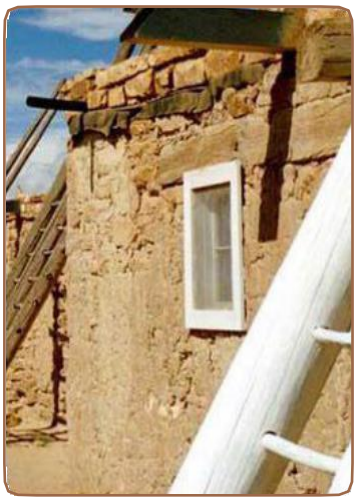
Region 6
Briefing for Regional Administrator



November 2017

7068867

Dear Regional Administrator,

On behalf of the Senior Leadership Team, staff and managers we are pleased to welcome you and look forward to working with you to protect human health and the environment. We are working very hard here to improve our places with sustainable and resilient approaches to environmental and economic challenges. We look forward to engaging you in all of our efforts in the five states that make up EPA Region 6.

This book will provide you with a snapshot of some of our priority issues on which we look forward to getting your feedback and insight.

Welcome Aboard!

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EPA Occupancy Floor Plan

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13th Floor 214.665.2200

Regional Administrator
13th Floor
214.665.2100

Environmental Justice,Tribal & Int'l Affairs
13th Floor
214.665.6448

Office of Regional Counsel
13th Floor
214.665.2110

Multimedia Division
13th Floor
214.665.7200

Conference Center
12th Floor

Water Division
11th Floor
214.665.7101

Multimedia Division
11th Floor
214.665.7200

Superfund Division
10th Floor
214.665.6701

Compliance & Enforcement Div.
9th Floor
214.665.2210

Management Division
7th Floor
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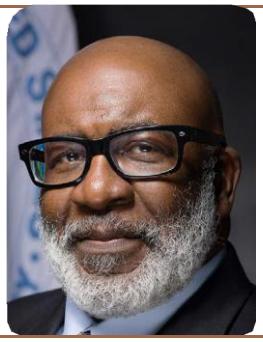
Multimedia Division
7th Floor
214.665.7200

Office of the Regional Administrator

The Office of the Regional Administrator (RA) represents national environmental concerns, policies and programs within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6. It advises the Administrator/Deputy Administrator on program issues within the region, provides a regional perspective on national policy issues, and makes decisions in delegated areas of responsibility. The RA's Office manages the region's resources to ensure effective use and development of personnel, high productivity, cost-efficient operations and support of the agency's equal employment opportunity and environmental justice goals. The office manages intergovernmental activities by working closely with state, tribal and local governments to attain national, regional, state, tribal and local goals. It translates national policy into programs which meet regional needs, makes decisions and manages programs in partnership with state environmental agencies and tribal governments. This ensures we meet annual agency initiatives, ongoing program goals and the Administrator's goal of managing for environmental results.



Office of the Regional Administrator (ORA)

Sam Coleman
Deputy Regional Administrator

Samuel (Sam) Coleman is the Deputy Regional Administrator for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 in Dallas, Texas. Sam brings decades of EPA experience and leadership, from leading hazardous waste clean fups and emergency response missions to directing Region 6 enforcement activities. Mr. Coleman held several positions at EPA prior to his current position, including Director of the Superfund Division and, Director of the Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division in Region 6 and Deputy Director of the Office of Site Remediation Enforcement at EPA Headquarters in Washington, D.C. He guided EPA's response to Hurricane Katrina as the agency's senior federal official in New Orleans, leading EPA's emergency response and recovery missions. For these efforts, he was awarded a Meritorious Presidential Rank Award in 2009. Sam has provided extraordinary leadership in cleaning up contaminated sites, from, complex efforts such as Tar Creek in Picher, Oklahoma, which holds millions of cubic yards of hazardous mining waste, to dozens of brownfields redevelopment sites across Region 6. By working with local, state, and tribal partners to clean up hazardous waste, Sam and his teams have improved the quality of life and brought economic development to communities throughout Region 6.

Office of External Affairs

The Office of External Affairs is responsible for maintaining effective relationships with federal, state, and local elected and appointed officials, community groups and media. The office also serves as the Regional Administrator's focal point for speaking events and Environmental Education. We help ensure key external stakeholders including academic institutions, industrial, environmental and public interest groups, the media and members of Congress are informed and involved with EPA's programs and decisions. We also provide information about the agency's programs and activities, advise senior leadership on information presentation and timing, prepare speeches and press releases, and are the point of contact for news media and members of Congress. All communication with Congress, whether by telephone or letters is, handled by this office. We monitor all state legislative sessions for potential bills that may impact environmental programs, operate the region's Public Information Center, and manage the public Web and social media.

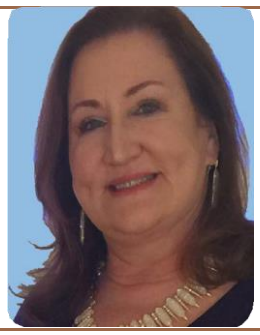
Office of External Affairs (6XA)

David Gray
Director

David Gray is the Director of the Office of External Affairs with Region 6 in Dallas, Texas. He has directed the public affairs program since 1995 and has made it his mission to improve the public's access to the federal government and the public's awareness of EPA's activities. To help increase public awareness, David has led the effort to make senior government officials available to the media and the public through a wide range of events from community roundtables to conferences. He opened the first EPA Dallas Public Infromation Center providing toll-free public access for people living throughout the region. David has been with EPA since May 1987 and has been affiliated with almost every environmental program in the region.

Office of External Affairs (6XA)

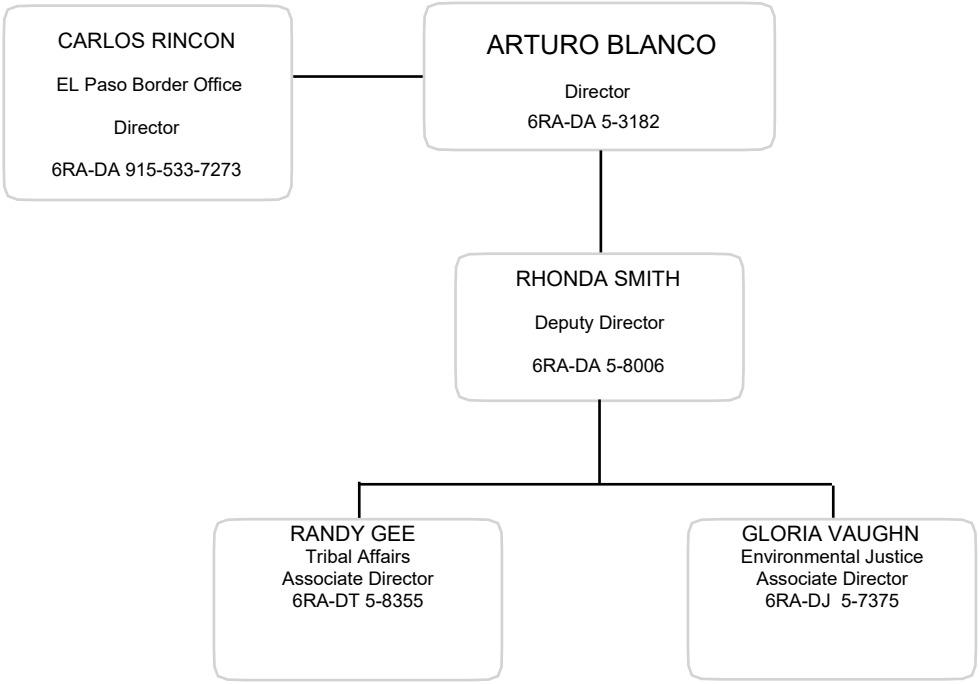
Diane Taheri
Deputy Director



Diane has been with EPA Region 6 for over 27 years. Her tenure began in the financial areas of the region involving budget, auditing, accounting and strategic planning. She also has experience in the air program and enforcement, and worked at Headquarters during execution of the 2009 stimulus bill to help set policy and procedures to facilitate the $6B in state revolving funds distributed nationally. Her analytical skills and ability to plan have made her a valuable asset.
Currently, Diane is the Deputy Director of External Affairs and has served in this capacity for the last seven years. Diane brings a sense of calm to this hustling office that usually works on quick deadlines. Her goal is to keep management apprised of what is best for the region and the agency.
Diane holds a double bachelor's degree in Accounting and Business Administration from the University of Kansas. Her passions include helping others through mentoring and providing guidance for their professional careers or personal challenges.

Office of Environmental Justice, Tribal & Int'l Affairs

The Office of Environmental Justice, Tribal, and International Affairs works closely with communities to facilitate culturally sensitive communication, find solutions, and reduce environmental challenges. The Environmental Justice (EJ) program's goal is to ensure that all people are protected from disproportionate impacts of environmental hazards by working with and on behalf of impacted communities. The U.S.-Mexico Border program honors commitments for joint U.S. and Mexico responsibility under the 1983 La Paz Agreement for protection of the environment and public health in the border region. The Tribal Affairs program serves 66 federally recognized Tribes on a government-to-government basis, consistent with their inherent sovereignty, to resolve environmental concerns. The Office of Environmental Justice, Tribal, and International Affairs also administers the General Assistance Program (GAP), which awards grants to tribes, implements the Border 2020 plan, and administers EJ2020 throughout Region 6.



Office of Environmental Justice, Tribal & Int'l Affairs (6RA-DA)

Arturo Blanco
Director

Arturo Blanco is the Director of EPA Region 6's Office of Environmental Justice, Tribal, and International Affairs. Before joining EPA, Arturo successfully served in the Houston Department of Health and Human Services, where he was Chief of the Bureau of Pollution Control and Prevention. He also was with the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (now known as Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) as an environmental investigator and a manager of air and waste programs. Arturo is an honorably discharged and retired veteran of the U.S. Air Force and has a Master of Public Administration from Troy State University, and Bachelor of Science in Professional Aeronautics by Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Florida.

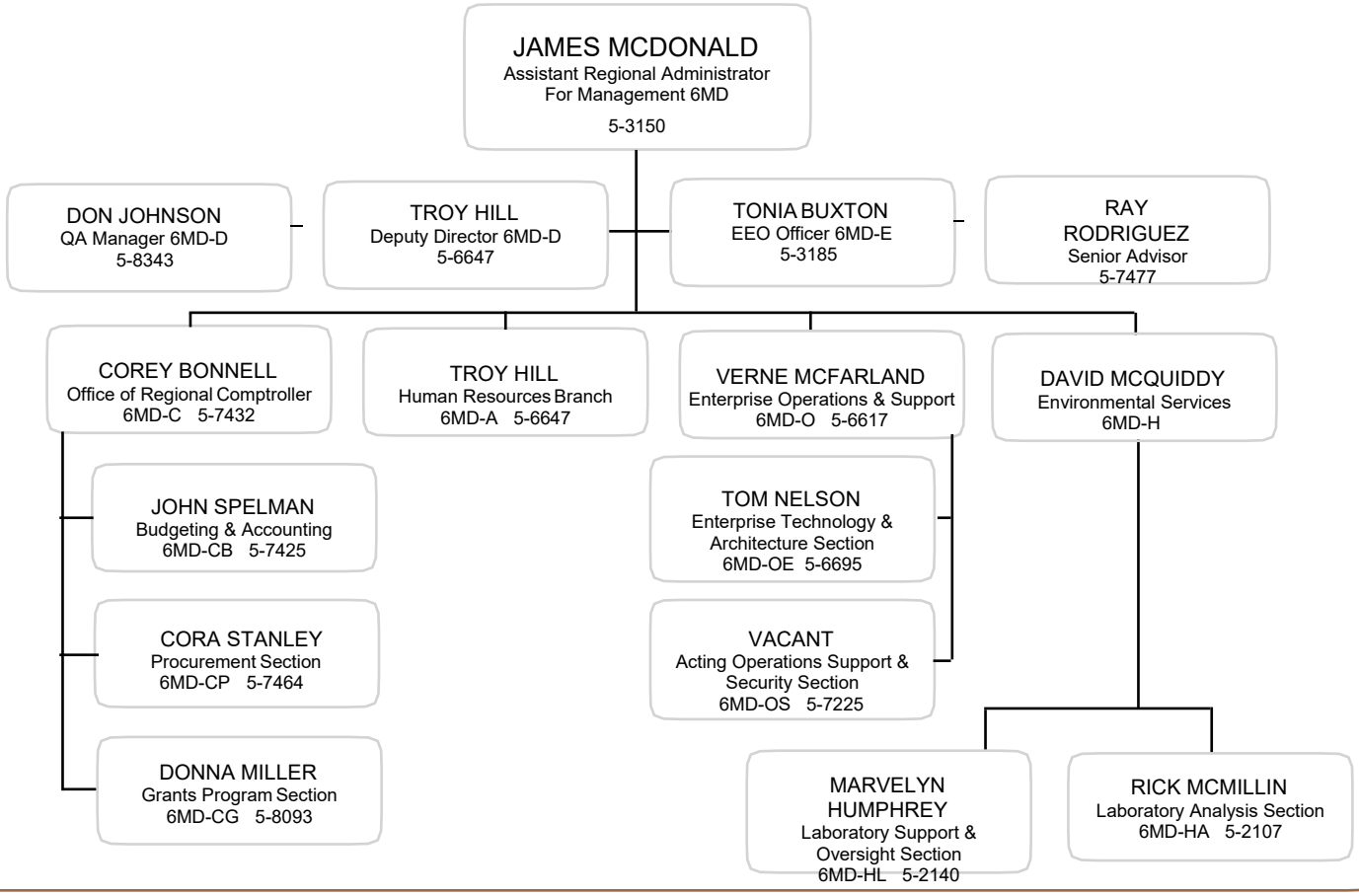
Rhonda has been with Region 6 for 30 years. She is the Deputy Director for the Office of Environmental Justice, Tribal, and International Affairs. Previously, she was in the Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division for 10 years as Chief of the Office of Planning and Coordination that implemented the National Environmental Policy Act program, and Chief of the Hazardous Waste Compliance Enforcement Section. She has a bachelor's degree in Business, Masters in Business Administration with a concentration in Strategic Management, and a Master of Arts with a focus in Adult Learning.

Office of Environmental Justice, Tribal & Int'l Affairs (6RA-DA)

Rhonda Smith
Deputy Director

Management Division

The Management Division is responsible for laboratory analysis, strategic planning, budget and financial resources, human resources, information planning and management, computer services, telecommunications and administrative support. We are responsible for state and program grants and their administration, contracts and human resources management and equal employment opportunity. Our responsibilities also include integrated planning and budgeting involving states and program grants, audit management, financial management, information systems, health and safety, quality assurance, cybersecurity, physical security and facilities management including the Houston Environmental Services Branch Laboratory. The laboratory provides quality assured analytical support using state-of-the-art techniques and methodology for organic, inorganic, and biological analyses. The lab also performs technical audits of environmental monitoring laboratories and public water supply laboratories. The Houston Lab is home to the mobile laboratory, which is designed to accommodate modern analytical instrumentation.



Management Division (6MD)

James McDonald
Director

James McDonald is the Assistant Regional Administrator for Management and Director of the Management Division at EPA Region 6. James brings to this position a decade of agency leadership and service across multiple program offices. He began his career at EPA as an Environmental Protection Specialist in 1992 in the EPA's Office of Pollution, Prevention, and Toxics Substances, and went on to serve as the Director of in the Office of Environmental Information's Planning, Resources and Outreach (OPRO) where he was responsible for leading the day-to-day operations of the office. This included budget formulation and execution, human resources, program and policy/regulatory development, administrative program and project management, and information technology systems oversight. Additionally, he served as the Chief of Staff to the Assistant Administrator and Chief Information Officer. James is a native of Mississippi where he attended Alcorn State University earning a Bachelor degree in Political Science. He also has a Master of Public Administration from the University of Missouri-Columbia and a Masters in Human Resources Management from Webster University. Additionally, he holds a law degree from the University of Florida.

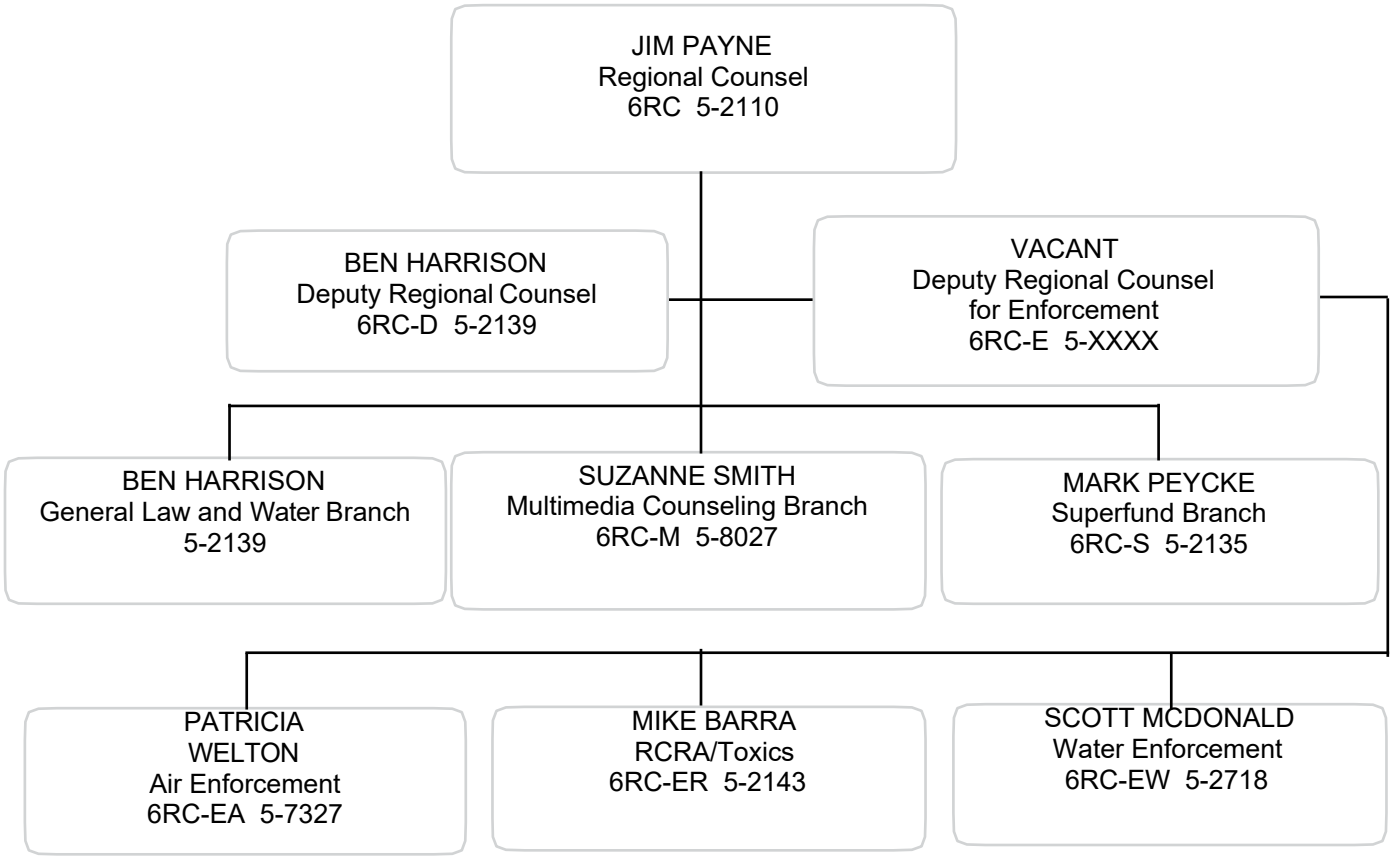
Troy Hill is the Deputy Director of the Management Division and has held this position since 2014. Troy started with EPA Region 6 in 1991 as a water quality modeler and has held management roles as an Associate Director in the hazardous waste permitting program, waste water permitting program and water grants program. Troy has a degree in civil engineering from Northern Arizona University and is a registered professional engineer in the state of Texas. Outside of work Troy enjoys spending time in the outdoors with his family.

