentrations of PM2.5 is not likely to cause adverse health effects. Additionally, certain information about a chemical – such as its mode of action – can help inform whether or not there is a threshold.

Question 1c: Do you believe human testing is justified? Is testing on children ever justified?

Response:

There's an important difference between observational studies of populations and intentionally dosing humans with a pollutant. Scientists learn a lot from research in test tubes or animals, and from epidemiologic or observational studies on humans, which typically involve little interaction with subjects. However, these types of studies rely heavily on statistical inferences and assumptions, and

there are some things you can only learn by interacting directly with people, controlling variables and methods to allow firm conclusions to be drawn.

When EPA conducts studies with human subjects, we set—and meet—the highest safety and ethical standards.

The EPA is among 17 federal agencies that have adopted rules governing the protection of human subjects in research. The EPA's guidelines far exceed what is generally accepted and required by universities, industry, and other government agencies. For example, any of our research that involve human participants typically undergo more than eight separate levels of approval stages before any research is initiated. These include statistical and medical reviews of the study, reviews by an Institutional Review Board, Quality Assurance Officer review, and review by at least three other senior officials, whose approvals must be documented before a study can begin.

The EPA does not intentionally expose children to pollutants. However, the EPA has funded some important epidemiological studies that include children. These studies have provided critical information about children's exposures to pollutants, their susceptibilities, and the health effects that occur from the exposures. This research ultimately helps the EPA better understand how to protect children from the harmful effects of pollutants.

PETER PREUSS

Question 1: Do you agree that Dr. Ken Olden is bringing much needed new leadership and transparency to the IRIS program?

Question 1a: Do you agree that the National Center for Environmental Assessment review (NCEA) previously operated behind closed doors where many stakeholders and peer reviewers did not understand NCEA's scientific approach?

Question 1a (i): Wasn't the previous NCEA Director Dr. Peter Preuss?

Question 1a (ii): Isn't it true you recently appointed him as one of your Deputy's in the Office of Science Advisor?

Question 1a (iii): Can you explain the reason for his appointment?

Response:

I agree that Dr. Ken Olden is an outstanding leader who has brought additional transparency, including multiple opportunities for stakeholder input, to the IRIS Program. Dr. Peter Preuss was a former director of the EPA's NCEA, but starting in 2010 he was ORD's Chief Innovation Officer. The EPA recently created a new position, the director of the Office of the Science Advisor, to more effectively support the agency's Science Advisor. Peter Preuss is the interim director, and we anticipate announcing the name of the new permanent director soon.

Senator Sessions Questions for Thomas Burke, Nominee, Assistant Administrator,
EPA Office of Research and Development

During the April 2013 confirmation hearing for your boss (the EPA Administrator, Gina McCarthy), she promised the Environment and Public Works Committee under oath that she would "provide information . . . with respect to [her] responsibilities." However, instead of living up to her promise, the Administrator often directs others to respond to questions that are posed directly her.

For example, this past April, I and other members of the Committee wrote a letter to the Administrator regarding projected climate change impacts. Despite having committed to providing responses during this Committee's budget hearing for EPA, the Administrator directed Janet McCabe, the Acting Assistant Administrator for the Office of Air, to provide responses.

Question 1: If you are confirmed, will you personally answer questions that are asked of you by members of this Committee?

Response:

If confirmed, I will commit to answering questions posed by SEPW to the best of my ability.

Question 2: The April 2015 letter asked straightforward questions related to whether projected climate impacts are actually occurring. Yet instead of reviewing and verifying the accuracy of climate projections which have served as the basis for the agency's regulatory policy and agenda, the Acting Assistant Administrator opined on future projections. For example, in response to a series of questions on global cyclone activity over the past century, the Acting Assistant Administrator wrote: "Anthropogenic climate change is . . . expected to contribute to a number of changes in extreme weather events... [T]ropical cyclone intensity is . . . expected to increase in the future, but the frequency of cyclones is likely to either decrease or remain unchanged." Do you agree that estimates of future climate impacts do not answer whether climate impacts projected and expected to occur in the past have proven accurate?

Response:

While this is not an area in which ORD plays a primary role, my understanding is that it is important to both consider how the climate is changing today, and how future changes will impact humans and the environment. Regarding the former, the EPA publishes a set of indicators describing trends related to the causes and effects of climate change. Focusing primarily on the U.S., this resource presents compelling evidence that many fundamental measures of observed climate are changing (see <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/indicators>). The EPA's indicators consist of peer-reviewed, publicly-available data from a number of government agencies, academic institutions, and other organizations. The scientific community, including some work supported by the EPA, also considers how climate impacts may change in the future, building upon our understanding of what is happening today.

Question 3: I also asked in the letter whether the Administrator agreed that it has been nearly ten years since the last major hurricane struck the United States. The Acting Assistant Administrator's response did not answer this question. As the EPA's Science Advisor, please answer the following:

Question 3a: Was it appropriate for the Acting Assistant Administrator to refrain from confirming whether it has been nearly ten years since the last major hurricane struck the United States?

Question 3b: Does EPA have the institutional capability to review recent data on hurricane landfall and determine whether it has been nearly ten years since the last major hurricane struck the United States?

Response:

Again, while this is not an area where ORD plays a role, whether an individual storm event is determined to have met the criteria to be classified as a hurricane is a finding made by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). It is my understanding that the EPA has the institutional ability to review data produced by NOAA, but does not produce original data regarding hurricanes. Staff at the EPA would defer to their expertise on this issue.

In general, it is difficult to draw conclusions about the number of major hurricane landfalls in a short period such as ten years. To illustrate this variability, there were seven major hurricane landfalls in the U.S. in the years 2004 and 2005, but none in the years that followed. Looking across multiple decades, the trend becomes clearer, which is why the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change came to the following conclusion in its 2013 Fifth Assessment Report: "it is virtually certain that the frequency and intensity of the strongest tropical cyclones in the North Atlantic has increased since the 1970s."

