GOAL 2 - CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

Ensure drinking water is safe. Restore and maintain oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health; support economic and recreational activities; and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife.

CONTRIBUTING PROGRAMS:

Water Monitoring, Analytical Methods, Beach Program, Coastal and Ocean Programs, Clean Water State Revolving Fund, Cooling Water Intakes Program, Drinking Water and Ground Water Protection Programs, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, Drinking Water Research, Effluent Guidelines, Fish Consumption Advisories, Great Lakes National Program, Gulf of Mexico Program, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Nonpoint Source Pollution Control, Pollutant Load Allocation, Surface Water Protection Program, Sustainable Infrastructure Program, Total Daily Maximum Loads, Underground Injection Control Program, Wastewater Management, Water Efficiency, Water Quality Standards and Criteria, Watershed Information Network, Watershed Management, Water Quality Research.

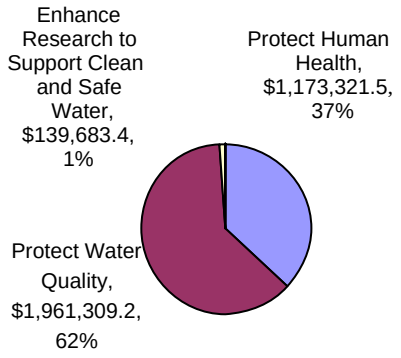
GOAL PURPOSE:

EPA, in coordination with its partners, protects and improves the quality of the nation's drinking and surface waters. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, we set limits for drinking water contaminants; help to sustain the network of pipes and treatment facilities that constitute the nation's water infrastructure; and work with water systems to plan for, prevent, detect, and respond to terrorist or other threats to our drinking water supplies. To ensure safe ground water supplies, EPA works with our state and local partners to implement source water protection plans for the area surrounding drinking water sources. Also, the Underground Injection Control program regulates the subsurface injections of hazardous and non-hazardous substances in wells. In addition, EPA monitors surface water quality and works with state partners to strengthen water quality standards, develop and/or approve discharge permits, and reduce pollution from diffuse or nonpoint sources. EPA is restoring polluted waters across the country by implementing cleanups and promoting innovative, cost-effective practices, such as water quality trading and permitting on a watershed basis.

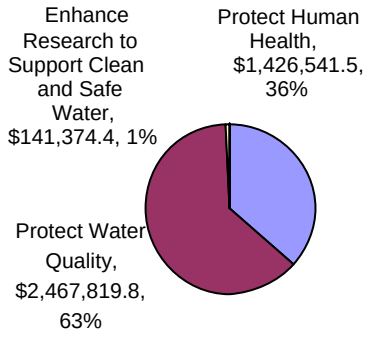
While EPA continues to make progress toward safe and secure drinking water, challenges remain. Drinking water systems are increasingly stressed due to aging infrastructure and expanding populations. In the chapter that follows, we report on our accomplishments and challenges in addressing water quality issues—strengthening and improving drinking water standards, maintaining safe water quality at public beaches, restoring polluted water bodies, and improving the health of coastal waters.

Objective 1: Protect Human Health

FY 2007 Obligations:
Goal 2, Objective 1
(in thousands)



FY 2007 Expenditures:
Goal 2, Objective 1
(in thousands)



FY 2007 Resources for Program Projects Supporting this Objective*

Program projects are EPA's fundamental unit for budget execution and cost accounting and they serve as the foundations for the Agency's budget. Frequently, program projects support multiple PMs and objectives. This table lists the program projects and associated resources that support this objective.

**Resources associated with Program projects may not match the Goal and Objective obligations and expenditures exactly due to rounding*

Goal 2: Objective 1 - Protect Human Health		
Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$96,073.7	$110,617.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,073.0	$10,904.9
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	($45.4)	$18.1
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$10,023.4	$11,144.6
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	$3,705.7	$4,019.0
Beach / Fish Programs	$2,774.9	$4,092.0
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$73,346.0	$93,028.1

Drinking Water Programs	$105,061.2	$103,860.2
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$436.9	$180.7
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$14,578.9	$22,928.2
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$680.0	$999.9
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$789,624.4	$1,003,111.0
International Capacity Building	$2,476.7	$3,424.5
Pesticides: Field Programs	$0.0	$110.1
Administrative Law	$233.2	$222.1
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$56.8	$46.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$3,924.8	$3,800.9
Children and other Sensitive Populations	($13.2)	($2,655.1)
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$513.3	$498.2
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$2,332.9	$2,318.9
Exchange Network	$1,621.5	$962.3
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$24,220.8	$22,880.8
Acquisition Management	$1,123.5	$1,078.7
Human Resources Management	$1,911.2	$1,904.7
Information Security	$197.3	$201.6
IT / Data Management	$13,971.0	$11,891.8
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$2,209.0	$2,197.2
Legal Advice: Support Program	$692.2	$669.9
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$8,463.5	$9,023.4
Regional Science and Technology	$170.8	$146.3
Science Advisory Board	$225.9	$211.6
Small Minority Business Assistance	$111.2	$93.1
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$1,729.0	$1,819.8
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$817.7	$791.0
Total	**$1,173,321.8**	**$1,426,541.5**

SAFE DRINKING WATER

EPA and its partners have made significant progress in providing the public with drinking water that meets health-based standards. Water systems across the country are working to meet standards for more than 90 contaminants to keep drinking water safe and secure. In FY 2007, 91.5 percent of Americans were served by community water systems meeting drinking water standards. This percentage fell short of the Agency's target of 94 percent, largely as a result of the challenges water systems face in implementing existing regulations and implementing new standards to protect public health. In Indian country, 87 percent of the population served by community systems received drinking water that met all applicable health-based standards, falling short of EPA's targeted 93 percent.

