GOAL 3 - LAND PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

Preserve and restore the land by using innovative waste management practices and cleaning up contaminated properties to reduce risk posed by releases of harmful substances.

CONTRIBUTING PROGRAMS:

RCRA Waste Management, RCRA Corrective Action, RCRA Waste Minimization, Superfund Emergency Preparedness, Superfund Remedial, Superfund Enforcement, Superfund Removal, Federal Facilities, Oil Spills, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks, Underground Storage Tank Compliance, Land Protection and Restoration Research, Homeland Security.

GOAL PURPOSE:

EPA's land preservation and restoration goal presents our strategic vision for managing waste, conserving and recovering the value of wastes, preventing releases, responding to emergencies, and cleaning up contaminated land. Uncontrolled wastes can cause acute illness or chronic disease and can threaten healthy ecosystems. Cleanup almost always costs more than prevention, and contaminated land can be a barrier to bringing jobs and revitalization to a community. Disposed wastes also represent a loss of important material and energy values.

EPA employs a hierarchy of approaches to protect the land, including reducing waste at its source, recycling waste for materials or energy values, managing waste effectively to prevent spills and releases of toxic materials, and cleaning up contaminated properties. EPA works to ensure that hazardous and solid wastes are managed safely at industrial facilities. Working with states, tribes, local governments and responsible parties, we clean up uncontrolled or hazardous waste sites and return land to productive use. Similarly, we work to address risks associated with leaking underground storage tanks and wastes managed at industrial facilities.

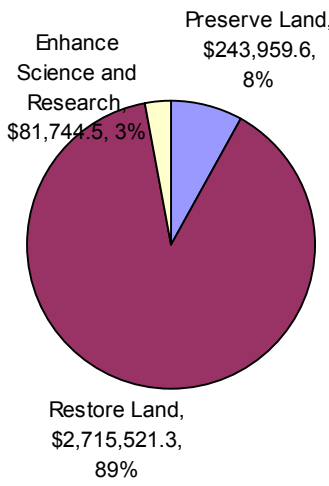
We are helping develop public-private partnerships to conserve resources in key areas. We collaborate with our partners in innovative, non-regulatory efforts to minimize the amount of waste generated and promote recycling to recover materials and energy. Through programs like our Resource Conservation Challenge, we promote opportunities for converting waste to economically viable products, thereby conserving resources.

We also work closely with other government agencies to ensure that we are ready to respond in the event of an emergency which could affect human health or the environment. We strive to improve our preparedness and response capabilities, particularly in the area of homeland security.

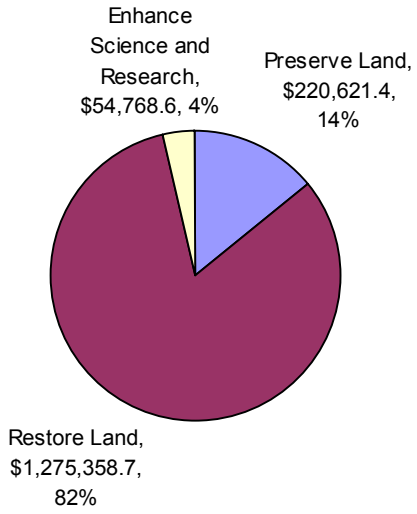
Finally, we conduct and apply scientific research to develop cost-effective methods for managing wastes, assessing risks, and cleaning up hazardous waste sites.

Objective 1: Preserve Land

FY 2007 Obligations:
Goal 3, Objective 1
(in thousands)



FY 2007 Expenditures:
Goal 3, 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 3: Objective 1 - Preserve Land

Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$71,530.0	$67,493.3
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	($2.8)	$49.7
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$29,008.8	$13,935.8
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$843.6	$799.9
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$2,216.9	$1,238.1
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$389.6	$161.2
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$711.3	$1,037.7

LUST / UST	$9,827.1	$9,051.4
RCRA: Waste Management	$66,032.9	$67,482.8
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	$9,516.2	$9,718.5
Administrative Law	$207.9	$198.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$50.7	$41.1
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$2,760.3	$2,676.8
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$447.5	$434.1
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$2,019.4	$2,004.9
Exchange Network	$1,446.5	$858.1
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$23,781.0	$22,298.1
Acquisition Management	$1,058.3	$1,014.6
Human Resources Management	$1,781.9	$1,757.0
Information Security	$193.7	$191.1
IT / Data Management	$13,954.5	$11,944.8
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$1,913.8	$1,901.4
Legal Advice: Support Program	$603.5	$582.7
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$1,458.0	$1,554.4
Regional Science and Technology	$143.8	$132.1
Science Advisory Board	$201.5	$188.7
Small Minority Business Assistance	$99.2	$83.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$1,035.2	$1,086.5
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$729.3	$705.4
Total	**$243,959.6**	**$220,621.2**