Hurricane landfall is difficult to predict, but, when it happens, the climate-change related impacts resulting from heavier precipitation and increased storm surge magnified by sea level rise are expected to increase the severity of damages. Additionally, a storm's status at the point of landfall may not necessarily equate to the scope of the damage: while Sandy did not make landfall as a major hurricane in 2012, it was one of the most damaging storms in U.S. history.

Question 4: Objective and unvested peer review plays a critical role in verifying the accuracy of science-based findings which serve as the basis for regulatory decisions, especially since these decisions raise the cost of energy throughout the United States. Do you agree it is critical that all information and data which underlie these findings be made publicly available and accessible so that a broad cross-section of credentialed peer reviewers and other capable investigators alike can independently verify an agency's scientific integrity?

Response:

The EPA is deeply committed to transparency. As such, the EPA posts publicly available information and data related to regulatory decisions on the public docket (www.regulations.gov). Additionally, we are working to expand the agency's existing efforts in place under the Open Government initiative <https://www.whitehouse.gov/Open/> to make available the manuscripts and data supporting conclusions in the EPA-funded publications.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you very much, Mr. Burke.

Let me first ask two questions of Ms. Dunkin. The first one, I don't want a verbal answer, I just want to have it for the record, and then I will expect a written answer, because if it is a verbal answer, it is going to take up all the time, I am afraid.

When I was last the chair, I mentioned this in my opening statement, it was 10 years ago or 8 years ago, one of the concerns I had was to reform grants management, one being the creation of an on-line grants database.

Now, we have done that; however, from all indications I get from everyone who has tried to use this, it is not user-friendly, it is difficult and time-consuming to find information on a specific grant or grantee, and it is hindering the public's access to a lot of this important information.

I guess what I am going to ask you to answer for the record is, as the chief information officer managing the EPA's capabilities, what steps have you taken to make the grants database more user-friendly and what will you do, since I don't believe we have accomplished that so far, to accomplish that. OK?

And then, second, in March 2015 there is a court opinion. Federal District Court Judge Royce Lamberth found that "The EPA continues to demonstrate a lack of respect for the FOIA process" and that EPA perceived the FOIA requester, the person under the Information Act in that case, and that was the Landmark Legal Foundation, the EPA perceived that as an enemy because of its conservative political affiliation. Now, this seems similar to some of the things the IRS scrutiny to conservative groups.

What do you think about that? Is the judge right, Ms. Dunkin?

Ms. DUNKIN. First of all, Chairman, we will get you a written answer for your first question.

The second question, so the actions in that particular case happened primarily before I joined the Agency, so I can't speak to that particular case.

Senator INHOFE. No, that is not quite true, because I am talking about, wasn't it March 2015?

Ms. DUNKIN. Mr. Chairman, I can only speak for my position, which is that from my standpoint of running the tools that we provide for FOIA and running a small number of FOIAs out of our office, we provide the best possible responses we can to FOIAs to the offices that respond to them and we, as an Agency, expect that people will provide timely and correct responses to FOIA requests.

Senator INHOFE. OK, now, you were in the position on March 15th, is that correct?

Ms. DUNKIN. Yes, sir.

Senator INHOFE. Well, why did you just initially say that that was before my time, or whatever it was you said?

Ms. DUNKIN. So, Senator, the decision happened in March; however, what I was referring to was the activities that preceded the decision happened primarily before I joined the Agency.

Senator INHOFE. OK, then I would ask you one more time: is the judge right?

Ms. DUNKIN. Senator, I could not speak to the history of that case. Certainly, that is not the attitude that we have to FOIAs in the Agency.

Senator INHOFE. Ms. Dunkin, what steps has the EPA taken to ensure that requesters are treated in a professional manner, without regard to the requester's identity or political affiliation? Because you must have, after a statement like that, I am hoping you would try to put something in place to preclude that from happening again. Have you?

Ms. DUNKIN. Senator, first of all, we have centralized much of the search capability, and OEI helps provide search responses to the offices that actually respond to the FOIAs. In addition, all FOIAs have two levels of review to ensure that the documents being released and any redactions to those documents are completely fair.

Senator INHOFE. OK.

Ms. Nishida, for the record, I want you to get your same response to the questions that I had of Ms. Dunkin, OK?

I want to get some information as to how much money the EPA as a whole spends annually on efforts, now, we are talking about grants, technical assistance, technology transfers, development of standards, or programs, regulations, to improve the quality of the environment outside of the United States or in grants to foreign countries.

Can you give me that now? Have you looked into that?

Ms. NISHIDA. Yes, Senator, I can give you the answer. Actually, there is a very small proportion of EPA's grants actually go to international grants, it is less than one-half of a percent. And of that less than one-half of a percent, a large portion of those grants actually go to U.S. institutions who help countries overseas in terms of addressing their environmental pollution problems.

Senator INHOFE. All right. Now, what I would like to have you do is, you are saying this, I believe you, but I would like to see the documentation as to the amount, how you come up with that percentage, and then I would like to be able to visit with you about that issue, if that is all right, OK?

Ms. NISHIDA. Certainly.

Senator INHOFE. Then, Mr. Burke, if you don't mind, I will take just a few more seconds here and I will sit out for a second round.

The National Academy of Sciences have previously reported that if an assistant administrator of the Office of Research and Development, ORD, is also a science advisory to the full Agency, it creates a conflict of interest. Do you think it does?

Mr. BURKE. No, sir. I was part of the discussions with the National Academy even before becoming science advisor, and I think we have the support of the Board on Environmental Studies.

Senator INHOFE. No, they said it creates a conflict of interest. Are you saying that that is not what they said?

Mr. BURKE. No, I am not, Senator. I am just not familiar with that particular statement.

Senator INHOFE. Did you say you were on that at the time?

Mr. BURKE. I served two full terms on the Board on Environmental Studies. And I know that there have been different perspectives on science advisor being separate from the assistant administrator. I think the most important message, though, is that there be clear and consistent leadership for science at the Agency.

Senator INHOFE. Well, I think in light of the fact that NAS made a recommendation and you disagree with that recommendation, and my time has expired, but I would like to have you, for the record, give me the detail, as much as you can, on that as to why you would disagree with the NAS. Would you do that?