In general, small drinking water systems, including those supplying drinking water to tribes, are particularly challenged by the need to improve infrastructure and develop the capacity to meet new and existing standards.

In addition to the challenges associated with implementing any new rule, EPA works to provide needed technical support and assistance to the states. The cost associated with addressing water infrastructure issues represents an ongoing and significant challenge for the Agency as well as for states and drinking water utilities across the country.

SAFE FISH AND SHELLFISH

Throughout FY 2007, EPA worked with states and other federal agencies to address poor water quality in shellfish growing waters. Every year, states monitor shell fishing waters and restrict harvesting if shellfish are unsafe for consumption. Through its surface water protection program, EPA addresses anthropogenic activities that cause these closures, such as discharges from sewage treatment plants.

The most recent data available is for calendar year 2005, and it showed that 81 percent of state-monitored shellfish-growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources were approved or conditionally approved for use, up from 77 percent in 1995. Data for this measure comes from periodic surveys of shellfish growing states by the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC). At this time the ISSC has not committed to doing another survey.

To increase the number of fish harvested in the U.S. that are safe to eat, EPA not only works to reduce the release of toxic contaminants into the nation's waters, but conducts activities to expand information about fish safety, and makes it available to the public. In FY 2007, EPA continued to encourage states and tribes in monitoring fish contaminants and issuing fish consumption advice. EPA also encouraged states to revisit existing advisories to evaluate whether contaminants levels in fish tissue have improved sufficiently to revise those advisories and allow more safe consumption of fish.

SAFE SWIMMING

EPA, through its Beaches Environmental Assessment, Closure and Health (BEACH) Program, is working with state, tribal, and local governmental partners to make available to the public beach water quality information. EPA established the BEACH Program to provide a framework for local governments to develop equally protective and consistent programs across the country for monitoring the quality of water at beaches and posting warnings or beach closings when pollutant levels are too high.

Beach contamination often results from stormwater running off streets, fields, and forests, as well as other sources of contamination that feed into coastal waters. Under EPA's Beach Program, more than 3,700 beaches were monitored by 35 states and territories to ensure that beaches were safe for swimming. During calendar year 2006, coastal and Great Lakes beaches were open 95 percent of beach season days, meeting EPA's FY 2007 goal. Of the more than 676,000 beach season days during the year, fewer than 5 percent were restricted due to contamination-related closings. More than half of the actions lasted for two days or less.

In FY 2007, EPA worked to improve pollution control efforts that reduce potential adverse health effects at beaches. EPA also conducted research to develop new or revised water quality criteria and more rapid methods for assessing water quality at beaches so that results can be made available in hours rather than days. These

quicker tests will allow beach managers to make faster decisions about the safety of beach waters and thus help reduce the risk of illness among beachgoers.

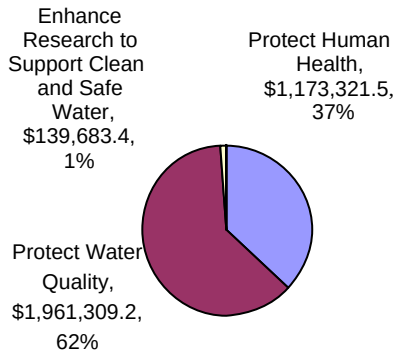
In FY 2007, fewer beaches were in EPA's Beach program than in 2005 due to consolidations and corrected state survey data. EPA and its state partners are improving data collection and reporting to provide a more complete picture of the nation's beaches.

Additional Information Related to Objective 1	
Program Evaluations:	*Securing Wastewater Facilities: Costs of Vulnerability Assessments, Risk Management Plans, and Alternative Disinfection Methods Vary Widely*, GAO-07-480, March 30, 2007 http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07480.pdf
Grants:	Base program support grants include: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, PWSS Grant Program, Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grant Program. In addition, over the past 5 years, EPA has provided a total of almost $42 million in grants to 35 coastal and Great Lakes states and territories that support state and local government beach monitoring and notification programs that provide the public with information on the safety of water for swimming.
PART:	• The Public Water System Supervision Grant Program was assessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include implementing recommendations from the second triennial drinking water data quality review which are designed to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA's drinking water compliance reporting system. • The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program was first assessed in the 2002 PART process and initially received a rating of "results not demonstrated." The program was reassessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions, including developing an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency. • The UIC Grant Program was assessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include developing an outcome-based annual performance measure and an efficiency measure, which demonstrate the protection of source water quality.