Management Division (6MD)

Troy Hill
Deputy Director

Office of Regional Counsel

The Office of Regional Counsel is responsible for advising on the legal sufficiency of permits, program delegation to the states, grants, Freedom of Information Act, general law, personnel and ethics issues, as well as providing official legal interpretation of agency regulations. Our office develops, implements and coordinates all regional legal activities including coordination and conduct of enforcement and defensive litigation; legal aspects of the region's financial assistance activities; review for legal sufficiency of many regional actions such as state delegations, permit actions, potential bills in state legislation, Federal Register notices and various other regional actions; and activities which raise legal questions, including interpretation of agency guidance, regulations and statutes, and coordination of legal and enforcement activities with state and local governments.



Office of Regional Counsel (6RC)

Jim Payne
Regional Counsel

James (Jim) Payne has served as Regional Counsel since February 2016, and his background as a senior executive includes extensive litigation, counseling, and enforcement experience. Before joining the EPA, Jim served as the Deputy General Counsel for General Law at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, managing the law office and advising and representing the agency on fiscal, procurement, labor, employment, Freedom of Information Act, rulemaking, and legislation matters. He spent several years at the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) in the Environment and Natural Resources Division as Counsel for State and Local Affairs and Senior Counsel for Alternative Dispute Resolution. He played a key leadership role in several high-profile projects, including the response to the Gulf Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the response to the Japan Fukushima nuclear crisis, and development of the 2011 multi-agency Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice. As Counsel for State and Local Affairs at the DOJ, he led an initiative that developed joint environmental cases or projects with all 50 states. Previously, he served in the Ohio Attorney General's Office as Assistant Attorney General and Senior Projects Attorney in the Environmental Enforcement Section.
He has a Bachelor Degree in Engineering Sciences from Dartmouth College, and a Juris Doctor Degree from The Ohio State University. He also completed the Senior Managers in Government program at Harvard University Kennedy School of Government. Jim received numerous accolades and special recognitions, including nine Department of Justice outstanding attorney awards and the Marvin Award from the National Association of Attorneys General.

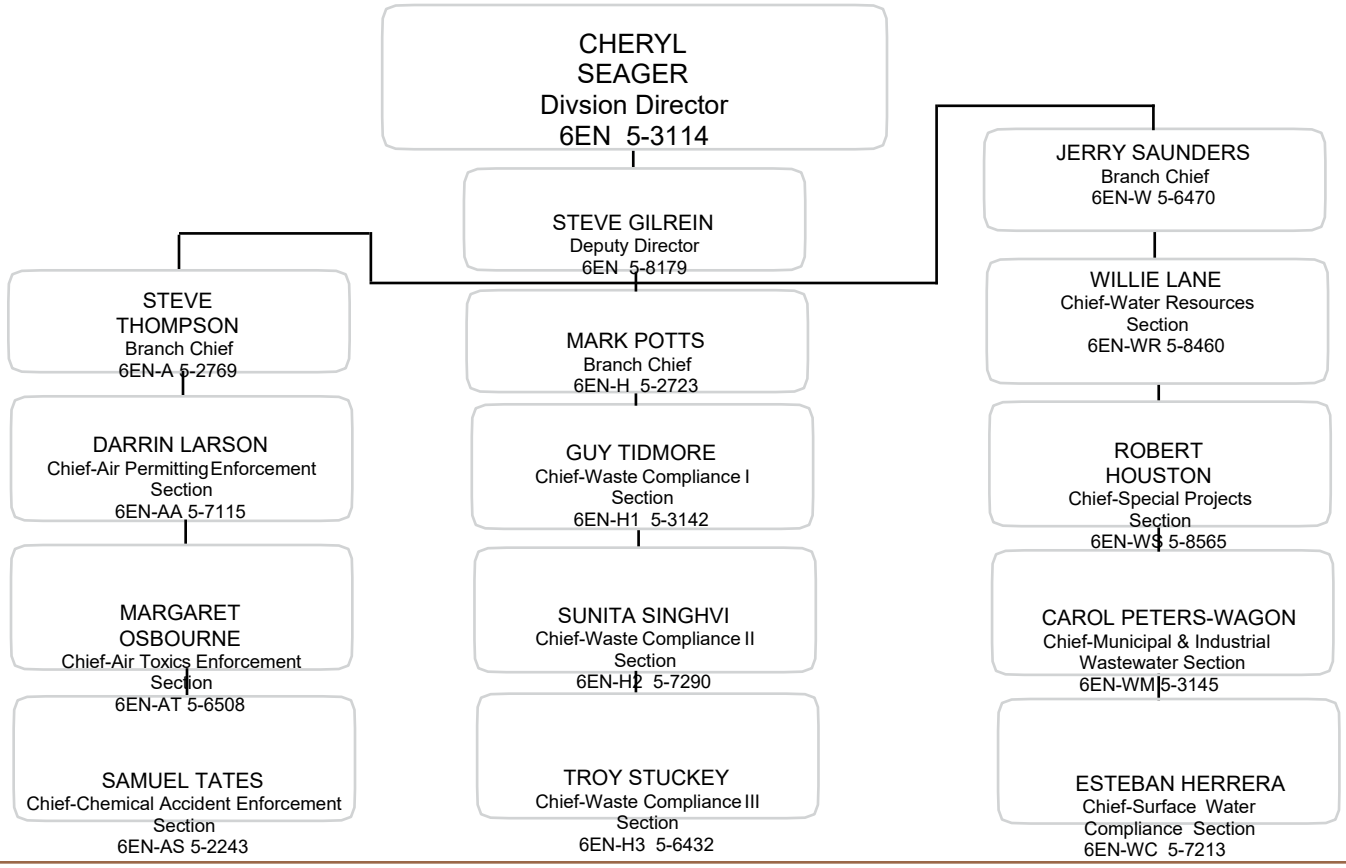
Ben Harrison has been with Region 6 for more than 26 years and has served as the Deputy Regional Counsel and General Law Branch Chief for the past nine. In that capacity, he manages the office budget and resources, and supervises attorneys on a broad array of legal issues including National Environmental Policy Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Ocean Dumping Act, Endangered Species Act, Freedom of Information Act, personnel, labor relations, grants and appropriations. Ben began his career at EPA working on Superfund issues and also has experience with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Air enforcement, and the National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) permitting. Ben spent several years working on Clean Air Act (CAA) state implementation and served on national workgroups developing regulations to implement the 1990 CAA amendments. Prior to becoming the Deputy Regional Counsel, he was the Regional Judicial Officer and completed course work in conducting hearings at the University of Nevada, Reno. Ben has served as the Region's Senior Indian Law Advisor and was co-lead for EPA's National Indian Law Workgroup. He is also a certified agency ethics official and serves as the senior Assistant Deputy Ethics Official for Region 6.

Office of Regional Counsel (6RC)

Ben Harrison
Deputy Regional Counsel
General Law Branch (6RC-D)

Compliance Assurance & Enforcement Division

The Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division promotes environmental compliance with federal environmental regulations in partnership with our states and tribes. We are responsible for single and multimedia inspections, investigations, and where appropriate, enforcement actions for violations of the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Public Water Supply, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know, and the Toxic Substances Control Act. The division also serves and the region's focal point for compliance assistance, National Environmental Policy Act reviews and the Regional Air Impact Modeling Initiative.



Compliance Assurance & Enforcement Division (6EN)

Cheryl Seager
Director

Cheryl T. Seager is the Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division Director for EPA Region 6 in. From 2010-2017, she was the Deputy Regional Counsel for Enforcement. Prior to her work as Deputy, she worked in EPA's criminal program for more than 20 years. In her role as Regional Criminal Enforcement Counsel, she served as a Special Assistant United States Attorney for four of the judicial districts in Region 6, assisting with the investigation and prosecution of numerous environmental criminal cases. Cheryl received her Bachelor of Science degree from Southeastern Massachusetts University, a Master of Education degree from Northeastern University, and her J.D. from Case Western Reserve University School of Law. She is admitted to practice in Massachusetts and Texas.

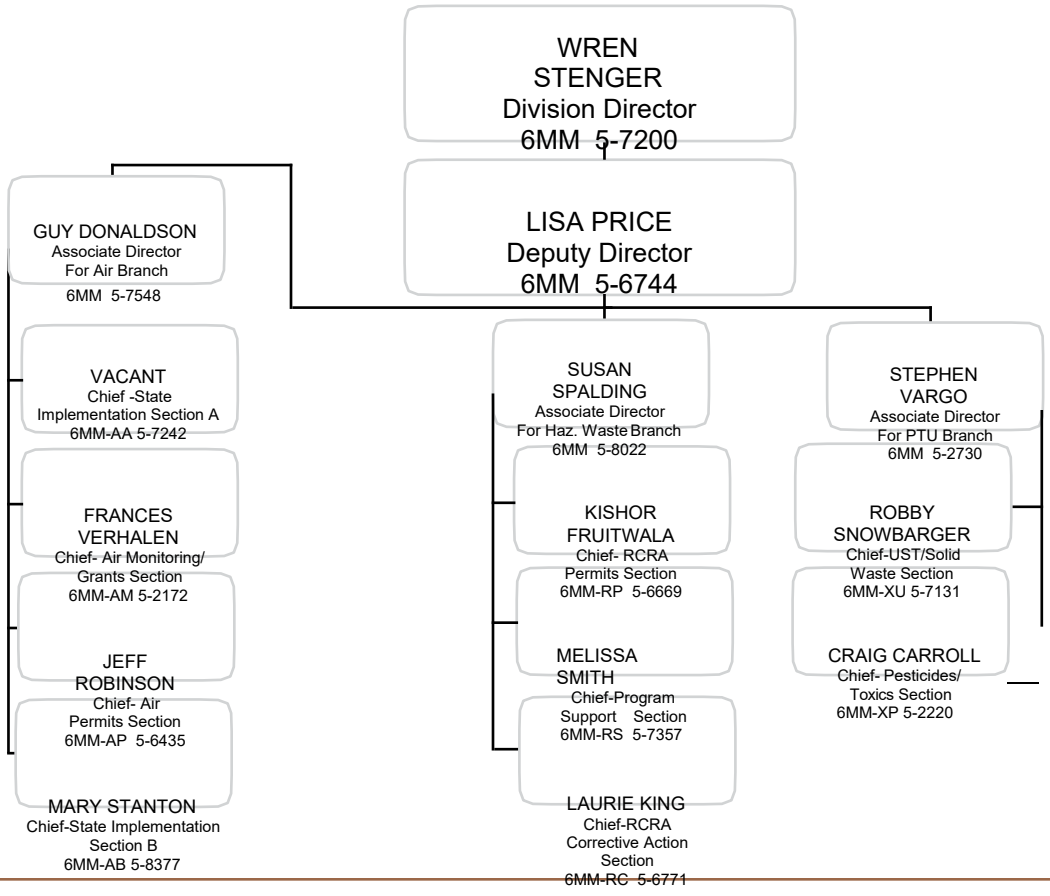
Steve Gilrein is the Deputy Director of the Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division. Steve has held this position since 2005. Previously, Steve was the manager for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permitting program, and before that he was a manager in the Superfund program. In total, Steve has 37 years of federal service: two with the Army Corps of Engineers in Chicago, and 35 with the EPA in Dallas. Steve received his Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering in 1980 from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Massachusetts, and his Master's degree in Civil Engineering in 1984 from the University of Texas at Arlington. Steve is a licensed Professional Engineer in Texas.

Compliance Assurance & Enforcement Division

Steve Gilrein
Deputy Director

Multimedia Division

The Multimedia Division is responsible for the federal Clean Air Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, the Diesel Emission Reduction Act, and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. The division has enforcement responsibilities for the Underground Storage Tank program, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, and the pesticides program. We work with our states to implement state air pollution control planning and permitting programs and assist in implementing solid waste programs. Our office also works with states to develop and manage the hazardous waste storage, treatment and disposal permitting and correction action programs. The division is responsible for the nation's only permitted nuclear waste repository, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. The office also addresses children's health, lead paint, healthy homes and schools, indoor air and radon.



Multimedia Division (6MM)

Wren Stenger
Director

Wren is currently director of the Multimedia Planning and Permitting Division. After graduating from Cameron University with a Bachelor's Degree in Chemistry, Wren worked as a wet-bench chemist and helped establish a new laboratory for the municipal state-of-the-art tertiary wastewater treatment facility in Lawton, Oklahoma. She moved on to work in private industry as a process chemist in Vernon, Texas. Wren subsequently completed her Master's Degree in Environmental Sciences at the University of Texas at Dallas and began working for the EPA. Wren enjoys directing a multimedia program organization, strategic planning, process development, guiding organizational change, managing human resources, overseeing program activities, and finding solutions to big challenges.

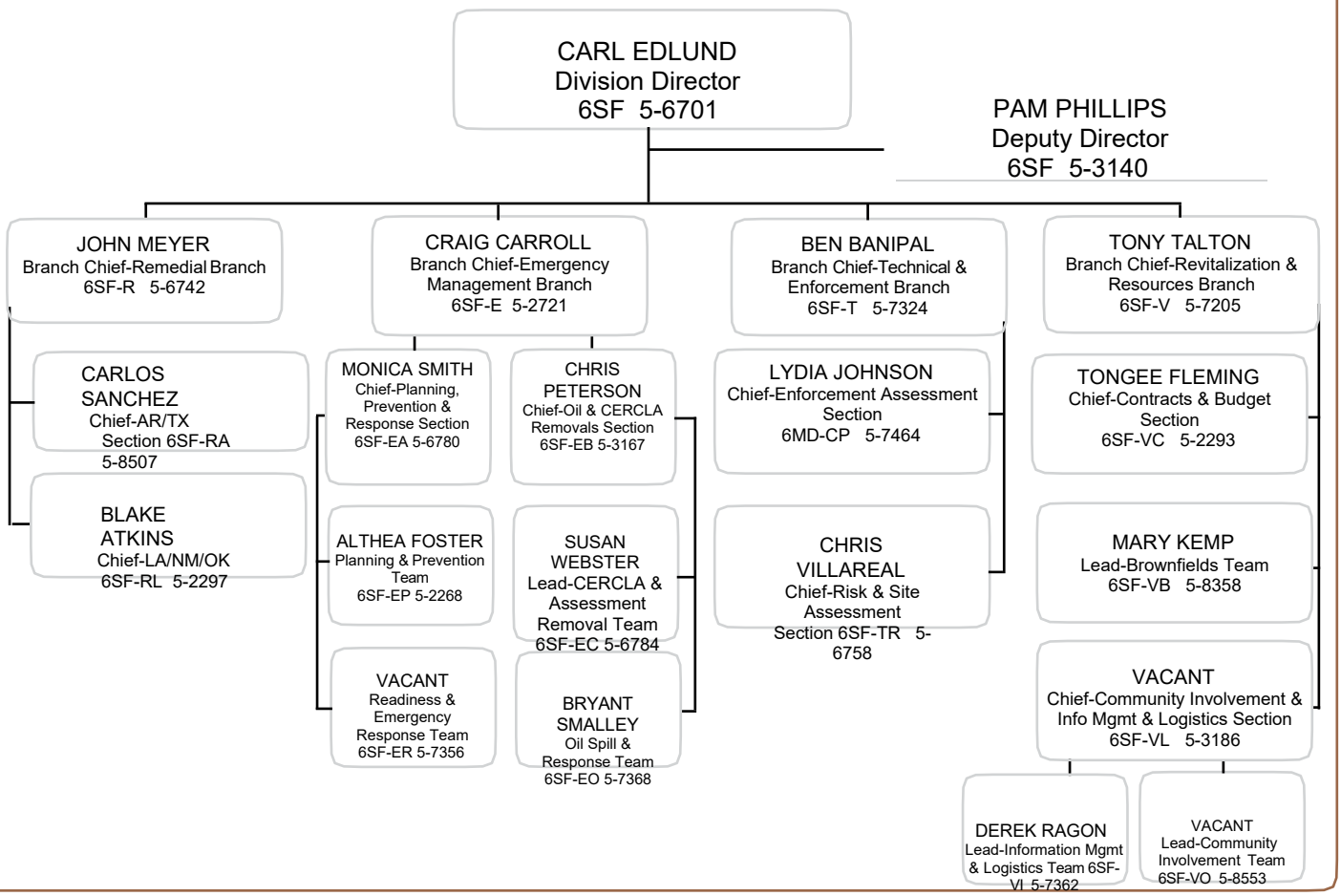
Lisa is the Deputy Director of the Multimedia Planning and Permitting Division. After graduating from the College of William and Mary with a bachelor's degree in Geology, Lisa worked for a geotechnical engineering firm directing subsurface investigations for large-scale construction projects. Lisa joined the EPA working in the Philadelphia office in the emergency response program and then transferred to the Dallas office due to her spouse's employment relocation. As a staffer, Lisa has worked primarily in waste programs overseeing cleanups and revitalization efforts but enjoys learning about the multitude of programs within her division's purview.

Multimedia Division (6MM)

Lisa Price
Deputy Director

Superfund Division

The Superfund Division implements and enforces the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, the Oil Pollution Act, and the Brownfields program. We clean up hazardous waste sites, respond to emergency pollution problems, and assist communities restoring contaminated land to a usable condition. The division manages grants and contracts to assist with funding and has a robust community outreach program.