Mr. BURKE. I would be happy to provide that.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you very much.

Senator Boxer.

Senator BOXER. Well, good for you for being an independent person.

Let me just say this. We have voted the three of these people out by voice vote. I want to make a point. I have not seen, in my lifetime, three people who were overly qualified for the jobs for which they have been nominated. If we can't get you people moving toward the floor, I don't know who would be better. And I just want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting up with all this stuff, for sitting around for months.

Mrs. Burke, Dr. Burke should now type his own papers.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BURKE. I do.

Senator BOXER. All right. Because my husband still asks me to type things for him, and it really gets me, since he was a clerk typist when he was in the Army. But he said he never really did learn to type over 30 words of a minute or so.

Senator INHOFE. You know, I was a clerk typist, too.

Senator BOXER. Well, that explains a lot.

Senator INHOFE. No, I am older than he is.

[Laughter.]

Senator BOXER. OK, so here is the thing.

Ms. Dunkin, I am not going to ask any questions of Jane and Thomas. We voted you out before. I want you to get to where you want to be to help this Agency, which is the subject of a tremendous amount of criticism here. So why not have the best people? By the way, independent voices and thinkers are important.

But I just wanted to ask you, Ms. Dunkin, just because of our tie to California, because you worked for a very innovative company. You worked for a great school district. For that I am grateful to you, because you pointed out you had a moment in your life where you decided you wanted to go help children and the public. It is a wonderful transformation.

So I wanted you to say for the committee how your background and experiences working for the Unified School District, how did it help shape you and get you ready to do this job at the Office of Environmental Information.

Ms. DUNKIN. Thank you, Senator Boxer. Working for the school district was a tremendous privilege, helping out the children in Palo Alto. The opportunity to work for the district gave me two things that helped prepare me for this job. No. 1 was public service experience. A lot of people come into an agency like the EPA from the private sector and they make a lot of mistakes because they don't know how the public sector works.

So while the Federal Government and the State of California don't work exactly the same, there are enough similarities that I knew where the land mines were when I arrived and I knew what

to expect in terms of how things would operate and what questions to ask. So No. 1 is that public sector experience did that.

The second is that it was the first time in my career where I had run IT for an entire organization. I ran some big chunks of IT for HP, but it is a very different experience to run one end of the organization to another and be fully responsible for everything from making sure that you have Internet connectivity to making sure that you have applications for the students to use. So that was a really great experience that prepared me to step into another job with that same type of responsibility.

Senator BOXER. Well, thank you.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful that we can move these three people forward. Sometimes we all attack agencies and kind of amorphous organizations. Here are three people; each of them has a family that is proud of them, each of them has worked hard in their life to get where they are, and they are at a point where they really want to give back. So I am hopeful.

You are a good man and I hope that you will help me get these people to the floor and get them confirmed. Thank you so much.

I need to run off; I have a meeting in my office now. If there is anything that comes up where you want me to come back, I will.

Senator INHOFE. Sounds good. All right.

Senator BOXER. OK. Thank you. Thank you so much.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Senator Boxer.

Next we will hear questions from Senator Boozman, but let me just ask, do any of the three of you think it is unreasonable to respond to the questions that I asked during my time? Are they unreasonable questions? No? Thank you very much.

Senator Boozman.

Senator BOOZMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank all of you all for being here. We do appreciate your willingness to serve.

Dr. Burke, I have worked to encourage collaboration and work between the EPA and the National Center for Toxicological Research. As you know, NCTR is an FDA laboratory based in Arkansas. Regulatory science research organizations from around the globe come to investigate, learn, and train at NCTR, and we are very proud of that facility.

I know that you are very familiar with the work that has gone on through your previous history at Johns Hopkins and other areas. Can you tell us a little bit about your view of interagency collaboration? These are tight budget times. Talk here a little bit about working together. Specifically, will you look for ways that EPA can support and work with NCTR to perform collaborative work and research?

Mr. BURKE. Thank you, Senator. Thank you for the question. It is good to see you again.

Absolutely, these are tough times and these are times when collaboration is more important than ever in the scientific community. And as you state, the National Center, NCTR, has been a leader in particular in chemical safety assessments and nanotechnology. And there is a partnership that we have, along with FDA, NCTR, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, but we can build more on that.

We all have a common goal of understanding more about chemical safety, understanding how to better protect our food and environment. The Center has been a leader and I look forward to, if confirmed, and even as science advisor in my current position, of promoting that not just for those agencies, but because our States and other partners are really dependent upon that.

Senator BOOZMAN. Good. Thank you very much.

I appreciate that you have taken the time to review the bipartisan EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act. As a former member of the SAB, your expertise is certainly valuable to us and we appreciate your input.

I know that our bill is not perfect, and we are certainly willing to make changes. You mentioned about credibility, transparency, and how important that is. Will you commit to work with us and members on both sides of the aisle so that we can identify some common sense reforms that will strengthen the SAB and ensure that the EPA's scientific process is strong and credible?

Mr. BURKE. Absolutely, Senator. Our goal is credibility and transparency. We have to have the highest level of review and the highest credibility in our science. These are important decisions and we are providing the basis for very tough choices, so I am very happy to work with you on that.

Senator BOOZMAN. Good.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Senator Boozman.

Senator CAPITO.

Senator CAPITO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank all of you for your service and for the long process that you have had to go through.

I wanted to ask Ms. Dunkin, there was a report and The New York Times ran a story about how EPA may have violated Federal law in its use of social media in connection with the Waters of the USA rulemaking. I read it at the time, but I have been curious to know, was that something that was organically grown in the Agency or something that was promoted from the top? I would just like to hear your perspective on this and if you have put guidelines in place to either stop that or had legal advice given in terms of how that issue might be impacting in the future.

Ms. DUNKIN. Senator, the social media outreach program is run through the Office of Public Affairs, so I can't speak to the details of any program they run. We do have a social media use policy in place in the Agency.

Senator CAPITO. Was that in place when this was occurring, or are you not familiar?