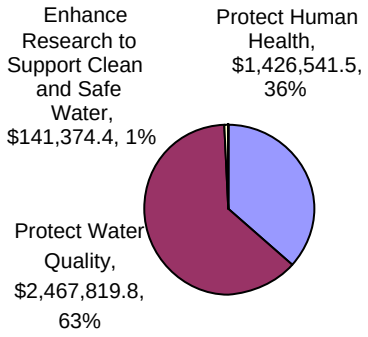
	• The Drinking Water Protection Program was assessed in the 2006 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include implementing data quality review recommendations to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA's drinking water compliance reporting system.
Web Links:	Ground Water and Drinking Water Program: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ Shellfish Protection: http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/shellfish/ Water Science: http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/

Objective 2: Protect Water Quality

FY 2007 Obligations:
Goal 2, Objective 2
(in thousands)



FY 2007 Expenditures:
Goal 2, Objective 2
(in thousands)



FY 2007 Resources for Program Projects Supporting this Objective*

Program projects are EPA's fundamental unit for budget execution and cost accounting and they serve as the foundations for the Agency's budget. Frequently, program projects support multiple PMs and objectives. This table lists the program projects and associated resources that support this objective.

**Resources associated with Program projects may not match the Goal and Objective obligations and expenditures exactly due to rounding*

Goal 2: Objective 2 - Protect Water Quality

Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$204,706.7	$232,776.3
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	$303.8	$10,423.1
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$205,320.3	$225,486.1
Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training	$786.3	$1,131.7
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$146,254.7	$211,054.7
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$806.0	$333.5
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$921.5	$1,344.9
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$47,745.0	$30,667.1
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,033,490.9	$1,442,162.3
International Capacity Building	$480.0	$407.7
Marine Pollution	$13,703.4	$11,193.1
Surface Water Protection	$194,720.9	$195,069.5
Administrative Law	$430.2	$409.7
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$104.8	$85.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$7,155.5	$6,954.3
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$1,036.8	$1,004.2
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$4,869.8	$4,856.2
Exchange Network	$2,992.5	$1,775.3
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$44,877.9	$42,261.6
Acquisition Management	$1,595.4	$1,542.1
Human Resources Management	$2,957.6	$2,915.2
Information Security	$251.0	$247.6
IT / Data Management	$21,520.3	$18,560.9
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$3,910.5	$3,896.7
Legal Advice: Support Program	$1,228.0	$1,188.6
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$13,929.2	$14,850.7
Regional Science and Technology	$362.0	$341.7
Science Advisory Board	$416.8	$390.5
Small Minority Business Assistance	$205.2	$171.8
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$2,717.4	$2,858.4
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$1,508.7	$1,459.3
Total	**$1,961,309.1**	**$2,467,819.8**

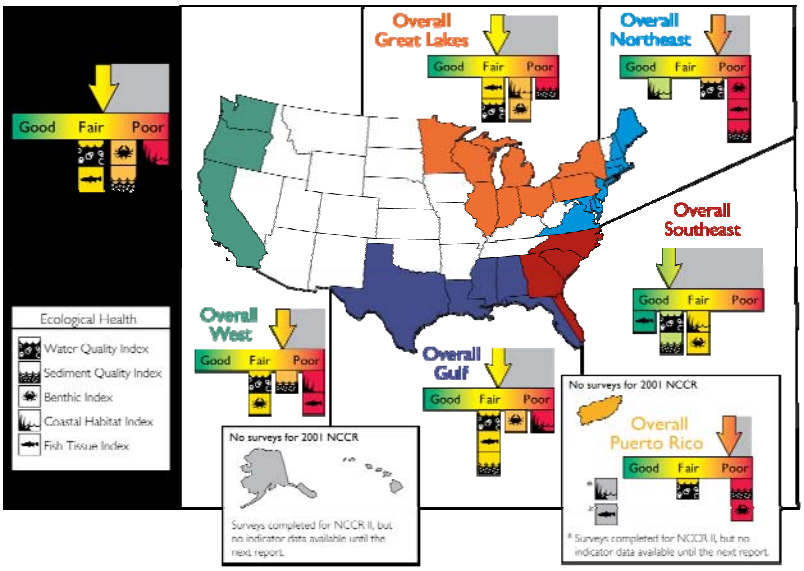
In FY 2007, EPA and states exceeded the goal of issuing 95 percent of designated priority permits. EPA also approved 86% percent of the new or revised water quality standards that states submitted for the year, exceeding the performance goal of 85 percent. This accomplishment reflects EPA's and states' continuing efforts to work together more closely during states' formulation of new and revised standards. Additionally, EPA and states completed 27,377 EPA-approved watershed pollutant reduction budgets (Total Maximum Daily Loads, or TMDLs) by the end of FY 2007, compared to the FY 2007 target of 25,811. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and a wasteload allocation of that amount is applied to the pollutant's sources.

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program committed funds to protect, improve, and restore waterbody quality. CWSRF performance continues to be stable and strong; as indicated by a fund utilization rate of more than 90 percent nationally. In partnership with EPA, the states made available more than $60 billion in low-cost loans for a variety of wastewater projects that help communities meet environmental standards and ensure public health.

Additionally, EPA met its 2007 target of assessing 54 percent of the Nation's waters and is on schedule to meet future targets. EPA finished sampling for the first statistically-valid survey to establish baseline condition of the Nation’s lakes, and issued a report on the condition of estuaries, the *National Estuary Program Coastal Condition Report*. EPA also completed the design for the survey of the Nation’s rivers and a second survey of Nation’s streams. Planning for a survey of the Nation’s wetlands is underway. This builds on previous successes, including the release in 2006 of the first statistically-valid assessment of national stream condition, the *Wadeable Streams Assessment*, which reported that 28 percent of the Nation’s streams are in good condition. However, across the United States, 25-30 percent of streams have high levels of nutrients or excess sedimentation. These streams are twice as likely to have reduced biological integrity.