Superfund Division (6SF)

Carl Edlund
Director

Carl Edlund is the Director of the Superfund Division in EPA Region 6. Mr. Edlund joined EPA in 1970 and is a charter member of the organization. In Washington, he led a task force to successfully reduce pollution from steel mills.

After joining Region 6 in 1977, he managed the Air Enforcement Branch, the Resources Management Branch, and the Superfund Program Branch. In 1999, he was accepted into the Senior Executive Service and became the Director of the Multimedia Planning and Permitting Division. Four years ago, he returned to the Superfund Division as its director. During his career, Carl has received national recognition for innovation and leadership. Examples include; successful cleanup of hundreds of hazardous waste sites worth over $2 billion; developing innovative air pollution reduction plans that measurably benefit all 35 million people living in Region 6 states; and promoting environmentally safe reuse of hundreds of former hazardous waste sites that now benefit communities and leverage billions of dollars in development. Most recently, he directed the successful EPA response to Hurricane Harvey. He is a member of the Southern Methodist University Civil and Environmental Engineering Department Advisory Board and a past adjunct professor there. He also served as EPA's representative on the Presidential Good Neighbor Environment Board. Carl is married, has four children and many grandchildren.

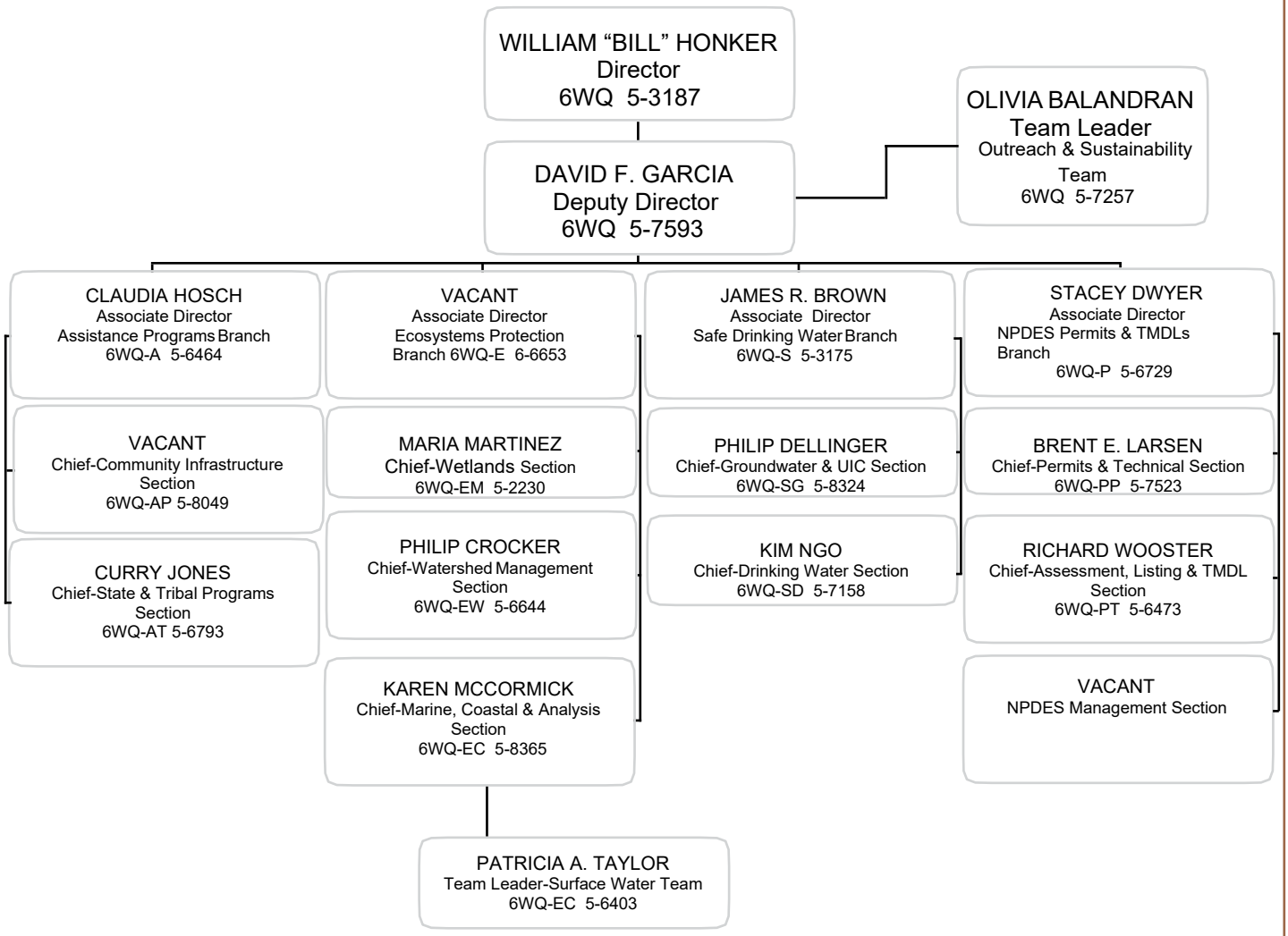
Pam Phillips has been with the agency since 1979 and has been the Deputy Director of the Superfund Division since 1995. Pam started as an enforcement attorney and was the lead agency attorney on many of the original Superfund and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act cases filed in Region 6. She has worked in all of the agency enforcement programs, but has spent most of her time in the Superfund program. In 1994 and 1995, Pam worked in the Office of the Regional Administrator as the Enforcement Coordinator. Through the years Pam has had several long -term details to EPA headquarters to work on everything from contract issues to Superfund programmatic issues. Pam is one of the few people in Region 6 who has worked in both the legal offices and the programmatic offices. Pam is a 1976 graduate of the Southern Methodist University Law School and a 1973 graduate of the University of Texas at Austin.

Superfund Division (6SF)

Pam Phillips
Deputy Director

Water Division

The Water Division provides oversight and implements Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Act programs in Region 6. The division communicates EPA's national and regional operating guidance to the states and tribes and assists them in developing comprehensive water programs through federal funding and technical assistance. With these and other resources, states develop the capability to assume federal water programs through delegation agreements. The division also provides technical and financial assistance to state and local agencies and to tribes. The division directly implements programs in non-delegated states and on tribal lands.



Water Division (6WQ)

William "Bill" Honker
Director

Bill Honker has served as Director of the Water Division for EPA Region 6 since October 2011. Prior to stepping into the Director's role, Bill served as the Deputy Director of the Water Quality Protection Division since March 2005. Bill has been with Region 6 since 1975 and has served in management positions in the water quality, underground injection control, pesticides, hazardous waste permitting, Superfund, and air enforcement programs, as well as in the Regional Administrator's office. He also served as the Assistant Regional Administrator for Management for a portion of 2009. Bill earned a Bachelor of Science degree in environmental science from the University of Oklahoma in 1975 and an Master of Science degree in environmental science from the University of Texas at Dallas in 1985. He is a registered Professional Engineer in Texas. Bill has indicated he will retire in December 2017.

David Garcia has served as the Deputy Director of the Water Division for EPA Region 6 since April 2013. Prior to stepping into the Deputy Director's role, David served as Acting Director for the Region's Multimedia, Planning and Permitting Division and served as the Deputy Assistant Regional Administrator for Management for a portion of 2012 and 2013. David has been with Region 6 since 1991 and has served the majority of that time in Air Permitting and Air Enforcement management positions. David earned a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering from the University of Texas in Arlington. He received a certification as a registered Professional Engineer in Texas in 1992.

Water Division (6WQ)

David Garcia
Deputy Director

Operations

Region 6 Facilities

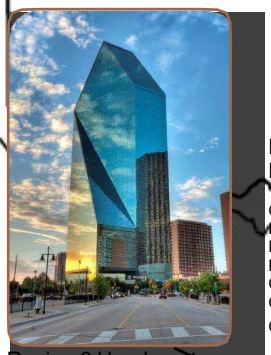
Tulsa Federal Building
Tulsa, OK

GSA Owned - Expires 31 December 2022
Primary Use - Office
Facility Area - 367 RSF
Personnel - 2
Occupants - R6 Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division (OECA)

Tulsa Federal Building

Region 6 Warehouse, Conference & Training Facility Addison, TX

EPA Leased - Expires 31 July 2019
Primary Use - Warehouse, Conference/Training, Office and Continuity of Operations (COOP) Facility
Facility Area - 22,194 RSF
Personnel - 6
Occupants - R6 Superfund Division (OLEM)



Region 6 Headquarters, Fountain Place

Region 6 Headquarters Fountain Place
Dallas, TX

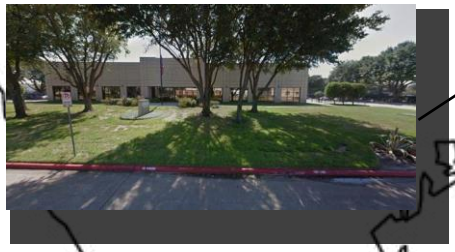
GSA Leased - Extended to February 2019
Primary Use - Office
Facility Area - 259,432 Rentable Square Feet (RSF)
Personnel - 894
Occupants - Region 6 Offices
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)
Criminal Investigation Division (CID-OECA)

Pioneer Building Ste 100

Pioneer Building
El Paso, TX

EPA Leased - Expires 31 October 2020
Primary Use - Office, Region 6 Border Outreach
Facility Area - 1,955 RSF
Personnel - 6
Occupants - R6 Water Division (Office of Water)
R6 Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Affairs (OEJTIA)

Environmental Services Branch Laboratory



Environmental Services Branch Laboratory
Houston, TX

EPA Leased - Expires 30 June 2020
Primary Use - Lab & Office
Facility Area - 41,126 RSF
Personnel - 58
Occupants - Region 6 Lab
R6 Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division (OECA)

Region 6 Headquarters, Fountain Place

The regional headquarters office for Region 6 is located in the Fountain Place Building in Dallas, Texas. In February 2019, EPA will move to Renaissance Tower. This space, first leased by GSA in 1987, also includes several EPA Headquarters field components: the Inspector General's components for Investigation and for Audits, and the Regional Criminal Investigations Division of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.Fountain place is a 1.2 million square foot, 58-story tower located in the arts district of downtown Dallas.

EPA is one of the largest tenants in the building with seven floors of space, including a state-of-the-art Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) on the 8th floor. The Region 6 regional office utilized open space planning principles to allow natural light on its floors.

Environmental Services Branch Laboratory

The Region 6 Environmental Services Branch Laboratory, in Houston, provides environmental analytical services for regional programs, and serves as the source of scientific expertise and prestige for EPA's national and regional regulatory and executive decisions. It provides quality-assured analytical support using state-of-the-art techniques and methodology for organic, inorganic, and biological analyses. Laboratory personnel also perform evaluations and audits of environmental monitoring laboratories and public water supply laboratories. Management of the Regional Contract Laboratory Program, including sample scheduling, sample routing, data verification, data validation and data usability, are responsibilities of the laboratory. Technical expertise is provided to the region, and to other federal, state, tribal and local entities. Expert witness support is provided for both civil and criminal enforcement cases.

The original Houston Laboratory consisted of several mobile buildings near the Houston Ship Channel. This operation was established as a result of an enforcement conference conducted in 1970 and 1971 under the terms of the US Army Corps of Engineers Refuse Act Program. A permanent facility was constructed and occupied by EPA in June 1972. This facility was designed to handle the classical water quality parameters, such as biological oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), total organic carbon (TOC), nutrients, metals, total and fecal coliform, pesticides, oil and grease and bioassays.

As environmental programs evolved to address toxic and hazardous wastes, the requirements for Regional laboratory support changed significantly. Samples of toxic and hazardous materials required specialized handling and newer and more sophisticated analytical instrumentation. The lab facility's lease will expire June 2020.

Region 6 Warehouse, Conference & Training Facility

The Addison facility, also known as the Lynda Carroll Training and Conference Center, hosts many meetings and training sessions every year for several of the Agency's environmental and administrative programs, as well as emergency response exercises. It also serves as the Region 6 Continuity of Operations (COOP) facility. It was designed to accommodate up to 150 essential personnel if needed to resume regional operations in the event the Regional Headquarters was compromised.

It also houses the Superfund Division's emergency response warehouse, regional storage, and a secure parking area for storage and maintenance of government-owned response vehicles. It is located about 13 miles north of the Regional Headquarters in the city of Addison, adjacent to the Addison Regional Airport.

Pioneer Building, Suite 100 (El Paso, TX Border Office)

The Pioneer Building, Suite 100 in El Paso, Texas, houses the EPA Border Office. The office hosts four staff members from the Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal and International Affairs and two from the Water Division. The office was established in 1994 to lead EPA's outreach effort in the border area, and currently administers the Border 2020 Program efforts in Texas, New Mexico and northern Chihuahua.

Office staff will also coordinate efforts in the border area of Eagle Pass and Laredo and, if needed, support efforts in the South Texas Border region.

The office coordinates closely with headquarters' Office of International Affairs (OITA) and Region 9's Border Office in San Diego, CA.

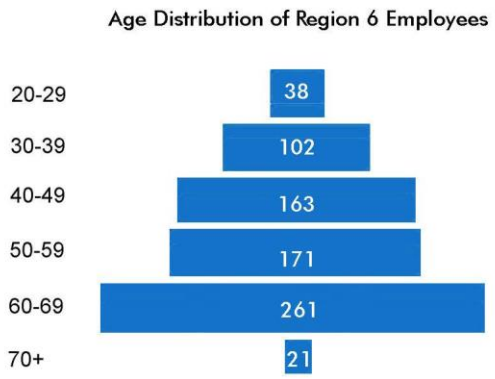
Region 6 People and Professions

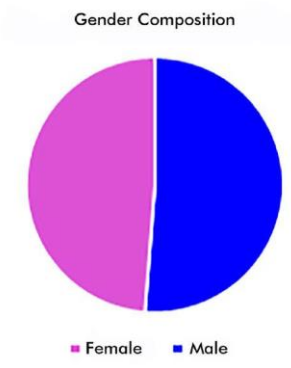
The charts to the right reflect demographic data as of February 2017. The largest proportion of employees in the region are between 60 and 69 years old (35%), and a significantly smaller proportion is between 20 and 29 years old. There are similar numbers of individuals in their 40s and 50s.

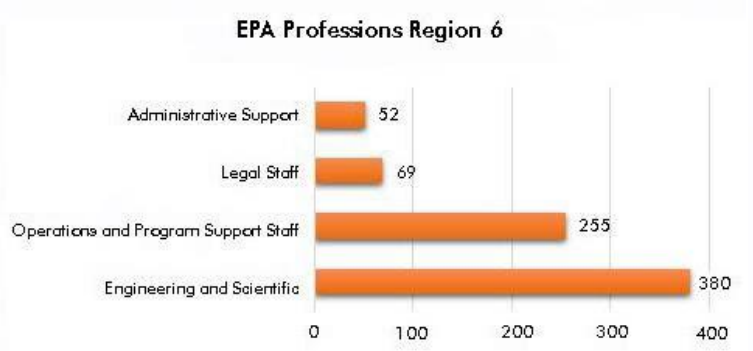
The gender distribution of the region's workforce is 51% male and 49% female.

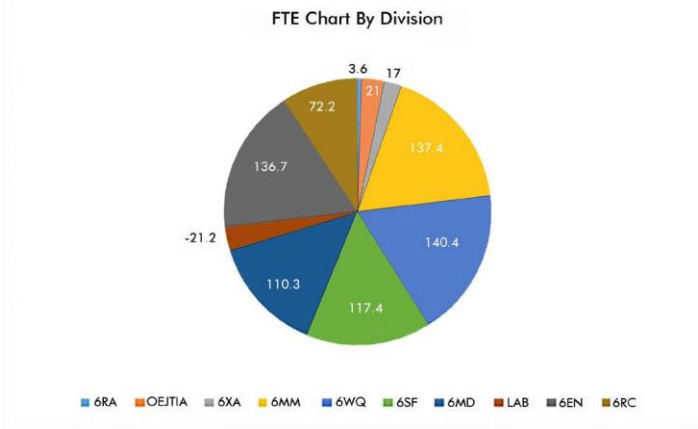
Region 6 has a diverse workforce, with employees from all racial categories.

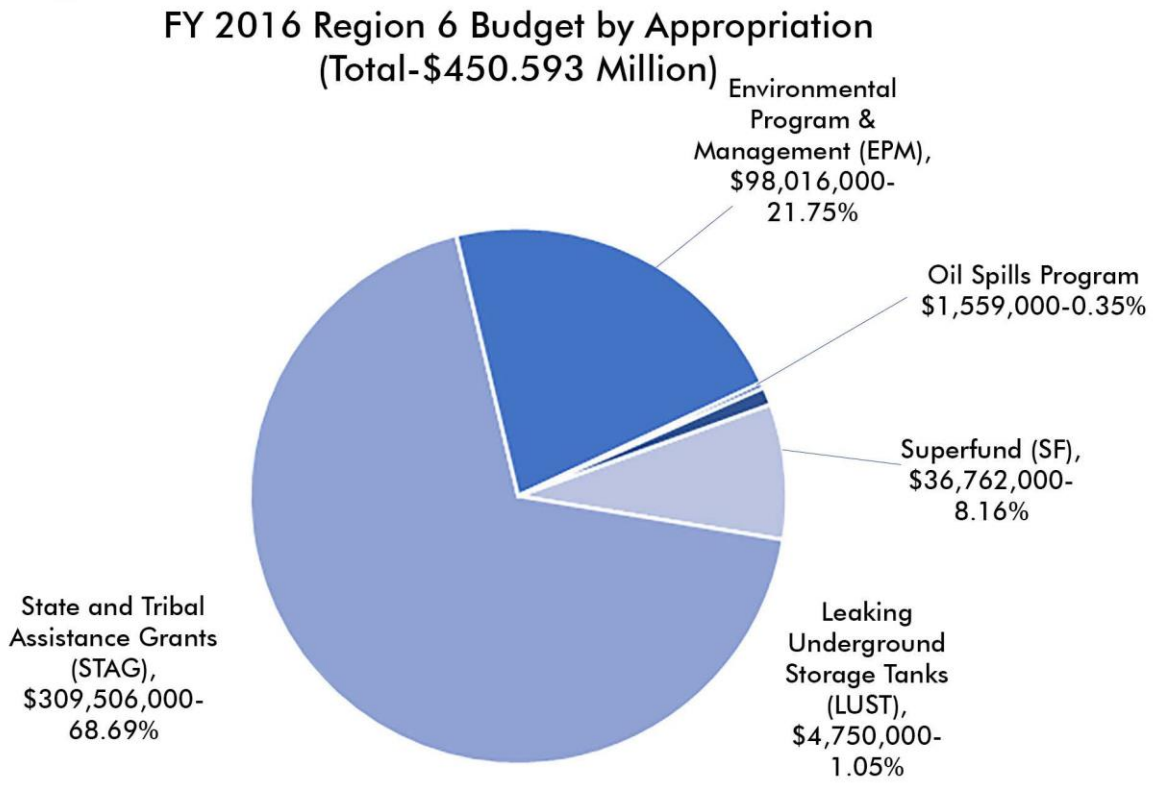
As of July 2017, Region 6 was allocated 756 full time equivalents (FTEs). The diagram below shows the number of FTEs in four major professional categories in the region. Fifty percent of employees are in the Engineering and Scientific profession, which includes Environmental Engineers, Physical Scientists, Life Scientists, Chemists, Toxicologists, Ecologists, and Geologists. Administrative Support staff includes accountants, grants and contracts specialists, administrative specialists, and financial analysts. Legal staff includes attorneys and law clerks. Operation and Program Support staff includes environmental protection specialists, program managers, public affairs specialists, program analysts, and human resource specialists.