Waste Recycling and Waste Reduction

In FY 2007 EPA continued to make progress toward its municipal solid waste (MSW) reduction goals of diverting 85.2 million tons of MSW and maintaining a daily per capita generation of MSW at 4.5 pounds. EPA missed the FY 2005 target of 81 million tons, achieving a total of 79 million tons, a shortfall of nearly 2.5 percent. EPA has undertaken a number of new activities to try to increase the volume of waste diverted toward recycling (e.g., new recycling message, increasing work with local governments and organizations, creating a new Internet toolkit, and encouraging the adoption of Pay-As-You-Throw). The total recycling volume is influenced by many other factors, and EPA is working hard to more clearly show the correlation between the Agency's contributions and the targeted outcome.

EPA promotes waste reduction and recycling through partnership programs. Over the last year we have greatly increased the number of partners with whom we are collaborating. For example, WasteWise focuses on partnerships with businesses and institutions such as universities, hospitals, non-profits, and state, local, and tribal governments, and GreenScapes focuses on organics reuse. Through the successes of partnership programs such as these, EPA is continuing to focus on improving its performance in meeting its recycling goals.

The Coal Combustion Partnership Program (C2P2) is another premier partnership program based on collaboration with industry and all levels of government. C2P2 is designed to increase recycling of coal combustion products, which are generated at the rate of 128 million tons annually. EPA surpassed its FY 2006 target by

reusing an additional 3 percent of coal ash instead of disposing of it. Data for FY 2007 will be available at the end of FY 2008. This program contributes to EPA's national recycling goal. In fact, by 2011, the Agency is committed to increasing the use of coal combustion ash to 50 percent from 32 percent in 2001. Reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are one of the environmental benefits of the C2P2 Partnership. For example, substituting one ton of coal ash for one ton of cement in concrete avoids 0.8 tons of GHG emissions, while at the same time enhances the quality of the concrete produced.

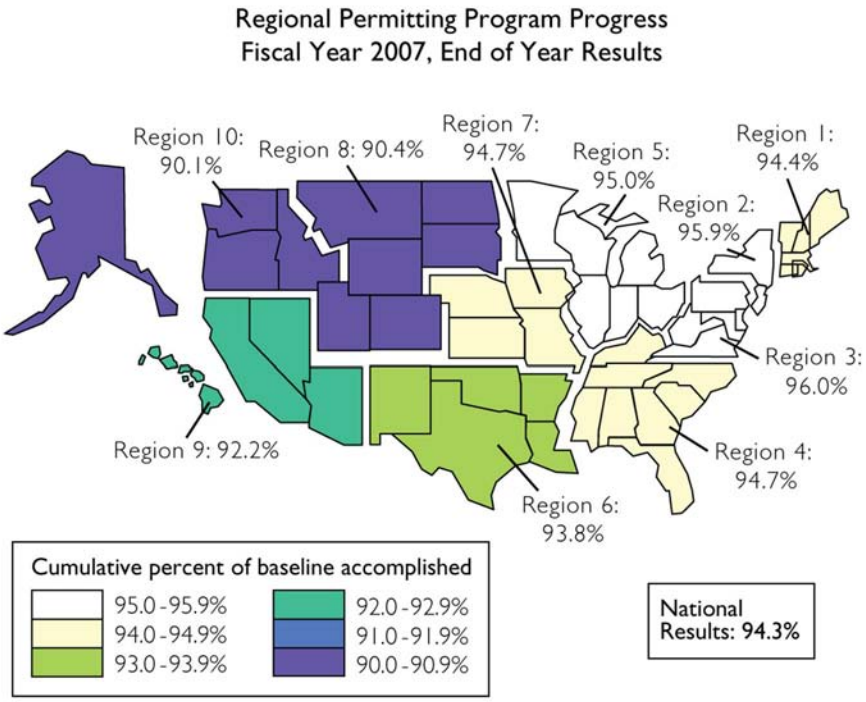
The Agency collaborated with the electronics industry, recyclers, and state and local governments to reuse and/or recycle 34 million pounds of electronic equipment, such as computers, printers, fax machines, and televisions. We also worked with 17 federal agencies (representing 145 partners) to reuse and recycle their electronic equipment. We partnered with representatives from airports, stadiums, convention centers, concert halls, offices, highway stops, and many other locations, providing tools and technical assistance to foster an increase in the recycling rates. The municipal waste reduction and recycling program increased its outreach efforts, educating the public about the benefits of recycling and increasing participation in recycling programs.