The Agency made significant progress toward ensuring that the Nation’s vital water infrastructure is sustainable in the future. In FY 2007, EPA signed a Statement of Support with six major associations pledging to work collaboratively to promote effective utility management across the water sector, based on series of recommendations from a select group of leading utilities from around the country.

Overall National Coastal Condition



Source: USEPA National Coastal Condition Report II, December 2004. More information available at: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/nccr2

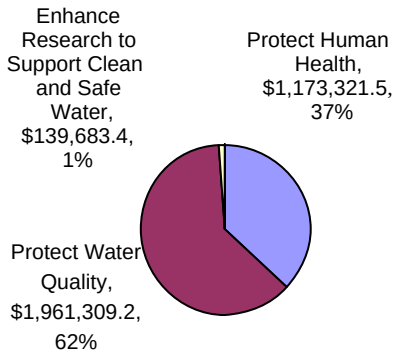
Additional Information Related to Objective 2	
Program Evaluations:	• *EPA's Allowing States to Use Bonds to Meet Revolving Fund Match Requirements Reduces Funds Available for Water Projects*, March 28, 2007, 2007-P-00012-168. http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2007/20070329-2007-P-00012.pdf • *Clean Water: Further Implementation and Better Cost Data Needed to Determine Impact of EPA's Storm Water Program on Communities* GAO-07-479, May 31, 2007 http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07479.pdf
Grants:	Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 106 grants which fund state water quality programs. CWA Section 319 non-point source grants also support this objective with grants for developing and implementing comprehensive watershed plans that function to restore impaired waters and protect healthy waters on a watershed basis. Additionally, the Targeted Watershed Grants (TWG) Program encourages collaborative, community-driven approaches to meet clean water goals. The National Estuary Grant Program (CFDA 66.456) also supports this objective.
PART:	• The Surface Water Protection Program was assessed in the 2005 PART process and received a rating of "moderately effective." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include working with states and other partners to issue water quality reports

	based on the statistically-valid surveys in the lower 48 states by 2011. • The Water Pollution Control (106) Grants Program was assessed in the 2005 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include targeting additional program funding to States implementing probabilistic monitoring activities in support of the national probabilistic monitoring survey. • The Oceans and Coastal Program was assessed in the 2005 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include developing an annual performance measure for the Ocean Dumping Program. • The Non-Point Source Program was assessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include contracting for an independent evaluation for the program that can serve as the basis for further improvements. • The CWSRF Program was assessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include focusing on improving the quality and breadth of CWSRF performance data. In particular, EPA needs to focus on collecting data on minor systems, which receive a significant proportion of CWSRF funding, and waterborne disease. • The Alaska Native Village Program was first assessed in the 2004 PART process and initially received a rating of "ineffective." The program was reassessed in the 2006 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include EPA developing regulations for the management and oversight of the program, including all grant funds to the State of Alaska and any subsidiary recipients of EPA funds via the State of Alaska.
Web Links:	Monitoring and Assessing Quality: http://www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/ National Stream Report: http://www.epa.gov/owow/streamsurvey/ National Coastal Condition Reports: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/nccr/ Survey of the Nation's Lakes: http://www.epa.gov/owow/lakes/lakessurvey/

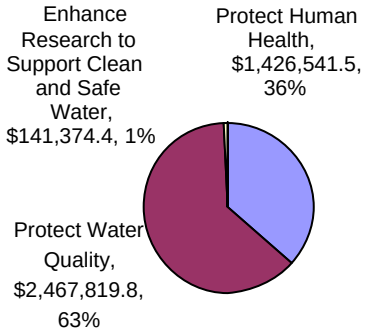
	Watershed Monitoring: http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/watershed/index.htm Oceans, Coasts, and Estuaries Program: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/ National Estuary Program: http://www.epa.gov/owow/estuaries/ Coastal Watershed Fact sheets: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/factsheets/index.html Wetlands Program: http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/ National Wetlands Mitigation Action Plan: http://www.mitigationactionplan.gov/ Coastal America: http://www.coastalamerica.gov/ TMDL Program: http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl

Objective 3: Enhance Science and Research

FY 2007 Obligations:
Goal 2, Objective 3
(in thousands)



FY 2007 Expenditures:
Goal 2, Objective 3
(in thousands)