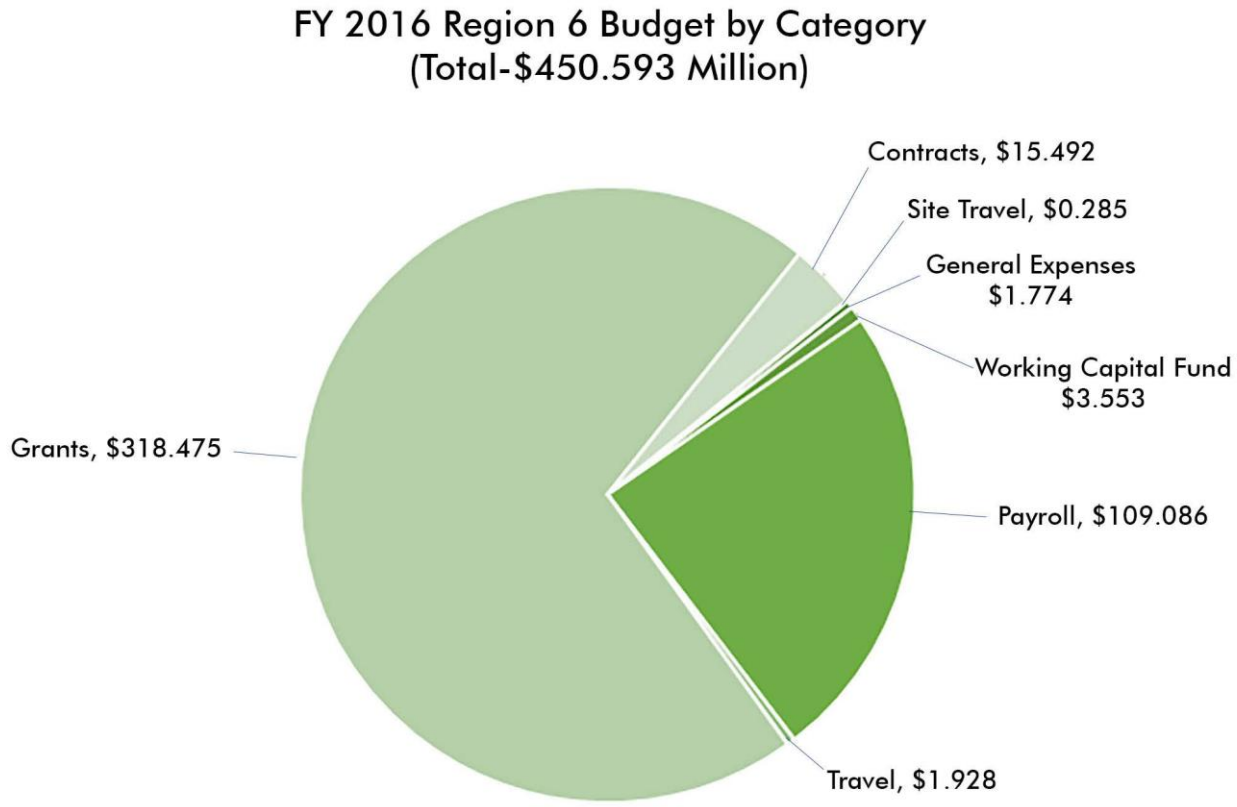








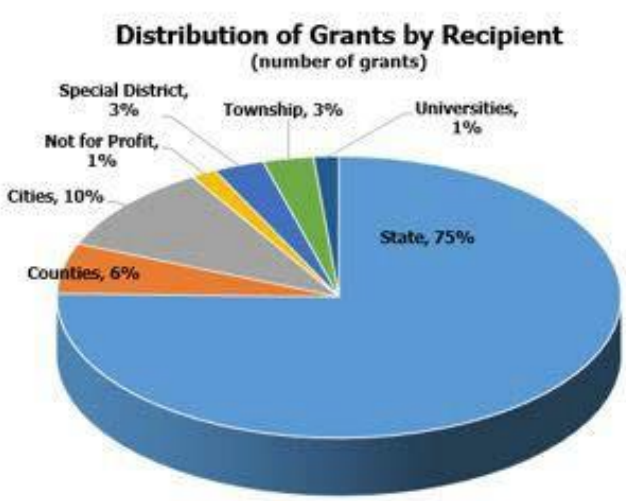

FY 2016 Region 6 Budget by Appropriation
(Total-$450.593 Million)
Environmental Program & Management (EPM), $98,016,000-21.75%
Oil Spills Program $1,559,000-0.35%
Superfund (SF), $36,762,000-8.16%
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST), $4,750,000-1.05%
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG), $309,506,000-68.69%


FY 2016 Region 6 Budget by Category
(Total-$450.593 Million)
Contracts, $15.492
Site Travel, $0.285
General Expenses $1.774
Working Capital Fund $3.553
Payroll, $109.086
Travel, $1.928
Grants, $318.475

Grants by States

Region 6 annually manages about 815 assistance agreements. The following charts summarize all active FY 2016 assistance agreements and the full award amount. The award amount may reflect several years of funding used by our State and Tribal Partners to implement projects and continuing environmental programs.

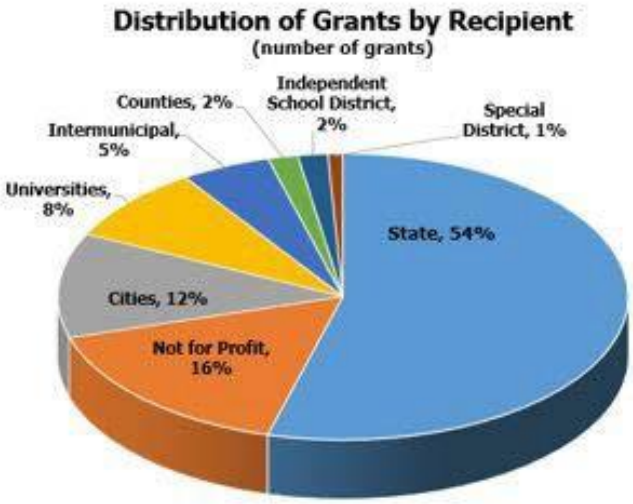
Arkansas FY16 Grants



Distribution of Grants in Arkansas by Recipient Type		
Recipient Type	# of Grants	Funds Awarded
State	52	$212,238,912
Counties	4	$5,270,000
Cities	7	$2,567,695
Township	2	$442,322
Not for Profit	1	$400,000
Special District	2	$400,000
Universities	1	$99,100
Total Arkansas	**69**	**$221,418,029**

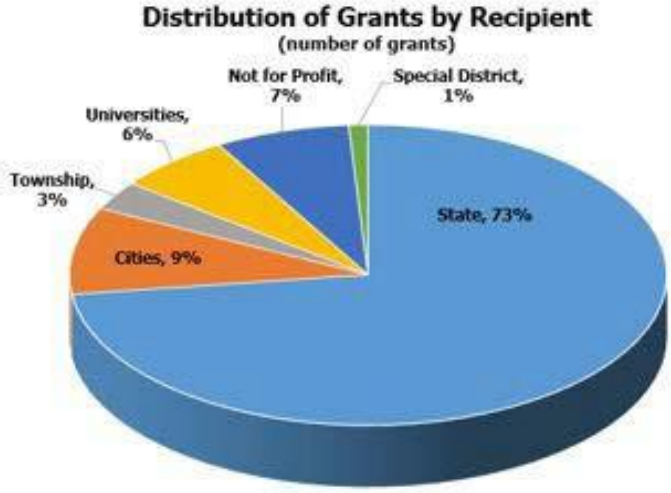
Louisiana FY16 Grants

Distribution of Grants in Louisiana by Recipient Type		
Recipient Type	# of Grants	Funds Awarded
State	64	$237,918,859
Not for Profit	19	$11,488,520
Cities	14	$4,602,000
Universities	10	$3,887,933
Intermunicipal	6	$3,699,998
Counties	2	$1,352,300
Independent School District	2	$897,558
Special District	1	$291,000
Total Louisiana	**118**	**$264,138,168**



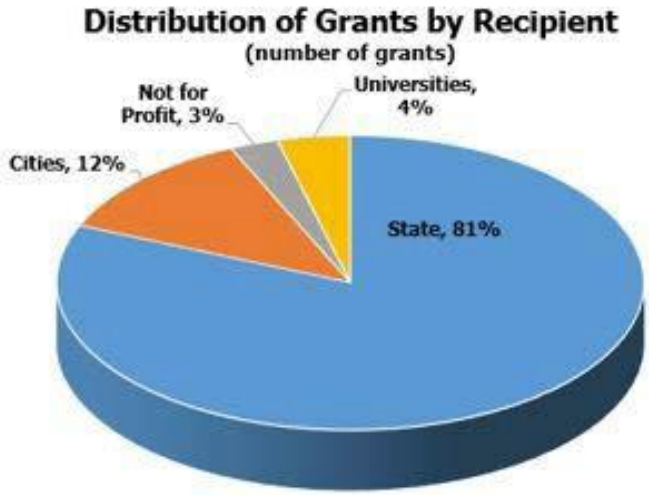
New Mexico FY16 Grants

Distribution of Grants in New Mexico by Recipient Type		
Recipient Type	# of Grants	Funds Awarded
State	70	$153,171,590
Cities	9	$5,063,921
Township	3	$1,616,517
Universities	6	$636,687
Not for Profit	7	$408,259
Special District	1	$120,500
Total New Mexico	**96**	**$161,017,474**

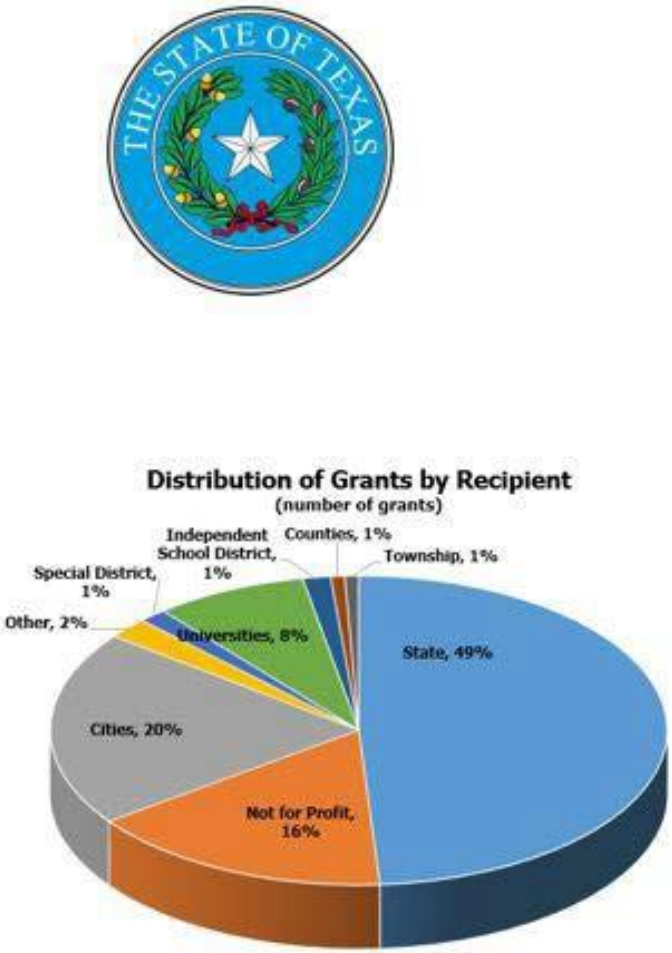


Oklahoma FY16 Grants

Distribution of Grants in Oklahoma by Recipient Type		
Recipient Type	# of Grants	Funds Awarded
State	61	$183,112,861
Cities	9	$6,482,833
Not for Profit	2	$1,367,595
Universities	3	$479,750
Total Oklahoma	**75**	**$191,443,039**



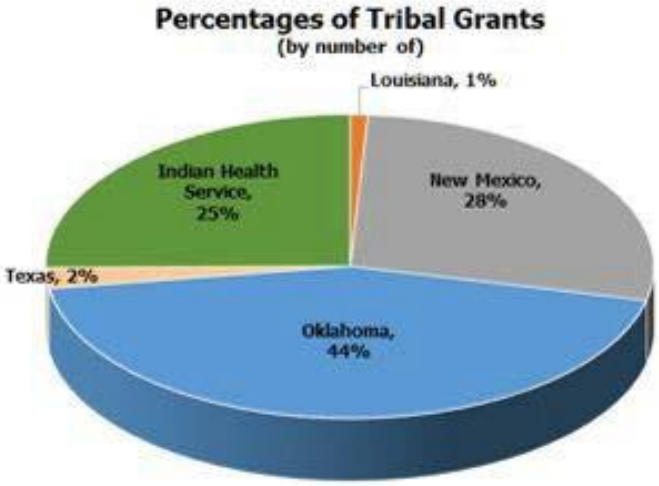
Texas FY16 Grants



Distribution of Grants in Texas by Recipient Type		
Recipient Type	# of Grants	Funds Awarded
State	67	$962,250,750
Not for Profit	22	$130,110,871
Cities	28	$19,111,049
Other	3	$1,934,562
Special District	2	$1,692,627
Universities	11	$1,074,124
Independent School District	2	$568,152
Counties	1	$478,000
Township	1	$161,840
Total Texas	**137**	**$1,117,381,975**

Tribal FY16 Grants & Interagency Agreements

Distribution of Tribes Receiving Grant Dollars by State			
State/Agency	# of Grants & IAs	# of Tribes	Funds Awarded
Arkansas	0	0	$0
Louisiana	3	4	$870,487
New Mexico	88	21	$16,052,628
Oklahoma	140	38	$49,504,464
Texas	7	3	$2,401,419
Indian Health Service	80		$41,686,531
Total Tribes	**318**	**66**	**$110,515,529**



REGION 6 GOALS

GOAL 1- CORE MISSION:

Deliver real results to provide Americans with clean air, land, and water.

OBJECTIVE 1.1-IMPROVE AIR QUALITY:

Work with states to accurately measure air quality and ensure that more Americans are living and working in areas that meet high air quality standards.

Intended Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone Standard

On October 1, 2015, EPA revised the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone to 70 parts per billion. The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires states to submit area designation recommendations to EPA within one year after promulgation of the revised NAAQS. If EPA's designation will differ from the state recommendation, EPA must notify the state at least 120 days before promulgating final designations and provide the state opportunity to comment on the intended modification. On June 6, 2017, Administrator Pruitt announced that EPA would extend the deadline for promulgating initial area designations by one year, to October 1, 2018.

In October 2016, EPA received area designation recommendations from all Region 6 states, but no tribal recommendations:

- Arkansas recommended the entire state as attainment or unclassifiable/attainment.
- Oklahoma recommended the entire state as attainment/unclassifiable.
- Louisiana recommended the five-parish Baton Rouge area as nonattainment and the remainder of Louisiana as unclassifiable/attainment.
- New Mexico recommended a portion of Southern Doña Ana County as nonattainment and the remainder of State as attainment, and attainment/unclassifiable. The City of Albuquerque/Bernalillo County recommended their entire area as attainment.
- Texas recommended the following as nonattainment and remainder of Texas as attainment, and attainment/unclassifiable:
  - 8 counties in the Houston area
  - 11 counties in the Dallas/Fort Worth area
  - Bexar County in the San Antonio area
  - El Paso County

For each area recommended as nonattainment, EPA is evaluating air quality monitoring data, emissions data, meteorology, geography, topography, and jurisdictional boundaries. The CAA directs EPA to designate as nonattainment any area violating the NAAQS or contributing to a violation in a nearby area.

1-hour Sulfur Dioxide Designations

On June 2, 2010, the EPA revised the primary SO_2 NAAQS by establishing a new 1-hour standard at a level of 75 parts per billion (ppb). The promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS triggers the designations process. Two rounds of designations were previously completed in July 2013 and June 2016. EPA must complete a third round of area designations for the 1-hour sulfur dioxide (SO_2) NAAQS by December 31, 2017. There are areas surrounding 20 emission sources in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas that must be designated by December 31, 2017. We received modeling from our states for the areas surrounding 15 of the sources. Louisiana did not submit modeling for three sources in St. Mary Parish. Two sources, one located in Louisiana and one in Oklahoma, took federally enforceable SO_2 emission limits, but did not submit modeling analyses.

Our designation decisions will be based on modeling we received from the states and on all other available information.

EPA is reviewing the submittals and modeling analyses we received from our states. EPA will publish a Federal Register notice in the August 2017 time frame announcing EPA's intended designations, which will trigger a 30-day public comment period. In previous rounds of SO_2 designations, third parties (such as environmental groups) have submitted modeling to fill in gaps in cases where EPA did not receive modeling from states or where the modeling received from states had significant flaws. The States will also have an opportunity to submit additional information for EPA to consider before EPA issues final area designations. EPA will issue final area designations by December 31, 2017.

EPA Review of PM_{10} Exceptional Events Demonstrations from New Mexico

On September 28, 2016, the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) submitted exceptional event demonstrations for five 2013 measurements that exceeded the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for PM10. Per 40 CFR 58.14, a state may request to exclude exceptional event data from use in attainment regulatory determinations.