Ms. DUNKIN. The policy was in place. The IT policy was in place at that time, yes.

Senator CAPITO. OK. So I am asking the wrong person, I guess, is my answer.

Ms. DUNKIN. I am sorry, Senator.

Senator CAPITO. OK.

Let me ask you this, too. We are considering a cybersecurity bill on top of our RNDAA bill today. We know this is just a rampant problem everywhere internationally and we saw where OPM's records were corrupted just recently. I am sure this has great con-

cern for you. What are you doing at EPA to try to protect against cyber crime and making sure? Because I think the inspector general maybe has questioned some of your security policies in this area.

Ms. DUNKIN. Yes, Senator. We could probably talk about security all day. We are working hard to ensure the security of the information assets at the EPA. Just a few of the important points that we consider. We need to know what is most important to secure, because if we don't set priorities nothing will be secured.

Senator CAPITO. Right.

Ms. DUNKIN. We are implementing appropriate controls and hygiene activities, things like patching systems, things like ensuring that systems have authority to operate before they are in place and that we know what the risks are with those systems. We focus on controlling access, educating users, and then we want to make sure that we monitor our network so that we know if something happens and that we can respond to that.

Senator CAPITO. So has OPM shared what actually happened with them with other agencies as a preventive measure for you?

Ms. DUNKIN. We know some of what happened at OPM at this point. We don't have all the details.

Senator CAPITO. Because I would think that would be a useful exercise.

Ms. DUNKIN. Yes. And we share throughout the security community and through the CIO community. There is a lot of information sharing that goes on. And there is public information, there is less public information, and there is classified information.

Senator CAPITO. OK. All right, thank you.

Dr. Burke, I am from the State of West Virginia and we have had some issues with your agencies I am sure you are well aware. I understand that you are the head science guy here. So the argument a lot of times that I try to make is that science is great and welcomed, and we want it. That is great. But there are always economic aspects of every decision that is made, particularly in my State by your Agency.

And I think I know the answer to this, but I just wanted to get it out there. Within the realm of your responsibilities, do you ever look at the economic impacts of what the science would have in terms of a decision that is made based on your science? Does everybody ever get in the room and discuss that?

Mr. BURKE. Well, certainly the Agency does. The role of the science, though, is to really provide one very important cornerstone of that decisionmaking process, and we generally focus upon the scientific evidence, say, for instance, of an environmental impact. But, really, the Agency decisionmaking, and my colleagues in other branches of the Agency, the economists and others, very much consider the big picture in the decisions within the guidance provided by the statutes.

And in the analysis of risks, it is also important that we, the scientists, get the right question so that those making those tough social decisions can understand the impacts across the board.

Senator CAPITO. And over time, you have been in this business a long time, have you seen a lot of change in terms of the intensity of the risk of certain things that maybe in the 1960s were thought

to be very, very hazardous that now, as time has gone on and more research and development has gone forward, may be not as hazardous, and vice versa? Does that change over time much, or is the first blush pretty much the last blush?

Mr. BURKE. That is a good question. In science, the first blush is rarely the last blush; there is always an evolution of the science. And sometimes we understand how things work together to transition risks, so sometimes we will actually, perhaps may be less concerned. Oftentimes we learn of new emerging hazards, too.

So that is why it is important, I think, to have state-of-the-art science and be able to respond to not just emerging threats, but continually update our knowledge of those longstanding things so that we can make the best decisions, work with the social scientists and others to really make the best societal decisions.

Senator CAPITO. OK. Thank you so much.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Senator Capito.

Senator FISCHER.

Senator FISCHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you all for being here today.

Mr. Burke, could you comment on the advantages and the disadvantages that you see in the process that the SAB uses when you provide advice to the Agency?

Mr. BURKE. Sure. First, let me talk about the great things that the SAB does.

I have been privileged to be a two-term member of the SAB as an academic researcher before joining the Agency, and I have also been very active at the National Academy. And I think they are really the gold standards in peer review, the most prestigious and influential bodies to really make sure we get our science right. So I am very supportive of the SAB.

That said, it is important the SAB be credible, be inclusive, and really represent the best expertise that we have in this Nation, and sometimes internationally, to help us make sure we have peer-reviewed our science, but also that we frame the questions right and we use the best science available.

So I think I have a lot of respect for the SAB. It is a tough process. I can tell you that as an academic scientist it is tough to get people to commit to that. We wouldn't want to add to the burden of scientists, say, from academia who have really tough, challenging jobs. I think we should do everything in our power to encourage people to volunteer and be part of that process, and it is really an honor to be there.

But there are some impediments to the process. It is tough to make that time commitment. It is an incredibly rigorous process to be involved in a review of a major national report.

Senator FISCHER. I agree with you that it is very, very important to use the best science possible, and I thank you and other scientists who work toward that goal and make that your priority. I am curious on how you balance in social impacts. That is more subjective. It is almost in opposition to many of those hard sciences out there, don't you think?

Mr. BURKE. Well, it is a very good question. Science, traditionally, we have had lanes. I am an epidemiologist. We look at the association between risk factors and disease. A sociologist might look

at those social factors that contribute to disease. And I think in the evolution of our science of decisionmaking, we are really looking at integrating all of those things.

So many of my colleagues on the Science Advisory Board, particularly the social scientists, would be very happy to hear your question because I do think science is not just analytical chemistry; science is understanding the social contributors to the quality of life and the environment. And I think that is an important direction for not just the SAB, but for the National Academy we are recognizing that.

Senator FISCHER. And since you have been at the EPA, can you tell me how the Agency has used the SAB and how frequently they use it?

Mr. BURKE. Sure. Well, I have a limited time window, but let me give you an example of a very, very important role the SAB has.

Senator FISCHER. Is it used often?

Mr. BURKE. Yes. It is constantly used. You may have seen that we released a major report, a draft report on the impact of hydrofracking on our drinking water resources. We turned that over to the SAB, a committee of almost 30 representatives from the broad sectors of science, who are reviewing that to make that we have used the best science, presented it clearly, and that our conclusions are justified.