FY 2007 Resources for Program Projects Supporting this Objective* *Program projects are EPA's fundamental unit for budget execution and cost accounting and they serve as the foundations for the Agency's budget. Frequently, program projects support multiple PMs and objectives. This table lists the program projects and associated resources that support this objective.* **Resources associated with Program projects may not match the Goal and Objective obligations and expenditures exactly due to rounding.*		
Goal 2: Objective 3 - Enhance Research to Support Clean and Safe Water		
Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$2,924.7	$11,346.9
Research: Drinking Water	$44,628.3	$45,215.4
Research: Water Quality	$55,089.4	$50,668.7
Surface Water Protection	($6.0)	$18.0
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$321.8	$133.1
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$856.1	$1,315.2
Administrative Law	$171.7	$163.6
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$41.8	$33.9
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$2,454.5	$2,358.2
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$237.4	$228.3
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$849.7	$834.2
Exchange Network	$1,191.0	$709.2
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$7,924.5	$8,058.6
Acquisition Management	$1,642.5	$1,561.1
Human Resources Management	$2,378.4	$2,424.5
Information Security	$336.1	$390.9
IT / Data Management	$13,955.4	$11,214.6
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$1,627.1	$1,604.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	$564.9	$540.9
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$780.9	$832.6
Regional Science and Technology	$47.4	$46.7
Science Advisory Board	$166.4	$155.9
Small Minority Business Assistance	$81.9	$68.6
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$815.3	$868.7
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$602.3	$582.6
Total	**$139,683.5**	**$141,374.4**

To support the Agency's work toward clean and safe water, EPA's research programs conduct leading-edge research to develop a better understanding and characterization of water-related environmental outcomes. In FY 2007, EPA's Drinking Water Research Program completed 100 percent of its planned research outputs in support of Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) and Six-Year Review decisions. As part of its research, the program continued developing methods for CCL chemicals; these methods are used to collect occurrence data in Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules and to make decisions on whether additional regulations are needed. The

program also evaluated virulence factors for microbes so that EPA could classify and prioritize microbes for future CCLs.[20]

In support of Clean Water Act (CWA) regulatory and non-regulatory activities, EPA's Water Quality Research Program completed 100 percent of its planned research outputs. For example, EPA completed freshwater epidemiology studies using a rapid molecular-based indicator of fecal contamination. The rapid indicator was shown to be highly associated with adverse health effects and will be available to local governments to make timelier beach closure and advisory decisions. EPA and states may also incorporate the rapid indicator into CWA criteria and standards.

Additionally, EPA developed a landscape model and case study in Illinois for identifying impaired (303(d) listed) water bodies that are most likely to recover on a statewide basis. The case study demonstrates how states can use landscape models to prioritize water bodies for restoration providing an efficient method for increasing the number of impaired water bodies that can be restored and removed from the 303(d) list.[21]

Additional Information Related to Objective 3	
Program Evaluations:	• In FY 2007, EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) assessed the Drinking Water Research Program's progress in a report entitled *Mid-Cycle Review of the Office of and Research and Development's Drinking Water Research Program at the Environmental Protection Agency*. • In FY 2007, EPA's Water Quality Research Program took action in response to recommendations from a 2006 BOSC report entitled *Review of the Office of Research and Development's Water Quality Research Program at the Environmental Protection Agency.* The Water Quality Research Program's response to the BOSC—along with a list of planned actions—can be found on the BOSC Website.
Grants:	o EPA STAR grantees developed methods to (1) assess the extent to which current water and wastewater treatment practices are successful at removing Pharmaceutical and Personal Care Products (PPCPs) from water bodies,[2223] (2) fill important data gaps on the occurrence, fate, transport and ecological impacts of PPCPs,[242526] and (3) inform risk assessments of pharmaceuticals and provide a model for the pharmaceutical commercialization process. (Supported by the Following Five Grants: (1) "Impact of Residual Pharmaceutical Agents and their Metabolites in Wastewater Effluents on Downstream Drinking Water Treatment Facilities," (2) "Pharmaceuticals and Antiseptics: Occurrence and Fate in Drinking Water, Sewage Treatment Facilities, and Coastal Waters," (3) "Effectiveness of UV Irradiation for Pathogen Inactivation in Surface Waters," (4) "The

	Environmental Occurrence, Fate, and Ecotoxicity of Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) in Aquatic Environments," and (5) "Environmental Toxicology Chemistry and The Environmental Occurrence, Fate, and Ecotoxicity of Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) in Aquatic Environments." o EPA-funded research[27] linked sewage disposal to the overgrowth destruction of some coral reefs in Southeast Florida. Florida's Department of Environmental Protection, the Florida Wildlife Research Institute, and EPA are using these research results to assess alternatives for wastewater treatment and disposal in Southeast Florida. Additionally, scientists and resource managers in the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative are using these results to improve knowledge of land-based sources of pollution in the region. (Supported by a Grant Entitled: Physiology and Ecology of Macroalgal Blooms on Coral Reefs off Southeast Florida.)
PART:	o EPA's Drinking Water Research Program received an "Adequate" rating on its 2005 OMB PART assessment, which was conducted under the title Drinking Water Research. As a result of the 2005 PART process, the program is currently (1) setting targets for the remainder of its long-term and annual measures, (2) improving its oversight of grantees and contractors, and (3) implementing an efficiency measure that attempts to track cost and performance. o EPA's Water Quality Research Program received an "Adequate" rating on its 2006 OMB PART assessment, which was conducted under the title Water Quality Research. As a result of the 2006 PART process, the program has established a procedure under which the BOSC will assign each program long-term goal a progress rating as part of its review. These ratings will provide the data for new program long-term outcome measures. Additionally, to establish an outcome-oriented efficiency measure, ORD has initiated a National Academy of Sciences study to determine the most appropriate approach. The program is also working to improve its collection of grantee and contractor performance information.
Web Links:	The Drinking Water Research and Water Quality Research Programs conduct leading-edge research in support of EPA's goal of clean water. Additional information on the Drinking Water program can be found at http://www.epa.gov/ord/dw/index.html.