NMED requests EPA concur on data exclusions for the following five measurement events:

- A July 7, 2013, exceedance at the West Mesa monitor (35-013-0024) in Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, about 33 miles north of the Mexico border with a population of over 100,000. NMED claims a wildfire caused this exceedance.
- A November 22, 2013, exceedance at the Desert View monitor (35-013-0021) in Sunland Park, Dona Ana County, across the state border from El Paso, Texas. Sunland Park has a population of about 15,000. NMED claims high winds caused this exceedance.
- An October 10, 2013, exceedance at a monitor (35-013-0016) located in Anthony, Dona Ana County, about 21 miles north of the El Paso. The population of the community (Anthony, New Mexico, and Anthony, Texas) is about 14,000. NMED claims high winds caused this exceedance.
- Two measurements from a monitor (35-029-0003) in Deming, Luna County. Deming is 33 miles from the Mexican border with a population of about 15,000. NMED requests EPA concur on data exclusions for July 4, 2013, and July 26, 2013, exceedances with claimed causes of fireworks and high wind, respectively.

On April 10, 2017, EPA provided NMED with comments and requests for additional information regarding the exceptional events demonstration. EPA requested NMED respond by July 28, 2017. The 2013 exceedances currently have no regulatory significance due to the passage of time. EPA and NMED continue to have routine conference calls about the PM network, the last call was October 18,2017.

Decision on PM_{10} Exceptional Event Demonstration from City of Albuquerque

On September 15, 2016, the City of Albuquerque submitted an exceptional events demonstration package for a measurement in 2014 which exceeded NAAQS for PM10. Under 40 CFR 58.14, an air agency may request EPA to exclude data which is the result of an exceptional event from use in regulatory determinations concerning area attainment. The measurement is from the South Valley monitor in Albuquerque, New Mexico (35-001-0029). The city requested that EPA concur on a data exclusion for a May 7, 2014, exceedance at the South Valley monitor with a claimed cause of a high wind. On May 5, 2017, EPA concurred that the May 7, 2017, exceedance at the South Valley monitor was due to an exceptional event.

On January 23, 2017, the City of Albuquerque submitted an initial notification letter to EPA regarding the future submittals of exceptional events demonstrations. The letter listed 5 values in excess of the PM10 NAAQS level of 150 Ug/m3 measured at two monitors during 2016. The city believes the occurrences were caused by high wind events in the area. During a July 31 conference call, the city and EPA agreed on December 18, 2017, as the due date for the exceptional events demonstrations for all five events at the two monitors. EPA will review the demonstration upon submittal.

Decision on 8-hour Ozone Exceptional Event Request for El Paso, Texas

On September 27, 2016, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) submitted an exceptional event exceedance demonstration package to EPA Region 6. The TCEQ requested EPA's concurrence that an exceedance of the air quality 8-hour ozone concentration value on June 21, 2015, at the University of Texas at El Paso monitor was due to an exceptional event.

EPA allows for high concentrations associated with exceptional events, such as wildfires, to be set aside and not used in design value calculations. TCEQ's exceptional events demonstration package for June 21, 2015, cites wildfires in Arizona as cause of the exceptional event. EPA is working with the State of Texas in its review of information related to its exceptional event submission.

Texas BART Federal Implementation Plan

EPA issued a final Federal Register addressing Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) for Electricity Generating Units (EGUs) on September 9, 2017. The Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) implements a cap on emissions from eight owner-operated power plants. We will work with Texas during 2017 to replace this rule with a state plan.

Arkansas Regional Haze Federal Implementation Plan

On August 31, 2016, EPA promulgated a final FIP that established sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxide (NOx), and particulate matter (PM) emission limits for 11 units at seven facilities in Arkansas under the Regional Haze Rule. The FIP was promulgated to correct certain portions of the Arkansas Regional Haze State Implementation Plan (SIP), which EPA partially disapproved in an action finalized on March 12, 2012.

In November 2016, EPA received petitions for reconsideration from the State of Arkansas as well as four industry parties. Five parties also filed petitions for judicial review of certain parts of the FIP. The State of Arkansas and other parties to the litigation have expressed interest in settlement discussions/negotiations. To facilitate settlement discussions, on March 1 and March 6, EPA sent letters to the petitioners communicating our intent to grant a 90-day administrative stay and partial reconsideration of (1) the SO_2 controls for the White Bluff Power Plant, (2) the form and compliance date of NOx controls for White Bluff Power Plant, Independence Power Plant, and Flint Creek Power Plant, and (3) reconsideration of the compliance date for SO_2 controls for the Independence Power Plant. On March 8, 2017, the Eighth Circuit granted EPA's abeyance motion to halt the litigation briefing schedule for 90 days in order for EPA to conduct settlement talks with petitioners.

EPA and DOJ are currently communicating with the parties to the litigation and we are continuing settlement discussions with the State and other petitioners shortly. Arkansas is committed to providing a SIP revision to replace EPA's FIP. EPA continues to work to see if a settlement can be reached.

OBJECTIVE 1.2-PROVIDE FOR CLEAN AND SAFE WATER:

Ensure waters are clean through improved water infrastructure and, in partnership with the states and tribes, sustainably manage programs to support drinking water, aquatic ecosystems, and recreational, economic, and subsistence activities.

State and Tribal Water Infrastructure Needs

EPA conducts an assessment of infrastructure needs to support the CWA and SDWA Revolving Loan Funds. These estimates are updated regularly on a four-year cycle. The most recent Report to Congress 2012 for CWA and 2011 for SDWA indicate the following. (Needs are shown in millions of US dollars.)

STATE	CWA	SDWA
Arkansas	$715	$6,098
New Mexico	$320	$1,165
Louisiana	$4,462	$5,323
Oklahoma	$2,410	$6,494
Texas	$11,830	$33,892

Region 6 currently works with three Indian Health Service (IHS) offices to implement allocated SRF tribal set-aside funding. Clean Water and Drinking Water total needs in 2016 (numbers are US dollars in millions) are totaled for the IHS offices. Albuquerque's IHS office total need was $156, which includes tribes in New Mexico and Colorado. Oklahoma's IHS office total need was $113, which includes tribes in Oklahoma and Kansas. Nashville's IHS office total need was $176, which includes tribes in Texas, Louisiana and 26 other states.

Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program Federal Assistance Oversight

Since 2002, the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program (PRP) grant program has helped to restore the ecological health of the basin by developing and funding restoration projects and related scientific and public education projects. The University of New Orleans Research and Technology Foundation (UNORTF) has received grants during that time to make sub-grants to the 16 parishes surrounding the basin for restoration projects and studies. As a part of an effort strengthening grant programs oversight, an internal review of the program by the Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) and Region 6 staff in 2016 revealed at least three problems. First, an amendment to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in 2011 (enacted December 2012) increased the statutory match for the PRP from 5% to 25%, which created a match deficit totaling $410,960 for FY13 and FY15 grants. Second, Region 6 has not obtained a Delegation of Authority from the Office of the Administrator to award grants under the PRP. Third, UNORTF improperly uses a 4% "Management Fee" to recover costs for its administration of the PRP program.

We are exploring UNORTF's proposal to use previously unreported match for Fiscal Years 07-15 to reduce or close the match deficit. OGD and the Office of General Counsel have indicated that a deviation from regulations is possible to accommodate UNORTF's request, pending documentation. EPA is unable to waive match required by statute.

Until the Region can determine the nature of these costs and properly budget them in the grant agreement, we have restricted UNORTF's ability to receive payment for the management fee. We are working with UNORTF to obtain sufficient documentation for the indirect cost rate it uses for its 4% management fee. Until the Region can determine the nature of these costs and properly budget them in the grant agreement, we have restricted UNORTF's ability to receive payment for the management fee.

On October 12, 2016, and on June 16, 2017, Senator Bill Cassidy's office contacted EPA to determine the status of FY 2017 Lake Pontchartrain Basin funding. EPA Region 6 responded to Senator Cassidy's office on June 29, 2017.

Urban Waters Small Grant Program

The Urban Waters Program began in 2011 and identified the first of six community pilot locations in Phase I that included an award of $59,824 to New Orleans/Lake Pontchartrain's "Groundwork New Orleans" project. New Orleans used its Urban Waters grant to help transform vacant, underutilized land into an educational demonstration project called The Green Slice, based in the Lower Ninth Ward. The project was designed as a demonstration and interdisciplinary research site for water management and water quality improvement, impacting local urban watersheds and developing tools for experiential learning and neighborhood-based outreach. Healthy and accessible urban waters can help grow local businesses and enhance educational, recreational, social and employment opportunities in nearby communities.

In 2016 EPA awarded Amigos Bravos/ Albuquerque, New Mexico $55,508 towards the "Empowering Under-Served Communities and Improving Water Quality with GI/LID [green infrastructure/ low-impact development] in Albuquerque's South Valley" project. Amigos Bravos held discussions with local officials and community leaders on green infrastructure priorities for South Valley, an economically distressed area that suffers from chronic flooding due to poor stormwater management. Amigos Bravos held four workshops followed by design charrettes in South Valley neighborhoods, and based on these activities, Amigos Bravos will work with agencies and community leaders to develop an action plan for improving stormwater management in South Valley.

The Urban Waters Federal Partnerships received the most votes from the public to win the People's Choice category of the Samuel J. Heyman Service to America Medals for its work on creating public-private partnerships to clean up urban waterways and surrounding lands, which will help spur economic development and revitalize communities.

SSO Enforcement-Corpus Christi and Houston

Corpus Christi

Corpus Christi owns and operates six wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). Performance and operating assessments of the WWTPs indicate 120 effluent violations since 2007 from its plants. The City repeatedly violated effluent limits set forth in its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for flow, enterococci, fecal coliform, total suspended solids, biological oxygen demand, ammonia, nitrogen, residual chlorine and pH. The causes of violations include: (1) untreated discharges of sewage from the waste water collection system, (2) failure to comply with operation and maintenance conditions contained in its permits due to WWTP discharges, (3) exceedances of effluent limits contained in permits due to WWTPs discharges, (4) discharges of untreated wastewater into waters of the United States and State waters without a permit, and (5) creating an imminent risk of harm to human health and the environment by causing dangerously high levels of bacteria in recreational waters located in and around the City. As a result, the Region referred the case to the U.S. Department of Justice in August 2011 to address unauthorized SSO and effluent discharges in violation of the Clean Water Act.

EPA, DOJ, and the State of Texas are near a settlement with the City in which Corpus Christi shall pay a civil penalty of $1 million that will be split between Texas and the United States, along with a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) valued at $600,000. The corrective measures will cost more than $632 million over the next 10 years and $885 million over the next 30 years.

Houston

Performance evaluation in 2009 of Houston's Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) indicated that Houston has the most extensive SSO problem in Region 6. In a five-year period, EPA identified more than 18,000 SSOs. The City of Houston owns and operates 40 WWTPs and is the second largest municipality in the United States with a separate sewer system.

Houston has a significantly greater number of SSOs than other large municipalities across the country. In addition to the SSOs, the performance evaluation of the WWTPs also indicated a large number of effluent violations from many of the Houston WWTPs. As a result, the Region referred the case to the U.S. Department of Justice in January of 2009 to address the SSO and effluent violations of the Clean Water Act.

The State of Texas is represented by the Texas Attorney General's Office and the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality. Texas has been actively involved in the negotiations; however, there are some consent decree issues that have not been resolved related to State issued permits for two wet weather facilities. These issues are being negotiated and are near resolution.

The parties have reached an agreement in principle in which Houston will pay a penalty of $4.4 million that will be split between the State of Texas and the United States and the City will conduct a federal Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) valued at $1.5 million. Houston has agreed to corrective action of its sewer collection system and wastewater treatment plants that will likely cost more than $5 billion over a period of 22 to 27 years. It should be noted that the Parties have not agreed to all of the consent decree language, and a small number of language issues remain. The Parties are trying to resolve remaining issues. It is the Region's goal to lodge a consent decree with the court in a few months.

NPDES General Permit for Oil & Gas

By September 30, 2017, EPA must reissue an NPDES permit that covers new and existing sources engaged in oil and gas exploration, development and production activities in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico. This Region 6 permit is the single largest NPDES permit in the nation, covering all offshore oil and gas exploration and production facility discharges more than 3 miles off the coasts of Louisiana and Texas. 40 CFR § 122.28(c) requires EPA to issue general NPDES permits covering discharges from offshore oil and gas facilities within the Region's jurisdiction.

General permits are mechanisms for authorizing discharges from a number of similar facilities through a single permit, rather than an individual permit for each facility. In cases such as oil and gas extraction, where new facilities are likely to begin operating during the life of the permit, general permits can offer the flexibility of authorizing discharges from those new facilities without the need to issue a new permit for each new facility.

Deepwater Horizon Spill Restoration

The April 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico was the largest oil spill in U.S. history.

In 2016 the United States (including EPA), the five Gulf States, and BP entered into a $20 billion Consent Decree resolving claims for federal civil penalties and natural resource damages related to the spill.

EPA is a Natural Resource Trustee for the oil spill and a member of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council (RESTORE Council).

In April 2016 EPA and the other Natural Resource Damage Assessment Trustees (NRDA) published a Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan and work has begun on several tiered restoration plans to restore wildlife and habitat and increase recreational opportunities.

EPA is one of six federal agencies on the RESTORE Council that helps select projects to restore the Gulf. The Council is leading projects valued at $8.8M to work with local stakeholder groups to achieve near-term, on-the-ground ecosystem and economic benefits, while also conducting planning activities designed to build a foundation for future success.

Under the Consent Decree, BP must pay up to $8.8 billion in natural resource damages. The NRDA-designated federal trustees – NOAA, DOI, EPA, and USDA – and the five Gulf state trustees are jointly responsible for these funds and will use them to restore natural resources injured in the spill. EPA provides necessary and valuable expertise in water quality, nonpoint source nutrient and stormwater pollution, and wetlands. The NRDA restoration work is expected to last 15-20 years. The Office of Water leads this NRDA work and coordinates with the Gulf of Mexico Program and Regions 4 and 6. The current allocation for EPA NRDA efforts over the next year is approximately $1 million. Work is carefully tracked, charged, and subject to independent audits.

Under the 2012 Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act (RESTORE Act), Congress established the Council and the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund (Trust Fund). Eighty percent of the Consent Decree CWA civil penalties ($5.5 billion) are dedicated to the Trust Fund for environmental restoration, economic recovery projects, and tourism and seafood promotion in the five Gulf states.

EPA's Gulf of Mexico Program provides key leadership to the Council's Steering Committee and workgroups, and is implementing projects across the Gulf Coast region.

Abandoned Uranium Mine Wastes

About 70 percent of all the uranium mined in the United States from the 1940's through the 1980's came from the 2,500 square mile Grants Mining District located on Navajo and New Mexico lands. Thousands of exploratory borings or holes were made and hundreds of major uranium mines and mills were active in the District before being abandoned. The legacy of the uranium mining industry is millions of tons of waste rock spread over miles and billions of gallons of contaminated water impacting ground water that continue to pose risks to human health and the environment.

Little funding was available to address the problems presented by the uranium mining boom until the February 2011 Tronox settlement that resolved the environmental liability of the defunct Kerr McGee corporation. The settlement provided $900 million to address uranium mine contamination at 55 mines located on or adjacent to Navajo Nation lands. A Tronox Multi-Agency Stakeholders Group was formed in 2015 to oversee the implementation of the settlement. Region 6 is in the process of completing removal site evaluations and engineering evaluation/cost analyses on Region 6 mines to support future prioritization and cleanup of Tronox mines.

Region 6 is also utilizing the National Priorities List (NPL) process at three mining related sites in New Mexico: Homestake Mill Site near Grants, NM; United Nuclear Corporation, near Northeast Church Rock, NM; and the Jackpile-Paguate mine, near the Pueblo of Laguna village of Paguate, NM. These three NPL sites are undergoing assessment and cleanup work led by potential responsible parties.

Brownfields Program

EPA Region 6 manages a robust Brownfield program that has helped enable the transformation of cities such as Dallas, Houston, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, and others. The potential for this kind of rejuvenation exists in hundreds of other smaller communities in the Region if funding were available for expansion of the program. The number of entities applying for Brownfields funds increases annually but funding for the program has been flat or decreasing. Since its inception in 2002, the Region 6 Brownfields program has leveraged more than $2 billion in funds for redevelopment; 1,826 properties have been assessed with most of these properties going back into productive use, benefitting the economies of many communities. More than 16,448 jobs have been created with these leveraged projects.

Region 6 sends out a weekly newsletter to more than 800 people providing key information to communities on upcoming competitions and other vital Brownfields information. In addition to grants, Region 6 Brownfields offers two programs to help communities get ready for assessment grants or cleanup grants. These two programs include mini-visioning sessions and the targeted Brownfield assessment. These two programs assist small communities with moving potential projects forward. EPA Region 6 holds one to two workshops per state each year on Brownfield topics through support from Kansas State University. Region 6 hosts an annual Brownfields conference in June. Grantees and those communities interested in Brownfields are invited.

Currently, the Region 6 Brownfield program manages 58 grants in communities throughout Region 6. Some communities with Brownfields grants include: Oklahoma City and Tulsa, OK; West Arkansas Planning District, Southwest Arkansas Planning District, Pine Bluff and Pulaski County, AR; Austin, San Antonio, Houston, TX; and Silver City, NM. Region 6 also has state and tribal grants with Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), Oklahoma Corporation Commission, Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Texas Railroad Commission, Intertribal Environmental Commission (OK), Eight Northern Indian Pueblo Council (NM), Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, and Absentee-Shawnee of Oklahoma.

Examples of Brownfield benefits to communities in Region 6 include:

- Dallas – Brownfields assessment of a property that once had paint and chemical factory, a coal gasification plant, and a railroad tank car cleaning operation allowed the construction of the American Airlines Center and the Victory Plaza development containing hotels, restaurants, and a museum.
- Oklahoma City – more than $8.5 million in Brownfields funds were used for assessment and clean-up of Brownfield sites in Oklahoma City, aiding the rejuvenation of downtown, including the Devon Tower, the Skirvin Hotel, the Bricktown Fire Station, the Sky bridge, Lovelink Ministries, Chesapeake Energy Arena, Oklahoma City ballpark, and Oklahoma City library. At least 300 permanent jobs were created and $70M leveraged in redevelopment.
- Little Rock – Pulaski County received more than $4 million in funds, utilized for the Creative Corridor Project which is the transformation of four blocks in downtown Little Rock, AR, to an arts district. Forty permanent jobs have been created on Main Street.

Donna Canal Superfund Site

The Donna Reservoir and Canal System Superfund Site is located in Hidalgo County, Texas, near the Texas/Mexico border. The local irrigation district pumps water from the Rio Grande River and transfers the water through several miles of canals for irrigation and drinking water supply. The canal system is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls in the surface water, sediment, and fish. Local residents catch and consume contaminated fish from the canal despite no-fishing orders issued by the state.