Senator FISCHER. And that was a 4-year report, wasn't it?

Mr. BURKE. Yes. It was a long-term, very tough effort. Very comprehensive look.

Senator FISCHER. And we appreciate the work that is put forward in that.

How do you expect ORD's use of the SAB to change if you would be confirmed? Do you see a change happening?

Mr. BURKE. I think there is constant evolution. First of all, the nature of the Board is that there are changes in membership. But, for instance, one of my areas of concentration has been risk analysis and risk assessment. The Board has changed dramatically in the past 2 years to have a separate subcommittee that really looks at how the Agency and really the Nation does risk assessment. So it is constantly evolving to address, I think, the Nation's toughest challenges, so we need to constantly recruit the highest level of talent to serve on that Board.

Senator FISCHER. Well, I thank all three of you for your willingness to serve. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Senator Fischer.

And thank all of you for the time that you have taken.

I say to you, Ms. Dunkin, this idea of creating the database was good, but I have been waiting 8 years now and listening to complaints about how difficult it is to come up with the results. And I know with your background and your capabilities you will be able to come up with something.

I say this to all of you working jointly. That is something that I think the public is entitled to and we are entitled to. So if you will do that as thoroughly as you can so that hopefully we will be able to come up with something that we started some 9 or 10 years ago.

We appreciate all of you.

Senator Sullivan has come and we are still in the middle of the hearing, Senator Sullivan. We will recognize you for questions you have.

Let me just fill you in. One of the concerns I had was the database. I have been concerned about that ever since we were a majority some 8, 9 years ago; and they are going to be working on that.

Also, I questioned the possibility of a conflict of interest to Dr. Burke, and he is going to be filling us in on some of those details. We also mentioned the Federal district judge and some of the comments that he made or observations that he made in terms of responses that some of the people under FOIA are trying to get.

So that fills you in on what we were talking about.

Senator SULLIVAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank each of the nominees for your service to the Country and willingness to serve. You probably have family members here, and I know that sometimes that can be an arduous process. I so appreciate your wanting to serve.

I know many of you are already in an acting capacity, but maybe if I can just, for each of you, Mr. Burke, Ms. Dunkin, Ms. Nishida, can you just real quickly, I always like to ask nominees why they want to serve. What motivates you? You are going to have to come in front of this committee, get asked some tough questions. Why do you want this position?

Each of you, please.

Ms. DUNKIN. Thank you, Senator. I chose to take this opportunity to serve my Country because I felt like I had entered public service in my previous job, but that the opportunity was very localized, as I worked at a school district, and it was an opportunity to have a broader impact. The Federal Government certainly has opportunities for improvement in IT, and I felt I could contribute to that.

Senator SULLIVAN. Thank you.

Ms. NISHIDA. And, Senator, from the number of years that I worked in the State of Maryland and also at The World Bank, I saw firsthand how environmental problems affect both Tribal Nations, as well as foreign governments, and I want to be able to address those concerns working in the Office for International and Tribal Affairs.

Senator SULLIVAN. Great. Thanks.

Mr. BURKE. Senator, I know this is going to sound a little corny, but I think being the head scientist for ORD and working with that team is the best job in my field; it is the best job in the world. I walked away from a full professorship and a deanship at a pretty good university.

Senator SULLIVAN. Which one was that?

Mr. BURKE. Johns Hopkins.

Senator SULLIVAN. All right.

Mr. BURKE. And I did that because of the incredible opportunity to serve this Nation and to really be a part of the leadership team of what I think is the leading research organization in not just this Country, the entire world.

Senator SULLIVAN. Great.

I am going to raise a couple issues that I think are important, but you are not necessarily in charge of them. But I think if you saw this debate yesterday, when we marked up the Waters of the U.S., there is a certain frustration, certainly in my State, where we have the cleanest water, cleanest air probably in the Country. Yet I don't think a lot of Alaskans think it is because of the EPA. I think a lot of Alaskans think it is because of our own State and local government. We really care about these issues.

Sometimes you hear on this committee, oh, this side cares more about the environment than that side. That is not true; we all care about the environment. But we also care about the Constitution, oversight, the rule of law.

One of my frustrations, and I raised it the first time we had an oversight committee hearing with the Administrator was, do you believe, she actually believed it, so I am sure you do, that every regulatory action, any action that you take as the EPA has to be based in the statutes, in the congressional direction. Do you agree with that? Your boss did, so you probably should just say yes. Do you?

Mr. BURKE. Again, as a scientist, it is a little out of my range of responsibility.

Senator SULLIVAN. I know.

Mr. BURKE. But I support the Administrator.

Senator SULLIVAN. You know what, you don't have to answer that question, because I know it isn't in your realm. But the answer is yes, right? Every regulatory action, executive action that the EPA takes has to have a basis in the statute, has to have a basis in the law. The U.S. Supreme Court made that clear again last year in a case that was brought where they found that the EPA did not act according to the law.

So there is a lot of concern on this committee, and I would say in the Congress in general, that the EPA is not always doing that, so I asked the Administrator if she could make sure that every action that they have taken is based in the law, and she can assure me of that.

So I have asked for, for example, the legal opinion on the Waters of the United States. Big deal, what provided that. She hasn't provided that to me yet.

The chairman and I, Senator Rounds, we asked in a letter to her to respond to this issue on the front page of The New York Times a couple weeks ago. She hasn't responded to that.

Even yesterday, a pretty big deal that the EPA has decided now, to regulate emissions from aircraft. Again, I asked the Administrator at the outset, hey, if you are going to take action, you need to show us where your authority is in the law. Certainly got nothing from them on that.

So my question is, in terms of an oversight capacity that we have here, in terms of the advice and consent constitutional role that we have to confirm you and your positions, do you think it is a legitimate exercise of our authority, as the Congress, as the oversight committee, to put a hold on your nominations and confirmation until we actually get legitimate answers from the Administrator on, for example, the Waters of the U.S. legal opinion? She won't give that to me. It is crazy.