GOAL 2: CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

Ensure drinking water is safe. Restore and maintain oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife.

OBJECTIVE: 2.1: PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH

Protect human health by reducing exposure to contaminants in drinking water (including protecting source waters), in fish and shellfish, and in recreational waters.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
5	4	3	12

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 2.1.1: Water Safe To Drink

By 2011, 91 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection.

Strategic Target (1)

By 2011, 90 percent of community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards throughout the year.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percentage of community water systems that provide drinking water that meets health-based standards with which systems need to comply as of December 2001.			94	92	94	92	N/A	N/A	Percentage of CWSs
Baseline – In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage I disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment, rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.									
Explanation – Target not achieved primarily due to Total Coliform violations, which are sporadic in nature and difficult to control.									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percentage of community water systems that provide drinking water that meets health-based standards with a compliance date of January 2002 or later.			75	97	75	97	N/A	N/A	Percentage of CWSs
Baseline - In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage I disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment, rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.									
Percent of community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performance.)	Baseline	80	94	94	95	94	95	92	Percent of CWS
Baseline - The baseline for this measure is 80% of community water systems in 2004.									
Explanation – In FY 2006, forty eight of fifty one primacy agencies conducted sanitary surveys at all of their Community Water Systems within the last three years. In FY 2007, five of ten regions met their targets. Starting in 2007, the measure changed from the percent of states to the percent of community water systems. This change made data gathering more difficult. 2008 data is required to be reported in the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED) thereby reducing data gathering issues and possible under reporting.									
Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.					93.5	89.3	94	89	Percent of Systems
Baseline - In 2002, 91.8% community water systems met all applicable health-based standards through approaches that included effective treatment and source water protection.									
Explanation - Compliance has been steady for existing standards with Total Coliform Rule violations having the highest effect, and lower for new standards, particularly for smaller water systems for more recent regulations and standards.									

Strategic Target (2)
By 2011, community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards during 96 percent of person months (i.e., all persons served by community water systems times 12 months).

Strategic Target (3)
By 2011, 86 percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.			86.3	86.3	90	86.6	93	87	Percent of Population
Baseline - 91.1% of the population in Indian country was served by community water systems that received drinking water that met all applicable health-based standards in 2002.									
Explanation - Four regions were below their regional target due to violations. These violations varied from Total Coliform Rule and Disinfectants Byproduct Rule violations.									

Strategic Target (4)
By 2011, minimize risk to public health through source water protection for 50 percent of community water systems and for the associated 62 percent of the population served by community water systems (i.e., "minimized risk" achieved by substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of actions in a source water protection strategy).

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percent of source water areas (both surface and ground water) for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.			20	20	20	24	30	33	Percent of Areas
Baseline - 8% of source water areas for community water systems achieved minimized risk to public health in 2002.									

Strategic Target (5)
By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Number of households on Tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.					30,800	38,737	30,500	36,575	Households
Baseline - In 2003, Indian Health Service indicated that 39,000 homes lacked access to safe drinking water (12% of tribal homes nationwide).									
Explanation – The number of homes lacking access fluctuates from year to year and may not decrease due to new needs, and new homes, as well as homes where water and wastewater facilities fall out of compliance, new environmental regulations, and population growth occur.									

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with which systems need to comply as of December 2001.			94	91	94	92	N/A	N/A	Percent of Population
Baseline - In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage I disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment, rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.									
Explanation – The result improved over the previous year. As in 2005, the result was lowered by 2.3% by a single very large system in New York reporting a Surface Water Treatment Rule violation. In addition, a very large system in Ohio reported a Nitrates violation, and there was an increase in systems reporting Arsenic violations under the new standard.									
Population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with a compliance date of			96.3	96.3	75	97	N/A	N/A	Percent of Population

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
January 2002 or later.									
Baseline - In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage I disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment, rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.									
Percent of population served by CWSs that will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches incl. effective treatment & source water protection.			88.5	88.5	93	89.4	94	92	Percent of Population
Baseline - In 2002, 93.6% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of Federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage 1 disinfection by-products, interim enhanced surface water treatment rule, long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule, arsenic.									
Explanation - FY 2007 result is an increase from 2006 level (89.4%) and above FY 2011 target of 91%. FY 2011 target, from the Agency's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan is based on a larger set of regulations. Often, drinking water systems have not been monitoring for newly regulated contaminants and thus are unaware whether they will have to implement treatment changes. These systems are thus in violation when new standards take effect. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as systems implement recent standards.									
Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF.	80.6	82.8	81.9	84.7	83.3	86.9	85	88	Rate
Baseline - The baseline for this measure is a 79.2% fund utilization rate in 2003.									
Number of additional projects initiating operations.	405	473	415	439	425	431	433	438	Projects
Baseline - In 2002, 1,538 projects were initiating operations.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 2.1.2: Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat

By 2011, reduce public health risk and allow increased consumption of fish and shellfish, as measured by the strategic targets described. (EPA has developed a new performance measure for future inclusion under this sub-objective. This measure will be reported in the FY 2008 PAR).