Since 2008, EPA conducted several fish removal actions to prevent consumption of contaminated fish. To date, nearly 40,000 fish have been removed and a public outreach program has focused on informing the public to avoid fishing in the system. Extensive EPA studies have identified the source of contamination as a large, 90-year-old, 1,200-foot-long underground pipe. ewEPA plans to issue a proposed plan of action for public input later this year in coordination with the State of Texas.

Chaco Canyon

On January 25, 2017, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) leased nearly 850 acres of land for UOG development in Chaco Canyon, netting close to $3 million. The sale had been postponed three times over the last five years because of concerns relating to the proximity to Chaco Culture National Historical Park - a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage site and an International Dark Sky Park.
While Chaco Canyon and its ruins, such as Pueblo Bonito, are protected from development, as is a 10-mile buffer around the park, surrounding areas are not. Chaco is the core of a much larger Ancestral Puebloan civilization that extended for hundreds of miles in the central San Juan Basin from about 900 to 1150 A.D. The land today is sacred to Navajo, Hopi, Zuni and other Pueblo Indians, and bears remnants of a system of 30-foot-wide roads radiating outward from Chaco Canyon, as well as extensive ruins, artifacts and even lunar calendars etched into boulders. All of those are still undergoing study by archaeologists.

About 90 percent of the Chaco Canyon area has already been leased for UOG development, and Tribal and NGO representatives fought to exclude the remaining areas. They succeeded in delaying this lease sale multiple times over concerns that hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling would harm public health and the environment. A petition signed by 650 residents and industry representatives, however, asked the BLM to allow the sale to proceed for the jobs and revenue it would generate.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque

A long term release of jet fuel and aviation gasoline from underground pipelines at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico, has resulted in a large plume beneath southeast Albuquerque, near the city's drinking water supply wells. The principal contaminant is ethylene dibromide (EDB). EDB has not been detected in city wells so far, and a groundwater pump and treat system was installed in 2016 as an interim measure under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
Health effects from EDB include problems with the liver, stomach, reproductive system, and kidneys, and may increase the risk of cancer. EPA Region 6 has worked closely with the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED), the Air Force and the Albuquerque Water Utility Authority to characterize the plume and to develop interim measures to protect the drinking water wells. EPA developed the groundwater model now used by NMED and the Air Force, and the Region continues to support the state by reviewing reports and providing modeling support.

Near term activities are to test and adjust the pump and treat system to protect the drinking water wells. Long term plans are to eliminate the EDB plume from off-site areas, protect the drinking water supply wells, and address other fuel contaminants near the base property line. Corrective action of the fuel spill is being performed under a RCRA hazardous waste permit issued by NMED.

San Jacinto Superfund Site

The San Jacinto River Waste Pits Superfund Site is situated east of Houston, Texas. Pits were built in the mid-1960s along the banks of the San Jacinto River and used for disposal of pulp wastes containing dioxins. The waste pits are partially submerged in the river due to regional subsidence. A temporary armored cap was completed in 2011 under an EPA order to prevent continuing releases and direct contact with the waste material.

EPA issued a proposed plan of action in September 2016 for public comment. The proposed plan recommended removal of the waste material and disposal at an off-site disposal facility. On October 11, 2017, Administrator Pruitt signed the Record of Decision for this site calling for excavation and off-site disposal of dioxin wastes at a cost estimate of $115 million. Negotiations with the responsible parties to conduct this cleanup began in late October.

Waste Isolation Pilot Project, Carlsbad, NM

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, New Mexico, is the only permanent nuclear repository for defense related transuranic (TRU) waste. The WIPP was closed in February 2014 after a radiation release occurred in one of the containers in the underground repository 2150 feet below the surface. The Department of Energy (DOE) evaluated the cause of the release, issued an accident investigation report and developed and implemented a corrective action plan to address the problems found in the investigation report. After inspections by DOE, Mine Safety Health Administration, EPA, and the NMED, emplacement of TRU waste resumed on January 4, 2017. DOE says emplacement is at a pace to assure compliance with the enhanced safety procedures and characterization process. DOE currently has more than 22,000 containers of TRU waste in storage at DOE sites across the country destined for permanent emplacement at WIPP. Shipments are scheduled from Waste Control Specialists in Texas and DOE facilities in Idaho, Oak Ridge, Savannah River and Los Alamos.

Environmental regulation of the WIPP is the responsibility of NMED for hazardous waste under the RCRA, with oversight by EPA Region 6. The Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) at EPA headquarters is responsible for approving the facility as capable for safely containing radioactive waste under the Land Withdrawal Act and EPA's radioactive waste disposal standards.

Takata Airbag Inflator Recall

Takata has recalled over 60 million airbag inflators due to a defect associated with ammonium nitrate and temperature/humidity cycling of the airbag inflators. The Department of Transportation (DOT) has issued a Preservation Order that requires Takata to preserve all inflators from U.S. vehicles involved in the recall. Takata has reached storage capacity in warehouses in Michigan (12 million inflators stored) and Missouri (5 million inflators stored). Takata is currently storing recalled inflators at a warehouse in Eagle Pass, Texas, which will reach capacity (5.3 million inflators) in December 2017.

EPA HQ does not consider the stored undeployed inflators to be discarded, and therefore they are not subject to RCRA at this time. The DOT is reviewing the Preservation Order to allow for the systematic disposal of air bag inflators. Once a subset of inflators is no longer covered by the Preservation Order it would immediately become a hazardous waste and hazardous waste storage/disposal rules would apply. Takata is in conversations with disposal facilities in Missouri, Texas, and possibly other states in anticipation of permission being granted to dispose of a significant quantity of the recalled air bag inflators. There is approximately 150,000 lbs. of ammonium nitrate per million inflators.

Takata declared bankruptcy in June 2017, and upon exit the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) will become more responsible for the recall activity.

Region 6 is working EPA HQs, the TCEQ, and Local Emergency Planning Coordinators to ensure the safe storage and disposal of the inflators in affected areas of the region. At EPA's request, TCEQ conducted a site visit to the Eagle Pass storage facility in October 2017, and coordinated with the local Fire Chief on emergency response planning.

Oklahoma Underground Storage Tank Program – Oklahoma Corporation Commission, Program Approval

EPA amended the Underground Storage Tank (UST) regulations in 2015. As a result, states need to reapply, to EPA, for approval of their UST programs. The Oklahoma Corporation Commission has responsibility for the UST program in Oklahoma. Oklahoma has enacted statutes and developed regulations in accordance with EPA requirements, put other necessary components of the program in place and applied for formal approval. A state program can be approved if it is judged to meet three criteria:

1. It sets standards for eight performance criteria that are no less stringent than federal standards.
2. It contains provisions for adequate enforcement.
3. It regulates at least the same USTs as are regulated under federal standards.

The request for approval is now being acted upon. A Direct Final Rule, granting approval, has been prepared for publication in the Federal Register.

Oklahoma Coal Combustion Residue Permitting Program – ODEQ, Program Approval

The ODEQ has requested review and approval of its permit program consistent with the 40 CFR 257, Subpart D pertaining to coal combustion residual (CCR) units. Its application is currently under review by Region 6 and OLEM. There are 6 CCR facilities in Oklahoma.

On October 12, 2017 letters were sent to tribal leaders offering consultation and coordination regarding the CCR Permit Program Application from the State of Oklahoma. On October 19, 2017, Region 6 began government-to-government consultation and coordination by having a conference call to answer questions on the CCR program and the Oklahoma application.

OBJECTIVE 1.4-ENSURE SAFETY OF CHEMICALS IN THE MARKETPLACE:

Effectively implement the Toxics Substances Control Act, and the Federal Incesticide, Fungicide, and Rodentcide Act, to ensure new and existing chemicals and pesticides are reviewed for their potential risks to human health and the environment.

Los Alamos Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Designation

EPA was petitioned to designate permitting for unregulated storm water discharges in Los Alamos County, NM, contributing to violations of water quality standards. The petition cites EPA's duty to issue an NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit to control urban storm water discharges from Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and Los Alamos County. Several ephemeral and intermittent waters in the Los Alamos area are listed as impaired for one or more pollutants including PCBs, gross alpha, aluminum, copper, zinc, arsenic, selenium, thallium, and mercury.

EPA plans to make a final designation decision concurrently with issuance of a MS4 permit for Los Alamos area in late 2018. Los Alamos County leaders and the DOE, the federal agency managing LANL, requested EPA to not designate the area. Local tribal leaders support the designation.

Denka Facility

The Denka Performance Elastomer (Denka) facility, located in LaPlace, Louisiana, is the only place in the United States currently manufacturing neoprene. EPA became aware of the potential risk associated with the facility's emissions of chloroprene, a primary chemical used in the manufacture of neoprene, in December 2015 as a result of EPA's National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA).

NATA showed elevated levels of chloroprene emissions in La Place, Louisiana. There is no federal air standard for chloroprene emissions. In March 2016, EPA and the LDEQ confirmed elevated concentrations of chloroprene from the Denka facility in LaPlace, Louisiana. In July 2016, EPA, LDEQ, and Denka met with local officials and citizens to inform them about potential health risks of chloroprene and outline actions the facility was evaluating to reduce emissions from the plant.

In January 2017, LDEQ and Denka signed an agreement to reduce emissions through installation of a thermal oxidizer and other pollution control measures.

EPA continues to monitor ambient air in the neighborhoods surrounding the facility and release data on its website. Chloroprene concentrations continue to be elevated. EPA and LDEQ are working with Denka to install pollution control technology to reduce ambient emission levels in the community.

Lead Program Authorization – New Mexico Department of Health

Region 6 began a dialogue with the New Mexico Department of Health (NMDH) Epidemiology Department in November 2016 to discuss New Mexico adopting the Lead Based Paint Program. NMDH has the Centers for Disease Control Lead Grant now, and is building capacity to adopt the EPA Lead Certification programs.

NMDH received $50,000 from EPA so it can study the feasibility of adopting the lead based paint program in New Mexico. Adoption by New Mexico will require new state legislation, and could take 3-5 years to complete.

GOAL 2- COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM:

Rebalance the power between Washington and the states to create tangible environmental results for the American people.

OBJECTIVE 2.1-ENHANCE SHARED ACCOUNTABILITY:

Improve environmental protection through joint governance and compliance assistance among state, tribal, local, and federal partners.

US-Mexico Border Program: 2020

EPA and Mexico's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), along with partnerships among U.S. border tribes and federal, state and local governments in the United States and Mexico, have moved forward in fulfilling the Border Program's mission. The mission is to protect the environment and public health, consistent with the principles of sustainable development, defined and given by the framework of the 1983 La Paz Agreement. The agreement contains an organizational structure of coordinating bodies that includes U.S. tribes and states' executive officers and chairmanship, chaired by EPA's Regional Administrator and Mexico's federal delegate. They convened as a Regional Work Group (RWG) with a primary function to identify and prioritize regional implementation efforts that address the goals and objectives of Border 2020 (B2020). Region 6 has two RWGs: New Mexico-Texas-Chihuahua and Texas-Coahuila-Nueva Leon-Tamaulipas.

At the February 2017 biennial meeting, the R6 RWG reviewed the status of the existing 2-year action plans and accepted priorities to be included in the next 2-year action plan. The Regional Administrator, as RWG Chair, will recommend those issues in the RWG's two-year action plan to the National Coordinating Body at EPA-OITA and UCAI-SEMARNAT.

As EPA's RWG Chair, the Regional Administrator will approve the new 2-year action plans that resulted from the biennial public meetings. The meetings took place in El Paso, Texas, on February 14, 2017 for the Texas-Chihuahua-New Mexico region (which include the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo), and in Laredo, Texas, on February 16, 2017, for the Texas-Coahuila-Nuevo Leon-Tamaulipas region (which includes the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas). These biennial meetings advance the B2020 goals and objectives.

US-Mexico Border Grants

The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) coordinates projects and internal contract and grant administration through a cooperative agreement with EPA for the Border 2020 grants program. BECC monitors work plan activities of the projects in coordination with EPA, which includes reviews of expenditures of grant agreement funds and progress of work according to deadlines.

BECC provides logistical support for the Region 6 Border 2020 program and meetings, which alternate between locations in the United States and in Mexico. BECC provides simultaneous translation at the Border 2020 regional workgroups' annual public meetings, task force meetings, annual policy forums, and bi-annual committees meeting. It also organizes facilities, invitations, and minutes for the meetings.

On May 31, BECC launched the 2017 Request for Proposals (RFP) based on EPA's priorities, BECC assisted in providing 13 training workshops in border communities conducted both in Spanish and English to provide guidance on grant writing guidance on the request application and submittal process. BECC also provided logistical support for the National Coordinators Meeting required by the 1983 La Paz Agreement, attended by U.S/MX federal chairpersons, from the United States and Mexico and state environmental secretaries/delegados.

EPA provides funding to the BECC in the form of the Project Development Assistance Program (PDAP) for project planning, studies, development, environmental process review clearance and final design. EPA also provides funding to the North American Development Bank (NADB) in the form of the Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF) for construction assistance. The U.S./Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program was started with an open project application process that provided technical assistance and construction funding on a first come, first serve basis. However in 2005, EPA in collaboration with BECC, NADB and Mexico's federal water commission (CONAGUA) initiated a 2-year project solicitation process to prioritize projects that address human health and environmental issues.

Environmental Justice: EJ Collaborative Action Plans and the EJ 2020 Action Agenda

EPA Region 6 developed EJ Collaborative Action Plans for each Region 6 state. These community-based plans identify focus areas, key activities and work with state government agencies. This has resulted in stronger partnerships and increased efforts to address environmental and public health issues in over-burdened communities in the region. Lastly, the plans assist the region in capturing and sharing accomplishments related to EJ efforts in each state.
In October 2016, EPA released the EJ2020 Action Agenda (EJ2020), the national strategy for advancing EJ from the years 2016 through 2020. EJ2020 includes three goals, eight priority areas, and four national challenges. Each priority area is led by a national program office. Region 6 and the Office of International and Tribal Affairs (OITA) are co-leads for the Tribal and Indigenous Peoples priority area.
EPA will issue annual reports on its progress in implementing EJ2020. The Office of EJ, Tribal and International Affairs (OEJ-TIA) will prepare regional EJ program reports on a semi-annual basis. The next report will be completed in January 2018.
Region 6 has also linked its EJ Collaborative Action Plans to EJ2020 to show how its plans support goals in the national plan. Region 6 will continue efforts to integrate EJ into all of its programs and assist overburdened communities.

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Underground Injection Control Program – Osage County

Based on the Osage Allotment Act of 1906, the Osage Nation owns all subsurface mineral rights within Osage County (the largest county in Oklahoma at 2,304 mi²). The Osage Minerals Council develops and administers the Osage Mineral Estate. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), under delegation from the Secretary of the Interior, administers oil and gas resources in Osage County for the benefit of the Osage Nation. The Osage Minerals Council must consent to leases and the BIA Superintendent approves them. Since Osage County is Indian Country, EPA administers the UIC program with assistance from the Osage Nation, per a Memorandum of Agreement.
In August 2016, BIA alerted EPA to elevated levels of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (over 80,000 parts-per-million) in an upper tributary of North Bird Creek. EPA visited the site with staff from BIA, the ODEQ and a landowner. Because contaminants indicate oil field wastes, EPA is collecting a variety of data from three operators of five UIC wells. The water supply for the city of Pawhuska, about 15 miles downstream, has not been impacted. EPA is working to identify the source and pathway of the contamination, and continues to monitor the stream using instream data sondes and sampling for any possible impacts to downstream users. EPA has visited the site more than 20 times as a part of this investigation, with more trips planned.
Two significant earthquakes (M5.8 on 9/3/2016 and M4.3 on 11/1/2016) highlighted areas of concern within Osage County. EPA, working closely with OCC, Osage Nation Minerals Council, Osage Nation environmental staff, US Geological Survey and BIA, responded quickly to these events to shut in, reduce or cap injection volumes in the appropriate disposal wells. EPA ocntinues working with OCC and the Osage Nation on effective oversight of UIC operations to reduce the possiblity of futre earthquakes.

Hurricane Preparedness & Response

Several large-scale nationally significant events have occurred in Region 6 where EPA has played a leading role, including the Columbia Space Shuttle, Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike, and Harvey, Deep Water Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gold King Mine Spill. Region 6 has also assisted other Regions in responding to national significant events.Using the Incident Command System (ICS) has been a key factor in the command and coordination of our field operations for each of these events. Three key elements include:

Regional Administrator (RA) – the RA role in response management includes:

□ Establish the strategic direction and management objectives for the response, in consultation with Headquarters (HQ) and the State/Tribes;

□ Designate a Regional Incident Coordinator (RIC) to manage the Regional Emergency Operations Center and serve as the primary contact with the Incident Commander (IC) and EPA Management;

□ Resolve regional resource, cross-program and policy issues;

□ Serve as the Agency regional spokesperson with public and elected officials;

□ Ensure the effectiveness of the response to meet Agency objectives; and

□ Serve on the Policy Coordinating Executive Committee (PCC) and act as the principal contact between the PCC and the region.

Regional Incident Management Teams (IMTs) – Each region has the capability of deploying an IMT to an incident. The function of an IMT, led by the IC, is to manage the tactical aspects of the response by developing and implementing incident objectives.

Response Support Corps (RSC) – The RSC is comprised of staff from all program offices within EPA and provides a pool of trained personnel, technical experts, and additional response assets in support of the region's response staff.

Regional preparedness and training for large-scale regional and national event, is a continuous process.

OBJECTIVE 2.2-INCREASE TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

Listen to and collaborate with impacted stakeholders and provide effective platforms for public participation and meaningful engagement.

Minor NSR Public Participation Disapprovals – Oklahoma and Louisiana State Implementation Plans

Federal air regulations require notice and opportunity for public comment as part of the minor New Source Review (NSR) permitting programs. Based on this requirement, the EPA is finalizing a disapproval of the SIP revisions for minor NSR permit public participation requirements in Louisiana and proposing to disapprove "Tier 1" public participation provisions in Oklahoma. Since both of these disapproval actions pertain to minor NSR permitting, both were triaged through the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) and the Office of General Counsel (OGC) for national consistency purposes prior to the Region proposing the actions. The Region has taken an active role in discussing the prospective actions with both of the States' air permitting authorities, attempting to find other solutions such as pursuing revised rulemaking at the State level.

In Louisiana, the deficiency allowed for discretionary public notice for minor NSR actions instead of requiring public notice for minor NSR permitting actions.