This letter that the chairman and I wrote a couple weeks ago, stonewall. Legal opinion. I would really like to see the legal opinion on the EPA's authority to regulate emissions from airplanes. I know they are basing that on some kind of international agreement. Last time I checked, the EPA's authority does not derive from international organizations, it derives from the Congress and the Constitution.

So I know this is a bit of a tough question. I know that you are not involved in these issues, but do you think that is a legitimate exercise of our authority in the Congress, in this committee, to say, you know, these candidates might be qualified, they are certainly motivated to serve their Country, but until we actually get answers from the head of the EPA, who stonewalls this committee and this Congress, we are not going to move forward on any nominations. Do you think that is a legitimate exercise of our constitutional and oversight role?

Senator INHOFE. From the chair, I would like all three of you to respond to that question, if you would.

Ms. DUNKIN. Senator, I don't feel qualified to speak to the procedural issues of this body.

Ms. NISHIDA. Like my colleague, I am also not qualified to speak to the procedural issues. But I can tell you with regards to the actions that my office takes, it is consistent with the laws of the United States.

Senator SULLIVAN. Look, I don't doubt what you are saying, but when you are just saying it and you are not showing it to us. Several years ago the EPA said that the actions that they were taking under the Clean Air Act were consistent with the laws of the United States. At the time I was the attorney general of the State of Alaska. I was one of a group that sued and said, actually, we don't think you are right. That went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. Last year, the Supreme Court said the EPA didn't have that authority; the EPA was violating the Constitution. The EPA was trying to take powers away from this body.

So, as you can imagine, it is not just us talking in terms of hypotheticals; there are real instances of the EPA usurping the power of the Congress. And when we ask the Administrator for legal opinions on additional actions like the Waters of the U.S., 35 States oppose that, a lot of questions about whether that is legal and the EPA's legal authority. I have been asking the Administrator for months, for months, for the detailed legal analysis that provides the EPA the legal authority to issue the Waters of the U.S. rule, and she won't provide it to this Congress.

So now the EPA wants the Congress to confirm you. But my question is should we say, now, wait a minute, you are not getting back to us on anything. Our oversight role, our role in the U.S. Constitution, pretty important, advice and consent for senior officials of the United States, which you would be, and yet we get blown off by the EPA on this letter.

The chairman of this committee sent the EPA Administration a letter 2 weeks ago on a real big issue, front page of The New York Times saying the EPA might be violating the law. As far as I know, haven't heard back from her. My question is on the legal opinions, nothing else.

So I am just wondering if you think it is a fair function of this committee to say, hold off, we are not going to move on any nominations until we start getting answers from the EPA. Do you think that that is legitimate?

I know you are not lawyers. I know you are scientists, but you are also smart in the ways of Washington.

Mr. Burke, do you think so?

Mr. BURKE. Senator, I am sorry, I do not have the expertise or experience. It is an important question, but I do not have the knowledge to really answer that. As a scientist, I really cannot answer that.

Senator SULLIVAN. OK.

Well, Mr. Chairman, sorry I went over, but I think it is an important issue. And I will just tell you, we all want clean water, we all want clean air. Like I said at the outset, my State, we live in the most pristine State in the world, beautiful place, cleanest water, cleanest air. We all want that.

But I will tell you this, and this is not a partisan thing, this is the vast majority of the people who live in my State are very concerned about the actions of the EPA in large measure because Alaskans don't think that the EPA is abiding by the law or the Constitution. And I committed to my constituents to ask harder questions about this, and I have.

And guess what? We get stonewalled. And we are the oversight committee. We are the committee of jurisdiction and we write the laws, not the EPA. And I don't think that is clear to the Administration. So this is an opportunity for her to maybe come up with some answers as we move forward to look at important dedicated public servants like yourselves.

I know these are hard questions that are not necessarily in your realm. I don't want to at all kind of impinge your very strong credentials and your commitment to your Country and service. I really appreciate that. That is why I asked the question at the outset. But in some ways you are a bit in the crossfire of what I think is actually a really, really important issue that your boss seems to ignore, and that is not acceptable.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INHOFE. I would expand on that a little bit in just saying, looking at it, recognizing your area of expertise, what other leverage do we have?

You know, at the beginning of this committee hearing I asked you do you agree, if confirmed, to appear before this committee or designated members of this committee or other appropriate committees to provide information subject to the appropriate and necessary security, and all of this. You all responded positively. So did she. This is the same oath of office that we got from her.

And I think that when someone does not do what they have said that they would do, so help me God, what else is there for us to carry out the oversight provisions? I don't know of any other leverage that we have.

So I think it is very appropriate that you bring this up.

I was asked to, one of the members who was not able to be here, you might remember, Dr. Burke, that when Senator Barrasso was questioning you back in December 2013, that was a nomination

hearing, he asked some questions. Let me just read it, I don't want to get this wrong. The National Academy of Sciences cautioned against relying on decades-old data for developing new national ambient air quality standards. That is the NAAQS that we are talking about.

Following your December 17th, 2013 nomination hearing, you committed to "reviewing this issue and working to ensure the integrated science assessments that provide the foundation for NAAQS decision reflect the best possible science."

I would say this, I don't think that he has actually heard a response. I would like to have you bring that up and also say what steps you have taken since becoming the EPA's science advisor to ensure that these science assessments no longer use outdated material. This is 30 years old, this scientific basis.

What can I share with Senator Barrasso, your response to me?

Mr. BURKE. Thank you for the question, Senator. Since I have been there, there continues to be tremendous progress in our National Center for Environmental Assessment in those integrated science assessments. In fact, in a sense, the major report on fracking is an integrated assessment. The NAAQS are integrated assessments. And it is our commitment, and there has been tremendous progress in doing that, to revisit and constantly upgrade the science.

So to my knowledge, we are making very good progress on that in support of the decisionmaking being inclusive and being up to date.

Senator INHOFE. Well, he goes on to ask the question. He said during that same nomination hearing you committed to making underlying data used to justify EPA rulemaking public. So I would ask you, now, that has been 2 years ago, roughly. What have you done since that time in terms of fulfilling that commitment?