Strategic Target (1)
By 2011, reduce the percentage of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern to 4.6 percent.

Strategic Target (2)
By 2011, maintain or improve the percentage of state-monitored shellfish-growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources that are approved or conditionally approved for use.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percent of state-monitored shellfish-growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources that are approved or conditionally approved for use.			80	81.2	91 (FY 08)	Data No Longer Available	81	Data No Longer Available	Percent of Areas
Baseline - For shellfish consumption, 77% of assessed estuary square miles met this designated use.									
Explanation - The Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC) typically requests the data on approved acreages from shellfish producing states on a two-year cycle and prepares reports. Survey responses are voluntary. The ISSC has not responded to EPA's August 13, 2007 request for a date for the next Report.									

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percent of water miles/acres, identified by states or tribes as having fish consumption advisories in 2002, where increased consumption of fish is allowed.			1	0	1	Data No Longer Available	2	Data No Longer Available	Percent of Miles/Acres
Baseline - In 2002, fish consumption advisories were 13.4 million (32.9%) lake acres and 544,000 (15.3%) river miles. In 1995, 77% of assessed estuary square miles met the designated use for shell fish consumption.									
Explanation - The percentages of lake acres and river miles under advisory increase from year to year as states increase their monitoring efforts. Therefore, to adequately measure the percentage of waterbodies with increased fish consumption allowed, we need to look at individual waterbodies under advisory and their respective meal advice recommendations. These meal advice recommendations were first collected in 2004 and a 2002									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
baseline is not available. When comparing the 2004 baseline to 2005 data, a number of confounding factors arose that make it very difficult to develop a percentage in response to this measure. States have developed their own fish advisory programs over the years, and there is variability among the states in the scope and extent of monitoring, in how frequently previously tested waters are sampled again, in how decisions are made to place waters under advisory, and in the specific advice that is provided when contaminated fish are found. Due to this variability, a national assessment would be very difficult to develop and defend.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 2.1.3: Water Safe for Swimming

By 2011, the number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters will be maintained at two, measured as a 5-year average.

Strategic Target (1)

By 2011, the number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters will be maintained at two, measured as a 5-year average.

Strategic Target (2)

By 2011, maintain the percentage of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming at 96 percent. [Beach season days are equal to 4,025 beaches multiplied by variable number of days of beach season at each beach).

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percent of days of beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.					94	97	92.6	95.2	Percent of Days/Season
Baseline - In 2002, monitored beaches were opened 94% of the days during the beach season.									

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	

	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Restore water quality to allow swimming in stream miles and lake acres identified by states.			2	Data No Longer Available	3	Data No Longer Available	*4*	Data No Longer Available	Percent of Miles/Acres
Baseline – Baseline data is unavailable for this measure.									
Explanation - Data is unavailable for this measure. It is unclear if data will ever be available because of lack of computer data nationally. ATTAINS has the capability for tracking this information as it does track waterbody status for Designated Uses, but, because not all States report to us in the timely and/or complete manner, the data is not currently available.									

OBJECTIVE: 2.2: PROTECT WATER QUALITY

Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis and protect coastal and ocean waters.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
10	1	4	15

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 2.2.1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

By 2012, use pollution prevention and restoration approaches to protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis.

Strategic Target (1)

By 2012, attain water quality standards for all pollutants and impairments in more than 2,250 water bodies identified in 2002 as not attaining standards (cumulative).

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Annual percentage of waterbody segments identified by States in 2000 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).	2	3	2	9	10.3	13.1	14.1	15	Percent of Segments
Baseline - In 2002, 0% of the 255,408 miles/and 6,803,419 acres of waters identified on 1998/2000 lists of impaired waters developed by States and approved by EPA under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF.	93	93	90	95.4	93.3	94.7	93.4	96.7	Rate
Baseline – The baseline for this measure is a 91% fund utilization rate in 2002.									
Number of TMDLs that are established by States and approved by EPA on schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative).	11,105	11,584	14,462	15,342	16,896	19,373	21,923	23,376	TMDLs
Baseline - The baseline for this measure is 2,677 TMDLs in 2000.									
Percentage of high priority state NPDES permits that are scheduled to be reissued.			95	104	95	96.4	95	111	Percentage of Permits
Baseline - 95% (Regions required to meet 95% of the universe.)									
Explanation - 483/434 = 111%. The priority permits initiative was created to prioritize the issuance of the most environmentally significant permits. Since this process has such a significant impact on water quality, states continually strive to exceed their goals. We are ahead of schedule in issuing designated priority permits. This is an annual measure, which represents our progress on scheduled priority permits. States can issue permits scheduled for future years and receive credit, thus resulting in a higher than 100% rate.									
Percentage of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	Baseline	22.5	Maintain/Improve	19.7	Maintain/Improve	20.2	22.5	Data Avail 2008	Percentage of Dischargers
Baseline - The baseline for this measure is 22.5% of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance in 2004.									
Explanation – There is a data lag for this measure because EPA's Office of Water must coordinate with EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance to compile final results (available in March 2008).									
Percent of states and territories that, within the preceding 3-year period, submitted new or revised WQ criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new science information from EPA or other sources not considered in previous standards.	Baseline	70	62	62	66	66.1	67	66.1	Percent of State/ Territories