Our Louisiana action was proposed in 2016 and we received no public comments on the proposed action to disapprove. Our final action for Louisiana is targeted for signature by the Regional Administrator on March 8, 2017.

In Oklahoma, the deficiencies concern the State's "Tier" category permitting application process which does not require the opportunity for public comment on permitting actions for minor facilities (sources) and minor modifications to existing major sources. Our discussions are continuing with Oklahoma before we introduce a possible proposed SIP action into concurrence. Regarding the prospective Oklahoma action, the draft proposal to disapprove the public notice portion of the rules is targeted for RA signature on March 15, 2017, but this date is subject to change pending additional discussions with ODEQ about its minor NSR permitting rules.

Regional Quarterly Environmental Justice Update Calls

In 2013, EPA Region 6 began hosting EJ workshops in each of the Region's five states (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas). The workshops brought together grass-roots organizations and partners, academia, local officials and government representatives to better understand concerns and challenges facing EJ communities. Participants discuss strategies and best practices for healthy communities and a collaborative action plan that addresses regional and state-wide EJ priorities.

Children's Environmental Health in the U.S. Border States of Texas and New Mexico

Improving children's health is fundamental to EPA's mission, and one of the fundamental strategies under the Border 2020 Environmental Program. Children along the border in Texas and New Mexico are impacted by high rates of asthma, obesity exposures to pesticides, chemicals, mercury, lead, vector borne diseases and poor water and air quality, among others. Children are more vulnerable to pollutants than adults due to differences in behavior and biology. U.S. border communities often face a great public health threat because of lack of basic services and adequate infrastructure, illegal dumping, substandard housing, lack of public spaces or parks, and other economic hardships.

The US-Mexico Border Program and EPA's Office of Children's Health funds grants to educate health workers who work directly with U.S. border communities on children's health issues. Trainings reached more than 100 people in three U.S. border communities in 2016, and focused on the Healthy Homes Curriculum and water-borne illnesses. EPA held two Children's Environmental Health Symposiums (El Paso, Texas – September 2015; Brownsville, Texas – August 2016) attended by over 280 participants. The symposiums focused on: 1) education on how early childhood exposure can affect children's health; and 2) networking among the healthcare community and the public in order to better understand children's environmental health risks along the U.S.-Mexico Border.

EPA will continue to address children's health priorities through collaborative partnerships with other federal (i.e. US-MX BHS, DHHS, CDC), state (TxHHS, NMHD) and local agencies, NGO's and academia. EPA funds activities that address children's health through requests for proposals and partnering with the Southwest Center for Pediatric Environmental Health (SWCPEH). Most recently, EPA R6 in coordination with R9 and HQ OCHP launched a children's RFP where two Region 6 applicants along the border were selected for funding in October 2017.

Local Foods, Local Places: Revitalizing Communities by Growing Local Food Economies

The Local Foods, Local Places program was established in December 2014 as a national initiative that helps people create walkable, healthy, economically vibrant neighborhoods through local food enterprise. The program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the DOT, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Delta Regional Authority, selected 24 communities to participate in Local Foods, Local Places in 2017. In Region 6 the Louisiana State University Agriculture Center in Tallulah, Louisiana, will connect ongoing community efforts around physical fitness, access to healthy food and downtown revitalization.

The Downtown Albuquerque Main Street Initiative in Albuquerque, New Mexico, plans to transform a vacant building in a struggling part of downtown into a community kitchen and local food hub to provide vocational opportunities for local farmers and food entrepreneurs, improve nutrition and food access for residents, and help attract investment to the area. In 2017, federal partners are investing $810,000 in Local Foods, Local Places.

Making a Visible Difference in Communities

EPA Region 6 has selected six communities to better coordinate and leverage resources throughout the agency and with other federal partners under the MVD initiative. These projects focused on both long standing environmental concerns and their relation to public health as well as emerging issues within communities.

Crossett, AR

Residents from the predominantly African-American community in West Crossett have been concerned for many years about air emissions and water discharges from the Georgia-Pacific LLC (GP) paper facility, particularly the effects of long-term exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Cochiti Pueblo, NM

Pueblo de Cochiti is interested in integrating green infrastructure into land use planning, stormwater management, infrastructure improvements, transportation planning and open space to enhance community and tribal lands.

Anthony, NM

Anthony lacks land use strategies, has a severe deficit of public recreational facilities, and lacks adequate zoning and subdivision regulations.

Alexandria/Pineville, LA.

These two communities encompass multiple hazardous waste sites, including two active creosoting companies, two remediated EPA Superfund sites and a state-lead inactive waste site.

Choctaw Nation, OK

The Choctaw Nation requested Brownfields assistance to redevelop a closed middle school complex into a native serving Boys and Girls Club and new office space. This work includes abating asbestos and lead-based paint in buildings.

Colonias and Unincorporated Texas Communities

In Texas, there are 555 colonias which lack adequate road paving, drainage or solid waste disposal. An additional 337 lack access to potable water, adequate wastewater disposal, or are un-platted. This amounts to 153,842 people experiencing infrastructure challenges that could lead to serious environmental health risks.

GOAL 3- THE RULE OF LAW AND PROCESS:

Administer the law, as Congress intended, to refocus the Agency on its statutory obligations under the law.

OBJECTIVE 3.1-COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW:

Enforce environmental laws to correct noncompliance and promote cleanup at contaminated sites.

Petition to Withdraw Texas's Federally Approved/Authorized Permitting Programs

On January 11, 2016, the Environmental Defense Fund and Caddo Lake Institute filed a Petition for Administrative Action with EPA Region 6 asking EPA to withdraw NPDES permitting authority under the CWA from TCEQ and requesting that EPA find Texas's NSR permitting program under the CAA substantially inadequate.

The Petition alleges that amendments adopted by Texas in 2015 to the state's contested case hearing process restrict public participation in the permitting process contrary to Texas's federally approved/authorized permitting programs by 1) restricting the public's ability to obtain judicial review of permitting decisions, 2) reducing opportunities for public participation by increasing the burden on permit opponents in a contested case hearing, and 3) providing inadequate resources for implementation and enforcement of the CWA and CAA.

The Petition and the revisions themselves also highlight a broader NPDES, Title V, and NSR authorization issue. EPA based its 1998 authorization of the Texas CWA NPDES program upon a finding that participation in a contested case hearing was not a prerequisite to judicial review. Texas made the same assertion during EPA's approval of Texas's Title V and NSR programs under the CAA. EPA is working with the state to understand the meaning of recent state court decisions, as well as statements made by the Texas Attorney General, which may call into question the adequacy of public participation in the state's programs.

EPA has begun an initial, informal investigation into the allegations in the Petition. The objective of this investigation, which is provided for under the CWA and EPA's implementing regulations, is to gather enough information to reach a preliminary assessment as to whether cause exists to initiate formal withdrawal proceedings. There is no statutory or regulatory deadline to complete the informal investigation. At some point the petitioners may seek to have the Federal Court set a schedule for an EPA decision on the petitions.

Colonias Along the US–Mexico Border in the States of Texas & New Mexico

A colonia is an underserved community along the US–Mexico border that may lack basic living necessities such as potable water, septic or sewer systems, electricity, or safe and sanitary housing, creating a number of health threats for residents of these communities. Texas has 2,294 colonias and the largest colonia population of the four US border states, approximately 400,000 inhabitants. EPA has funded a number of projects to help address environmental issues facing colonia residents, including grants for environmental education on the proper maintenance and decommissioning of septic tanks in southern New Mexico and west Texas. In addition, in a partnership with EPA's Office of Children's Health, EPA has trained community health workers along the border on the Healthy Homes curriculum that addresses the indoor environment. In August 2016, the Border program and the EJ program collaborated to assist local stakeholders organize a Colonias Emergency Preparedness Conference in Alamo, Texas. More than 110 colonia residents attended the event to learn how to prepare for, survive and recover from a disaster.

EPA holds Border 2020 Taskforce public meetings to get input from the public and border stakeholders on priorities. The agencies that work in colonias attend and provide input to EPA on which environmental priorities should be considered. EPA incorporates the priorities and other concerns raised by the public at Task Force meetings in the Region's work plans. The concerns are also considered for incorporation into the next Request for Proposals for the US-Mexico Border program.

OBJECTIVE 3.2-CREATE CONSISTENCY AND CERTAINTY:

Outline exactly what is expected of the regulated community to ensure good stewardship and positive environmental outcomes.

Remedial Action Contract

For the last 10 years, all regional offices have used a full-service Remedial Action Contract system for federally funded assessment and cleanup of Superfund sites. Under this contracting system, the same contractor worked on all phases of worksite investigation, remedial design, and remedial construction. Headquarters awarded these contracts after national competition. The Region 6 contracts are scheduled to expire in 2019.

After several audits that criticized the use of a single contractor to perform all site work, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) stated EPA needed to develop a replacement contract mechanism with the goal to maximize competition, realize cost efficiency and strengthen the contract management processes. EPA developed a replacement contracting process called the Remedial Acquisition Framework. Under this new system, replacement contracts will be awarded nationally and each region will have up to 10 contractors in each of three categories: site investigation, remedial design, and remedial construction. Regions will be responsible for obtaining competitive bids from contractors in each category for individual task orders.

This system will meet the OMB goal to maximize competition, but at a cost to EPA staffing. The new process will be labor intensive, increase administrative costs of cleanup and add a year or more to the time required to address the site. Further delays could also result from bid protests among the qualified contractors. Since the Superfund budget has been flat for several years, the increased administrative costs will result in less money available for site work.

The schedule for awarding the Remedial Acquisition Framework contracts has been delayed by at least a year. If further delays occur, site cleanups could be halted indefinitely.

OBJECTIVE 3.3-PRIORITIZE ROBUST SCIENCE:

Refocus the EPA's robust research and scientific analysis to inform policy making.

Illinois River Multijurisdictional Nutrient Modeling Effort

EPA continues developing technically robust and scientifically defensible water quality models of the Illinois River Watershed in northeast Oklahoma and northwest Arkansas. Once completed, the data can be used to help derive Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for the watershed and reduce nutrient loadings in the watershed. The watershed is currently impaired as a result of nutrient loadings from municipal discharges and nonpoint sources (e.g., agricultural runoff). EPA plans to release the revised water-quality models for public review and comment. EPA also plans to convene two informal public informational meetings within the watershed to provide an overview of the modeling and receive public comments. The poultry industry in Arkansas and Oklahoma is concerned that the modeling and possible subsequent TMDLs would adversely affect the land application of poultry litter in the watershed and provide a target loading for nonpoint reductions.

EPA has developed draft watershed and lake models, and states, tribes, and local stakeholders have been engaged throughout the project. The models have been scientifically peer reviewed by independent third parties as well as by state and tribal partners. Region 6 is leading a technical workgroup to address stakeholder comments on the models. The workgroup includes representatives from state agencies in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and the Cherokee Nation. Municipal wastewater treatment plants in the watershed are concerned that they may be required to reduce nutrient loadings to the watershed. These constituencies have engaged their congressional representatives.

OBJECTIVE 3.4-STREAMLINE AND MODERNIZE:

Issue permits more quickly and modernize our permitting and reporting systems.

Treatment as a State (TAS) Lean Project

Region 6 has created a Lean project team comprised of EPA Region 6 and tribal environmental staff members working to reduce the time required for approval of tribal applications to implement water quality standards (WQS) programs.

The Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and Clean Air Act emphasize the role of states in protecting the environment and public health and allow EPA to authorize states to implement their own programs in lieu of the federal program (referred to as program authorization). From 1986 to 1990, Congress amended these three acts to authorize EPA to treat pueblos and tribal nations in a similar manner as a state (TAS) for purposes of program authorization.

Under EPA's implementation of the Clean Water Act, a tribe may submit a request to EPA for TAS status and a request for approval of its adopted WQS, either separately or at the same time. Section 518 of the Clean Water Act lists the eligibility criteria EPA will use to approve TAS status and to authorize Indian tribes to administer Clean Water Act programs.

Region 6 currently has 13 pueblos and tribal nations that have achieved TAS status for WQS, and 11 pueblos have federally approved WQS.

The last four TAS applications for WQS have taken more than two years to approve, and a current Clean Air Act grant TAS application is approaching two and a half years for approval.

OBJECTIVE 3.5-IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS:

Provide proper leadership and internal operations management to ensure that the Agency is fulfilling its mission.

RCRA Land Revitalization Program

Over the last 20 years, EPA Region 6 has been a national leader in the RCRA program by providing assistance to our states in streamlining the cleanup process, and promoting the productive reuse of properties that have been investigated and, if necessary, cleaned up.

Contaminated properties (real or perceived) often sit idle, abandoned, underutilized or warehoused because of the inherent disincentives to investigating and remediating sites, such as unrealistic remedial objectives, cost, liability issues, lack of a formal mechanism that recognizes that environmental conditions are protective prior to achieving final cleanup objectives, etc.

In 2000, Region 6 developed the Corrective Action Strategy (CAS), a regional corrective action streamlining approach, to accelerate corrective action through the use of practical, performance and risk-based approaches to site characterization and cleanup, focusing on the current and future use of the property. (The previous process-driven approach to corrective action was overly time-consuming and costly.) Since 2000, the CAS has been used by Region 6 states and private companies to complete investigations and cleanups sooner than would have been

achieved using conventional means. The CAS helps them define with certainty what their environmental obligations and require- ments will be up-front, thus allowing for better planning and implementation of remedies that are cost effective while being protective of human health and the environment.

Accordingly, in 2002, EPA Region 6 developed the Ready for Reuse (RfR) concept as a new measure of remedial progress in the corrective action process. It subsequently became a cross- program benchmark for all the EPA/state land-based cleanup programs. RfR promotes expedited investigation and remedia- tion of sites by considering the end use of a property up front, and also facilitates their reuse/redevelopment by explaining, in a straightforward manner, the technical basis for the determination, the environmental conditions on the property, and any land use limitations. The RFR provides comfort to stakeholders by affirm- ing that conditions on a property are protective of human health and the environment based on its current and planned future use.

Lead Region for Information Technology

On a two-year rotating basis, a regional office is designated by the Office of Environmental Information (OEI) as the Information Technology (IT) Lead Region to support OEI in its implementation of the Agency's information technology/information management (IT/IM) priorities. For Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018, Region 6 is serving as the IT Lead Region.

The Lead Region for Information Technology is responsible for representing all EPA Regions in discussions and decision-making processes, and for communicating the Agency's Information Technology/Information Management Strategic Advisory Committee recommendations, decisions, and implementation requirements to the other Regions.

A bi-weekly teleconference is held with the Agency's Chief Information officer (CIO), Deputy Regional Administrator (DRA) Samuel Coleman, and the Region 6 Senior Information Officer (SIO) (also the Assistant Regional Administrator for Management,or ARA), James McDonald, to establish IT/IM priorities, review progress on initiatives, discuss related issues, and make decisions of Agency-wide significance. Cybersecurity and IT/IM budgeting issues are also considered. Decisions made in these meetings are subsequently communicated by OEI and the Lead Region through the IT/IM governance structure.

A designated Lead Region Coordinator, Kimberly Graves, assists in this effort. The Lead Region system was established in 1984 to provide an organized, facilitative, and consistent mechanism for EPA HQ and the ten regional offices to interact together as OneEPA. The system enhances EPA's ability to protect human health and the environment and is at the forefront of HQ initiatives in soliciting regional input on Agency decisions, incentivizing participation, and leveraging effective communication.

EPA Lab Study

Region 6 has one of 6 Regional laboratories that occupy space leased from private companies. EPA has already made decisions related to the developer-leased laboratories in Region 4 and 8. The four remaining labs' leases are facing expirations over the next few years and are currently being evaluated. Region 6's Houston Environmental Laboratory lease expiration date is June 30, 2020.

Options for the future of the Houston Environmental Laboratory are currently being developed in collaboration with OARM. It is essential that the evaluation of future facility location options balance facility costs with the impact of those options on the Agency's mission, as there is a direct connection between the scientific services provided by the Houston Environmental Laboratory and the actions EPA takes to address impacts to human health and the environment.

Congressional & Tribal Maps

District 3
Steve Womack (R)

District 4
Bruce Westerman (R)

District 03

District 02

District 04

Little Rock

BENTON
CARROLL
BOONE
MARION
BAXTER
FULTON
SHARP
IZARD
WASHINGTON
MADISON
NEWTON
SEARCY
STONE
INDEPENDENCE
CRAWFORD
JOHNSON
FRANKLIN
POPE
VAN BUREN
CLEBURNE
SEBASTIAN
LOGAN
CONWAY
FAULKNER
WHITE
YELL
PERRY
PULASKI
PRAIRIE
LONOKE
SCOTT
MONTGOMERY
GARLAND
SALINE
POLK
HOT SPRING
GRANT
JEFFERSON
PIKE
HOWARD
CLARK
DALLAS
CLEVELAND
LINCOLN
SEVIER
LITTLE RIVER
HEMPSTEAD
NEVADA
OUACHITA
CALHOUN
DREW
BRADLEY
MILLER
COLUMBIA
UNION
ASHLEY
LAFAYETTE

ARKANSAS
115th U.S. Congressional Districts

There are no Federally recognized tribes in Arkansas.

District 1
Rick Crawford (R)

District 2
French Hill (R)

Governor

Asa Hutchinson (R)

Director
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality

Becky Keogh

Senator John Boozman (R)

Senator Tom Cotton (R)

Legend

★ State Capitol	Congressional District
Interstate	01
State	02
County	03
	04

N
W E
S

EPA

0 10 20 30 40 50 60
Miles

Data Sources
Base Features: U.S. Census Bureau.
115th Congressional Districts: U.S. Census Bureau.
Photos: Respective websites.

Map Created by EPA Region 6 Superfund GIS Support for EPA Region 6 External Affairs.
February 8, 2017. Map ID 20170208ML01.