Mr. BURKE. OK, first, I was still a dean 2 years ago and I have been with the Agency 5 months. But we have really worked on that, and I have been directly involved with the group working not just in the Agency, but throughout the Administration, with the guidance from the President's science advisor, to improve data access.

We are systematically looking at ways that we can make sure our research and the research results of the folks who receive grants from us can be made more accessible; that all of the published reports, the metadata is out there for people to look at, to feel confident in, because we feel that transparency is really the only way to be credible in science. There has been tremendous progress and I would be happy to provide more details on that.

Senator INHOFE. OK, I would like to ask that you provide those details directly to Senator Barrasso, because he is wanting that information.

Mr. BURKE. Be happy to, Senator.

Senator INHOFE. Now, when Senator Capito was talking and asking questions, it sounded like you told Senator Capito that science is never settled.

Mr. BURKE. Science continues to evolve constantly.

Senator INHOFE. Would you agree that climate science is not settled, then?

Mr. BURKE. That is an excellent question, Senator. We continue to learn more every day. I think that there is great consensus in the scientific community that our climate is changing, but I think we continue to learn more about the mechanisms and, most importantly, about resilience to climate.

Senator INHOFE. Well, I would suggest to you no one disagrees climate is changing. That is not the issue. Is it manmade gasses that are providing a major reason for that change to take place?

You have answered the question, that is, that science is never settled. That is good.

Well, I want to thank you again.

Senator SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman.

Senator INHOFE. Yes.

Senator SULLIVAN. Is it all right, just a few more questions?

Senator INHOFE. As many as you want.

And that is for anyone else who comes down, too. That is our policy.

Senator SULLIVAN. So I do want to kind of, again, emphasize. You may have seen this Utility Air Regulator Group v. EPA. It was a Supreme Court decision from last year. If you haven't read it, I would highly recommend it, even though that is not in your area of expertise. I would highly recommend you read it because it is important. A lot of important quotes here.

Justice Scalia, who wrote the controlling opinion, stated, "It is patently unreasonable, not to say outrageous, for the EPA to insist on seizing expansive power that it admits the statute is not designed to grant." This was just a year ago that that happened.

So, again, sometimes people say, oh, this is hypothetical. This is not hypothetical at all. The highest court in the land said to your Agency, you are usurping the power of the Congress. And a lot of us believe that is what is going on in the Waters of the United States rule, which is why we are taking appropriate action. This committee, yesterday, marked up a bill that would make sure that the EPA doesn't commit that kind of act.

Again, this is the May 22nd letter. I would like to submit this for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INHOFE. Without objection.

[The referenced letter follows:]

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC,
May 22, 2015.

Hon. GINA MCCARTHY,
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency,
Washington, DC.

ADMINISTRATOR MCCARTHY: We write to express concerns over a report that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) may have conducted an unprecedented lobbying and propaganda effort on behalf of the "Waters of the United States" rulemaking.

As you know, many of the rules that are being pushed by your agency are controversial—including the rule to expand the scope of "Waters of the United States" under the Clean Water Act—and are expected to have devastating effects to the economies of many states, ours included. That's why a majority of states have demanded that the "Waters of the United States" rulemaking be retracted or substantially revised before being finalized. More than 300 groups and associations from across the country—including the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Association of Home Builders, and the National Mining Association—are also fighting it.

However, in public testimony and in private meetings, EPA officials have consistently disregarded those concerns, and instead have sought to highlight the alleged public support for the rule. The Agency, along with many groups supporting the rule, have consistently said that it has received more than 1 million comments on the rule, and about 90 percent of those comments are supportive.

In fact, you testified at the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee in March, “We have received over 1 million comments, and 87.1 percent of those comments we have counted so far—we are only missing 4,000—are supportive of this rule.” And then for emphasis, you repeated the claim.

According to a May 19, 2015 New York Times article, the EPA embarked on an unprecedented and questionable lobbying campaign to generate public comments in support of this rulemaking. EPA has used a variety of social media tools to promote the importance of the Agency’s rulemaking efforts and to solicit these comments, including, but not limited to “Thunderclap” to create a “virtual flash mob,” YouTube videos, and the “#CleanWaterRules” and “#DitchtheMyth” hashtags on Twitter.

A deeper look at the “1 million comments” claim shows a more complicated story. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, only 20,567 of those comments are considered “unique” and of those, only 10 percent were considered substantive.

In other words, the vast majority—more than 98 percent of the comments received—appeared to be mass mailings, the majority of which were likely generated by your agency’s unprecedented lobbying efforts.

All of the unique “substantive” comments were reviewed by the Corp of Engineers. It found that contrary to EPA’s characterization, 39 percent of those comments are supportive of the rule, while 60 percent are opposed to it.

It is troubling that the EPA—which should be an unbiased source of information—is using taxpayer dollars to use social media for lobbying and propaganda purposes to promote the importance of this rulemaking and the Agency itself to the American public and lawmakers, in possible violation of the Anti-Lobbying Act, 18 U.S.C. section 1913, and appropriations restrictions against lobbying and propaganda. Given these facts, please provide answers to the following questions and all requested documents no later than June 5, 2015:

- Given the statements from the Army Corps of Engineers that 60 percent of substantive comments were opposed to the proposed “Waters of the United States” rule, please explain whether the statements made by EPA officials that approximately 87 percent of comments received support the rule meet the requirements of the Information Quality Act.

- Prior to undertaking your agency’s unprecedented PR campaign to fight for the Waters of the U.S. rule, did you seek a legal opinion regarding the legality of this campaign from anybody in your agency or from the Department of Justice or other federal officials? If so, please include a copy of any legal opinions received by EPA counsel, the Department of Justice, or other federal officials.

- Who is the EPA official or officials responsible for approving content disseminated on Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, and other social media platforms? Please describe the internal legal and policy review processes EPA uses for approving such communications.

- What are the EPA’s policies concerning the use of social media to interact with the public and to promote agency activities and rulemakings in compliance with laws prohibiting lobbying and propaganda? Please provide copies of any such policies.