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Baseline – Not Applicable because the number of submissions changes on an annual basis.									
Explanation - Some submissions were unexpectedly delayed within the states because they were awaiting the required attorney general certifications.									
Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.	Baseline	87.6	89.5	83.5	90.9	89	85	85.6	Percentage of Submissions
Baseline - Not Applicable because the number of submissions changes on an annual basis.									
Number of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA on a schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative).	12,378	14,589	17,767	18,660	20,501	23,185	25,811	27,377	TMDLs
Baseline - The baseline for this measure is 2,843 TMDLs in 2000.									
Percentage of waters assessed using statistically valid surveys.	38	38	38	38	54	54	54	54	Percentage of Waters
Baseline – The baseline for this measure is 31% of waters assessed in 2000.									
Percent of high priority EPA and state NPDES permits that are reissued on schedule.			95	100	95	98.5	95	104	Percent of Permits
Baseline - 95% (Regions are required to meet 95% of the universe.)									
Explanation - The priority permits initiative was created to prioritize the issuance of the most environmentally significant permits. Since this process has such a significant impact on water quality, states and EPA continually strive to exceed their goals. We are ahead of schedule in issuing designated priority permits. This is an annual measure, which represents our progress on scheduled priority permits. States and EPA can issue permits scheduled for future years and receive credit, thus resulting in a higher than 100% rate.									

Strategic Target (2)

By 2012, remove at least 5,600 of the specific causes of water body impairments identified by states in 2002 (cumulative).

Annual Performance Measures and	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	

	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Reduction in phosphorus loadings (millions of pounds).	4.5	3.1	4.5	3.2	4.5	11.8	4.5	Data Avail 2008	Lbs in Millions
Baseline – Not Applicable.									
Explanation - Data available spring 2008.									
Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total nitrogen loadings.	8.5	23.4	8.5	5.9	8.5	14.5	8.5	Data Avail 2008	Lbs in Millions
Baseline – Not Applicable.									
Explanation - Data available spring 2008.									
Additional tons of reduction to total sediment loadings.	700,000	5,900,000	700,000	1,500,000	700,000	1,200,000	700,000	Data Avail 2008	Tons
Baseline – Not Applicable.									
Explanation - Data available spring 2008.									

Strategic Target (3)
By 2012, improve water quality conditions in 250 impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative).

Strategic Target (4)
Through 2012, the condition of the nation's wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e., there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated ""poor"" and no statistically significant decrease in the streams rated ""good"").

Strategic Target (5)
By 2015, in coordination with other federal partners, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation (cumulative).

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Number of households on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.			51,000	46,728	59,250	36,092	40,631	28,497	Households
Baseline – In 2002, Indian Health Service indicated that 71,000 households on Tribal lands lack access to basic sanitation.									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Explanation – The extent to which this measure was exceeded was partially due to inconsistencies in how the measure was counted. EPA has changed the basic sanitation measure to better reflect program accomplishments. A new baseline and long-term target also have been established. The new measure will be monitored beginning in FY 2008.									

Strategic Target (6)
By 2012, improve water quality in Indian country at not fewer than 50 baseline monitoring stations in tribal waters (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity).

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 2.2.2: Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters

By 2011, prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to improve national coastal aquatic ecosystem health by at least 0.2 points on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.

Strategic Target (1)
By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Northeast Region.

Strategic Target (2)
By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Southeast Region.

Strategic Target (3)
By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the West Coast Region.

Strategic Target (4)
By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Puerto Rico Region.

Strategic Target (5)
By 2011, 95 percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through onsite monitoring programs).

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale).					2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	Scale score
Baseline - 2002 Baseline: 2.4									

OBJECTIVE: 2.3: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

By 2011, conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research to support the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems-specifically, the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams, and coastal and ocean waters.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
5	0	0	5

OBJECTIVE-LEVEL MEASURES

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Six Year Review decisions.	100	69	100	90	100	94	100	100	Percent
Baseline - In 2003, the program began measuring its planned actions in support of Six Year Review decisions and completed 100% of its actions on time. This measure contributes to EPA's goal of supporting the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in drinking water.									
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Contaminant Candidate List Decisions.	100	78	100	60	100	100	100	100	Percent

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Baseline - In 2003, the program began measuring its planned actions in support of the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) decisions and completed 73% of its planned actions on time. This measure contributes to EPA's goal of supporting the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in drinking water.									
Percentage of planned outputs (in support of Water Quality Research Program (WQRP) long-term goal #1) delivered	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Baseline - In 2003, the program began measuring its planned actions in support of long-term goal one and completed 100% of its actions on time. This measure contributes to EPA's goal of supporting the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in fish, shellfish, and recreational waters, and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems.									
Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #2) delivered	100	75	100	67	100	100	100	100	Percent
Baseline - In 2003, the program began measuring its planned actions in support of long-term goal two and completed 100% of its actions on time. This measure contributes to EPA's goal of supporting the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in fish, shellfish, and recreational waters, and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems.									
Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #3) delivered	100	89	100	71	100	92	100	100	Percent
Baseline - In 2003, the program began measuring its planned actions in support of long-term goal three and completed 100% of its actions on time. This measure contributes to EPA's goal of supporting the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in fish, shellfish, and recreational waters, and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems.									