District 04

District 05

District 06

District 03

District 02

District 5
Ralph Abraham (R)

District 4
Mike Johnson (R)

District 3
Clay Higgins (R)

District 2
Cedric Richmond (D)

Adais Caddo

Apache Choctaw

Adais Caddo

Jena Band of Choctaw

Clifton Choctaw

Tunica-Biloxi

Four Winds Cherokee

Coushatta

Chitimacha

Baton Rouge

United Houma Nation

MOREHOUSE
WEST CARROLL
EAST CARROLL
CLAIBORNE
UNION
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
CADDO
LINCOLN
OUACHITA
RICHLAND
MADISON
BIENVILLE
JACKSON
FRANKLIN
CALDWELL
TENSAS
DE SOTO
RED RIVER
WINN
LA SALLE
CATAHOULA
NATCHITOCHES
GRANT
CONCORDIA
SABINE
VERNON
RAPIDES
AVOYELLES
WEST FELICIANA
EAST FELICIANA
ST. HELENA
TANGIPAHO
POINTE COUPEE
EVANGELINE
ALLEN
BEAUREGARD
EAST BATON ROUGE
LIVINGSTON
WEST BATON ROUGE
ST. LANDRY
JEFFERSON DAVIS
ACADIA
IBERVILLE
ASCENSION
ST. JOHN THE BA
CALCASIEU
ST. MARTIN
LAFAYETTE
ST. JAMES
ASSUMPTION
ST. CHA
CAMERON
VERMILION
ST. MARTIN
ST. MARY
TERREBONNE

0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

LOUISIANA
115th U.S. Congressional Districts and Tribal Lands

Governor

John Bel Edwards (D)

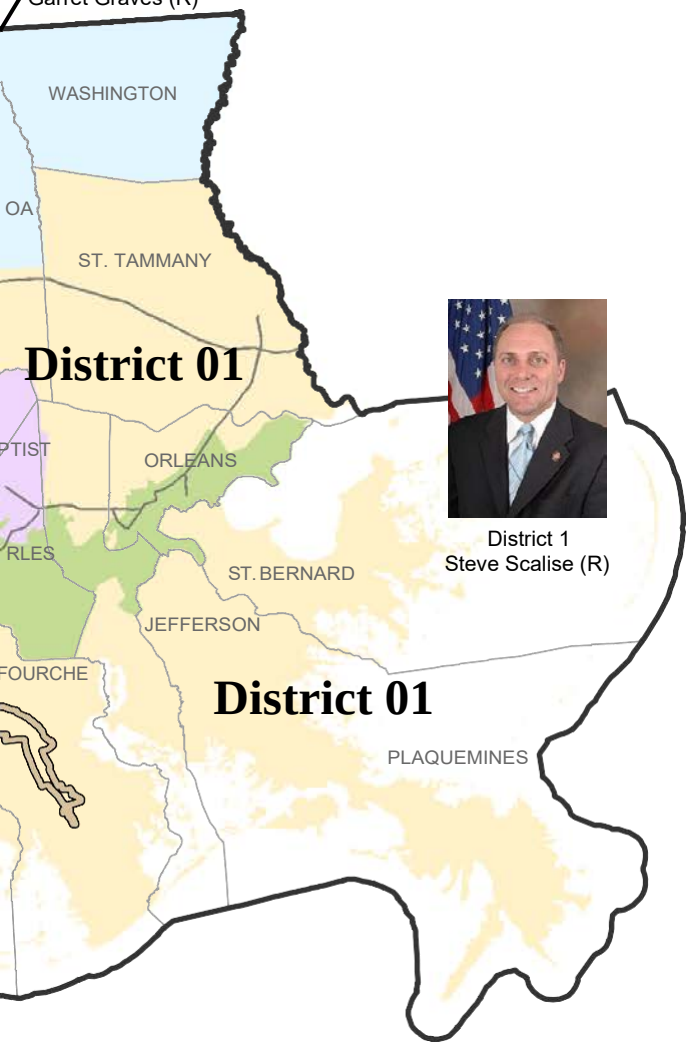
Secretary
LA Department of Environmental Quality

Chuck Carr Brown

Senator Bill Cassidy (R)

Senator John Neely Kennedy (R)

District 6
Garret Graves (R)



District 1
Steve Scalise (R)

Legend

State Capitol	Congressional District
Interstate	01
Tribal Land	02
Parish	03
State	04
	05
	06

Data Sources
Base Features: U.S. Census Bureau.
115th Congressional Districts: U.S. Census Bureau.
Photos: Respective websites.

Map Created by EPA Region 6 Superfund GIS Support for EPA Region 6 External Affairs.
February 8, 2017. Map ID 20170208ML04.

District 3
Ben Lujan (D)

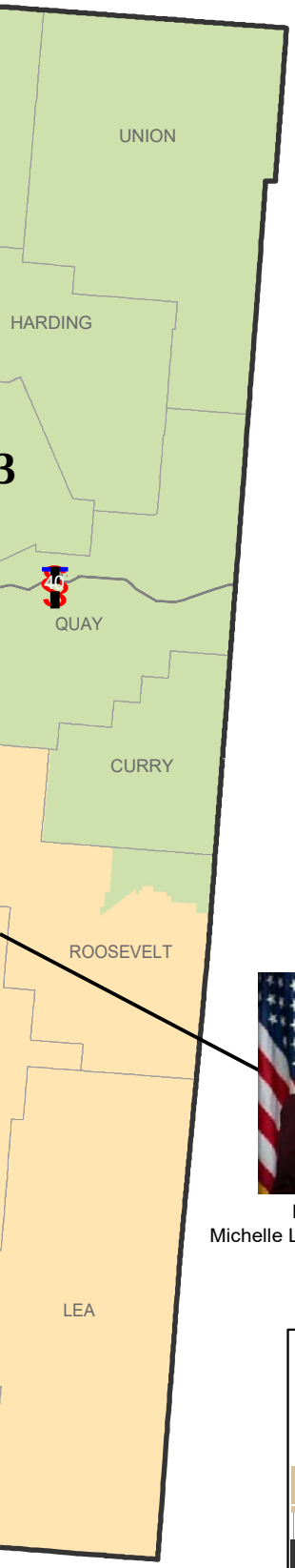
District 2
Steve Pearce (R)

Ute Mountain
Jicarilla Apache Nation
Taos
Picuris
Ohkay Owingeh
Santa Clara
San Ildefonso
Pojoaque
Nambe
Jemez
Tesuque
Zia
Santa Fe
Cochiti
Laguna
Santo Domingo
San Felipe
Santa Ana
Zuni
Sandia
Isleta
Acoma
Mescalero

SAN JUAN
RIO ARRIBA
TAOS
COLFAX
SANDOVAL
MORA
MCKINLEY
LOS ALAMOS
SANTA FE
SAN MIGUEL
CIBOLA
BERNALILLO
VALENCIA
TORRANCE
GUADALUPE
DE BACA
CATRON
SOCORRO
LINCOLN
CHAVES
SIERRA
GRANT
OTERO
EDDY
LUNA
DOÑA ANA
HIDALGO

District 0
District 01
District 02

NEW MEXICO
115th U.S. Congressional Districts and Tribal Lands



Governor

Susana Martinez (R)

Secretary
NM Environment Department

Butch Tongate

Senator Tom Udall (D)

Senator Martin Heinrich (D)

District 1
Michelle Lujan Grisham (D)

Legend

State Capitol
Interstate
Tribal Land
County
State

Congressional District
01
02
03

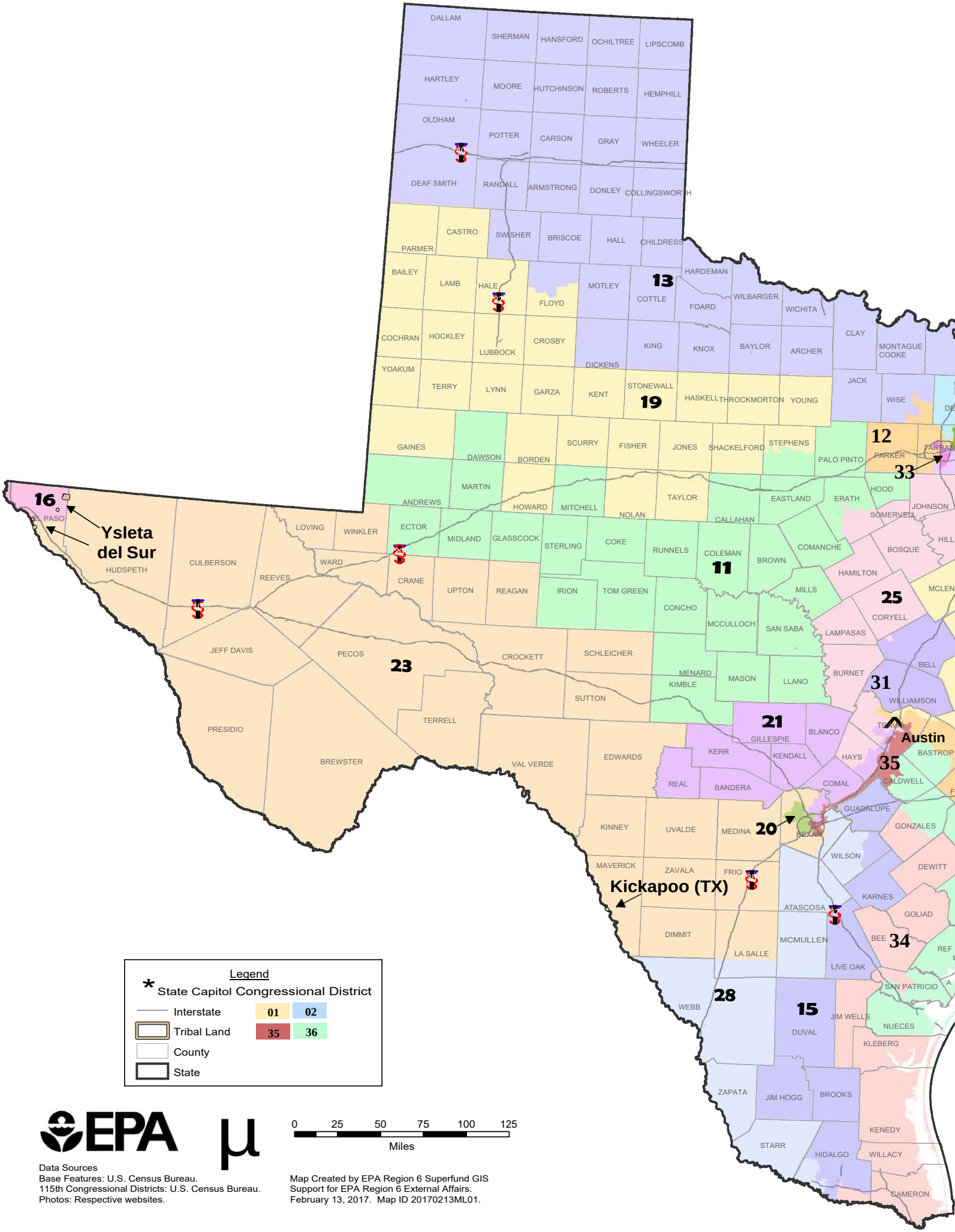
0 20 40 60 80 100
Miles

Data Sources
Base Features: U.S. Census Bureau.
115th Congressional Districts: U.S. Census Bureau.
Photos: Respective websites.

Map Created by EPA Region 6 Superfund GIS Support for EPA Region 6 External Affairs.
February 8, 2017. Map ID 20170208ML03.

OKLAHOMA
Tribal Lands
CIMARRON
TEXAS
Guymon
North Canadian River
BEAVER
HARPER
WOODS
Cimarron River
Woodward
WOODWARD
ELLIS
DEWEY
Canadian Riv
ROGER MILLS
Cheyenne-Arapaho
CUSTER
40
BECKHAM
WASHITA
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-
Ft Sill Apache/Caddo-Wichita-Delawa
GREER
KIOWA
HARMON
Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-For
JACKSON
TILLMAN
Red River
N
W
E
S
EPA
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Miles
Data Sources
Base Features: U.S. Census Bureau, NAVTEQ.
Map Created by EPA Region 6 Superfund GIS
Support for EPA Region 6 External Affairs.
February 14, 2017. Map ID 20170214ML03.
Legend
State Capitol
Major City or Town
Interstate
Tribal Land
County
State

Kaw/Ponca
Kaw
KAY
GRANT
ALFALFA
Tonkawa
Ponca City
OSAGE
Osage
Ponca
Otoe-Missouria
GARFIELD
MAJOR
NOBLE
PAWNEE
Pawnee
Miami
Quapaw
Miami/Peoria
Peoria
Ottawa
Modoc
Eastern Shawnee
Wyandotte
NOWATA
WASHINGTON
Oologah Lake
CRAIG
Seneca-Cayuga
Grand Lake O The Cherokees
ROGERS
DELAWARE
MAYES
Cherokee
Tulsa
TULSA
PAYNE
KINGFISHER
BLAINE
LOGAN
CREEK
WAGONER
CHEROKEE
ADAIR
Iowa
Sac and Fox
Muscogee (Creek)
Muskogee
LINCOLN
OKMULGEE
MUSKOGEE
Kickapoo
CANADIAN
OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
SEQUOYAH
OKFUSKEE
Caddo-Wichita-Delaware
CADDO
MCINTOSH
Creek/ Seminole
CLEVELAND
POTTAWATOMIE
Citizen Potawatomi Nation-Absentee Shawnee
SEMINOLE
Asa Hutchinson (R)
Lake Eufaula
HASKELL
MCCLAIN
Seminole
HUGHES
PITTSBURG
Washita River
GRADY
LE FLORE
LATIMER
Ada
PONTOTOC
GARVIN
COAL
Choctaw
PUSHMATAHA
MURRAY
STEPHENS
ATOKA
Chickasaw
JOHNSTON
CARTER
Ardmore
Tribal Nation Tpke
MCCURTAIN
JEFFERSON
LOVE
MARSHALL
Lake Texoma
Durant
CHOCTAW
BRYAN
Red River



Data Sources
Base Features: U.S. Census Bureau.
115th Congressional Districts: U.S. Census Bureau.
Photos: Respective websites.

Map Created by EPA Region 6 Superfund GIS
Support for EPA Region 6 External Affairs.
February 13, 2017. Map ID 20170213ML01.

TEXAS
115th U.S. Congressional Districts and Tribal Lands

Governor

Greg Abbott (R)

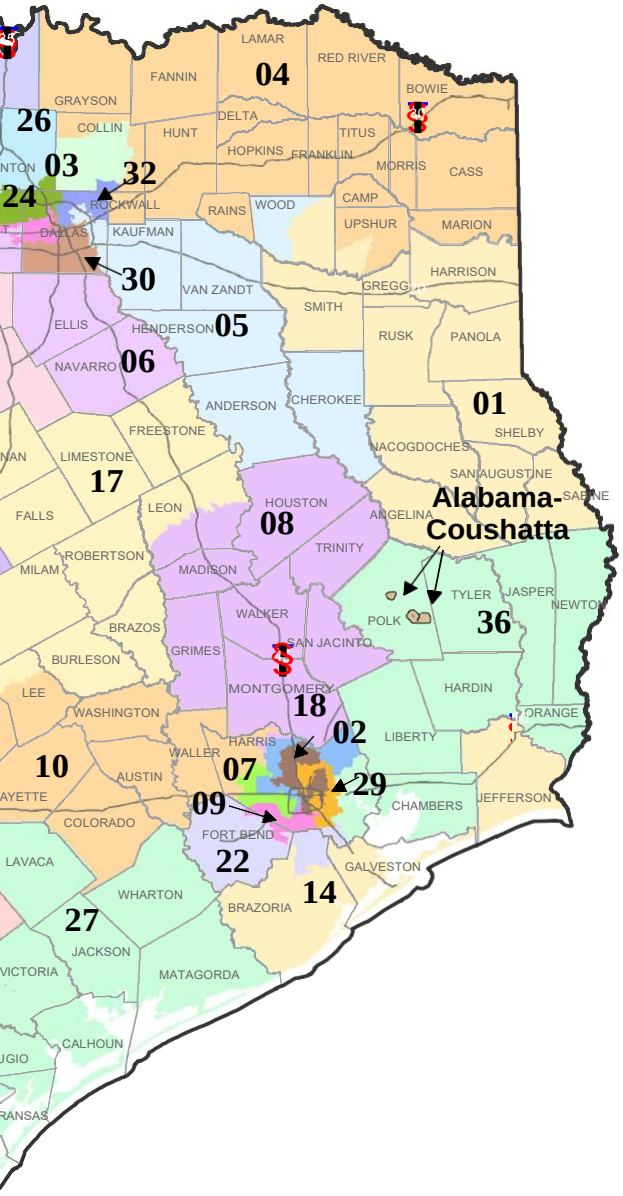
Chairman

TX Commission on Environmental Quality

Bryan Shaw

Senator John Cornyn (R)

Senator Ted Cruz (R)



Representatives by District

1. Louie Gohmert (R)

2. Ted Poe (R)

3. Sam Johnson (R)

4. John Ratcliffe (R)

5. Jeb Hensarling (R)

6. Joe Barton (R)

7. John Abney Culberson (R)

8. Kevin Brady (R)

9. Al Green (D)

10. Michael T. McCaul (R)

11. Mike Conaway (R)

12. Kay Granger (R)

25. Roger Williams (R)

26. Michael C. Burgess (R)

27. Blake Farenthold (R)

28. Henry Cuellar (D)

29. Gene Green (D)

30. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)

13. Mac Thornberry (R)

14. Randy Weber (R)

15. Vincente Gonzalez (D)

16. Beto O'Rourke (D)

17. Bill Flores (R)

18. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D)

19. Jodey Arrington (R)

20. Joaquin Castro (D)

21. Lamar S. Smith (R)

22. Pete Olson (R)

23. Will Hurd (R)

24. Kenny Marchant (R)

31. John R. Carter (R)

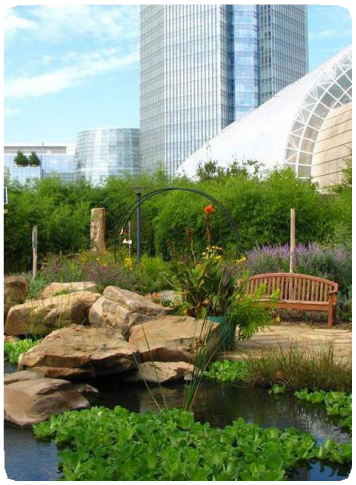
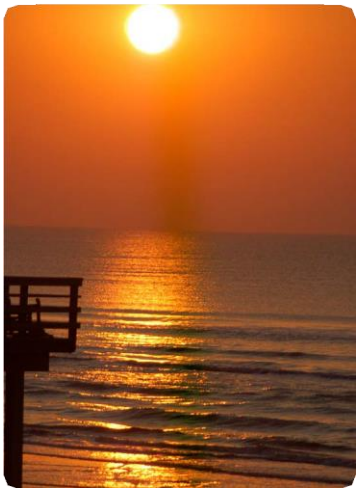
32. Pete Sessions (R)

33. Marc Veasey (D)

34. Filemon Vela (D)

35. Lloyd Doggett (D)

36. Brian Babin (R)

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Dallas, TX 75202

November 2017