- Approximately how many staff hours have been devoted toward public relations, lobbying, and propaganda efforts in support of the “Waters of the United States” rule?

- What was the cost to the taxpayers for these efforts? In estimating staff hours and costs spent on efforts, please include costs spent on contractors, for the Thunderclap for the “Waters of the United States” rule, the “Ditch the Myth” and “Clean Water Rules” campaigns, the YouTube and Twitter videos and statements designed to undermine critics of and to elicit public support for the proposed rule, including posting videos produced by the Choose Clean Water Coalition urging EPA to adopt the clean water rule.

- At a hearing on March 4, 2015, we asked you to provide the legal analysis that you used to formulate the “Waters of the United States” rulemaking. Please supply that analysis along with the answers to the above questions.

We look forward to your timely response. Please have your staff contact the Committee on Environment and Public Works at (202) 224-6176 with any questions.

Sincerely,

James M. Inhofe, Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works; Dan Sullivan, Chairman, Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water,

and Wildlife; M. Michael Rounds, Chairman, Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Management, and Regulatory Oversight.

Senator SULLIVAN. This is from the chairman, myself, Senator Rounds asking the Administrator a number of questions with regard to a front page New York Times article indicating the EPA may have broken the law. No response.

Waters of the U.S., the legal opinion, been asking that for months. They issued the rule anyway. Just kind of ignored us. No response.

And then I do think one of you actually has had some kind of role in the public records issue, but you may have seen a Federal judge in the U.S. District Court was quoted as saying, with regard to a recent lawsuit, "The court is left wondering whether the EPA has learned from its mistakes or if it will merely continue to address FOIA requests in the clumsy manner that has become its custom. Given the offensively unapologetic nature of the EPA's recent withdrawal notice, the court is not optimistic that the Agency has learned anything."

So have you learned anything? That is a pretty severe rebuke from a Federal judge, actually, a very well respected Federal judge, Royce Lamberth, who has been a Federal judge in Washington in the Federal court here for many, many years. That is pretty strong language.

Were any of you in charge of that or had anything to do with that lawsuit? And have you learned anything from what the judge was clearly troubled by?

Mr. BURKE. I am sorry, Senator, I was not involved in any way.

Senator SULLIVAN. OK.

Ms. DUNKIN. I was also not involved with that lawsuit.

Ms. NISHIDA. Senator, I was not involved with the lawsuit either.

Senator SULLIVAN. OK. So that does relate to FOIA requests, where I know, and it looks like there has been some lost emails now and all the kind of things that, to be honest, makes the Congress and the citizens of our great Nation skeptical of what is happening.

I just want to ask, finally, for the record here, if you are asked in your capacity, if you are confirmed, to be responsive to the committee that has oversight here, but also to the Congress, which, of course, has oversight, will you commit to do that? Unlike your boss, who I believe just stonewalls the Congress and this committee, and that is very, very troubling to me, will you commit to be responsive in a substantive and timely manner to the requests of this committee? Can you commit to that to us? Each one?

Mr. BURKE. Yes, Senator.

Ms. DUNKIN. I also commit to that, yes.

Ms. NISHIDA. Yes, Senator, we will.

Senator SULLIVAN. Great. It would be helpful, when you go back to the EPA, to pass on that message to the Administrator, that it would be helpful if she were responsive, thorough and timely in the requests from this committee and from the Congress, because right now she hasn't been.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Senator Sullivan.

Sometimes when someone who is a level down from the Administrator gets a request, they will feel it is necessary to feed that response through the Administrator. Now, what the Senator is asking you is, are you going to respond to our requests directly to us, not filtering it through the Administration? That would be the question I would ask. Would you do that?

Ms. DUNKIN. Senator, I will follow the procedures the EPA uses to respond working through our Office of Congressional Affairs.

Senator INHOFE. I don't know what that procedure is. Does that procedure preclude you from having a direct response to our questions as an oversight?

Ms. DUNKIN. We will work through Office of Congressional Affairs and then we respond directly.

Senator INHOFE. So is your answer the same, that you don't have a direct responsibility to respond to questions from an oversight committee?

Ms. DUNKIN. No, sir. We will respond.

Senator INHOFE. Directly to us?

Ms. DUNKIN. Yes.

Senator INHOFE. All right.

Do you agree with that, Ms. Nishida?

Ms. NISHIDA. As indicated, we have an Office of Congressional Affairs, and we work through the Congressional Affairs Office.

Senator INHOFE. Well, I know that. I know that. But Ms. Dunkin qualified that and said, yes, she would do that directly with us. I am not very comfortable when we ask you a question and you respond to your office instead of responding to us. Do you have a problem with responding directly to us and will you do that?

Ms. NISHIDA. Again, Senator, we will work very closely with our Office of Congressional Affairs.

Senator INHOFE. Is your answer no, then?

Ms. NISHIDA. Again, Senator, we will be responsive through our procedures with the Office of Congressional Affairs.

Senator INHOFE. That is a pretty serious answer.

How about you, Dr. Burke? Will you respond directly to us if we directly ask you a question in your capacity as oversight?

Mr. BURKE. Senator, I would be happy to be responsive to any requests from the committee.

Senator INHOFE. Direct responses. So your answer is yes.

Mr. BURKE. I will coordinate, obviously, as part of the Environmental Protection Agency, I will coordinate with the Agency.

Senator INHOFE. Well, you can coordinate all you want with the Agency, but if we ask you a direct question, I just can't imagine that anyone would say, as Ms. Nishida did, that, no, the answer is no, I won't give a direct response. So you are saying you will give a direct response. We are asking. I think that is our constitutional duty and it is in the oath you just took. So your answer is yes?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you very much.

I want to thank all of you. This is a serious thing that we are looking at.

And when I was following Senator Sullivan's questions and trying to think of what leverage do we have to force someone to do

what they have sworn they would do in their oath of office, I don't know what else we have.

But I appreciate very much your time, and that extends to your family. Thank you very much for being here.

We look forward to getting the written responses that we requested. We are adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:50 a.m. the committee was adjourned.]