In 2007, EPA made progress on building a public/private network to make responsible chemical management available to all schools across the nation. These partnerships help to create sustainable chemical management programs in schools.

Hazardous Waste Facility Permitting

EPA's strategy for preventing releases of hazardous waste relies on issuing and maintaining facility permits that mandate appropriate controls for each hazardous waste facility site. The permitting program met its 2007 annual target of increasing the percentage of hazardous waste management facilities under appropriate controls by 2.4 percent, although many of these facilities presented types of hazardous waste units that were difficult to address. As a result, 94.3 percent of facilities in the current universe of 2,462 are under approved controls. The program is on track to bring 95 percent of the facilities under approved controls by the end of FY 2008.

Once a hazardous waste management facility receives a permit, the permit must be renewed periodically in order to ensure that the facility is up to current standards for safe waste management and prevention of hazardous waste releases. In FY 2007, state partners issued 96 permit renewals, which exceeded the target of 50. This progress allowed the program to meet the 2008 strategic goal a year early as the RCRA program has already completed 163 permit renewals, ahead of the FY08 target of 150. Because of the uncertainty in developing a renewal target number, EPA determined through consultations with its Regions that an annual target of 50 was ambitious. Nearly two years later, we are exceeding this target by almost two times so in retrospect the target was not ambitious enough. Now that the program has been tracking the goal for updated controls for two years, the program has a better understanding of the expectations and the available work left to be done. Our regional and state counterparts are telling us that the backlog of renewals is being significantly reduced. The next set of goals that include updated controls are expected to be more challenging than the current ones set for the FY08 Strategic Plan.



Hazardous waste facilities that do not have approved controls often present complex management issues. Developing approved controls for large federal facilities, particularly those with non-traditional treatment units, is difficult and requires more time to evaluate technical information, address risks, and deal with public concerns. Many of the 71 hazardous waste facilities that came under approved controls in FY 2007 presented types of units that were relatively difficult to address. The remaining facilities left to permit in many cases have units that are either difficult to permit or have difficulty meeting the "under control criteria" because of the large number of units at a given facility. These facilities include many Subpart X units and federal facilities. The permitting of RCRA Subpart X units/facilities is based, not on meeting specific requirements common to 40 CFR 264 Subparts I – O, but on meeting the environmental performance standard of 40 CFR 264.601. How a unit meets the performance standard can involve screening assessments to show that releases to air, water, and soils are minimized, and can involve detailed risk assessments that can be challenging to conduct. We also require that all units are "under control" at that facility to count toward meeting the GPRA permitting goal.

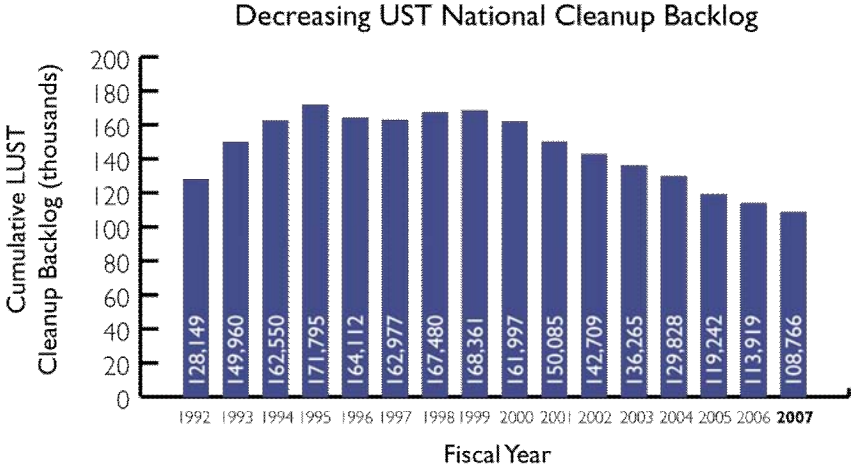
EPA and the states have successfully implemented a new Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Form, which was required for all shipments of hazardous waste beginning on September 5, 2006. The standard form streamlines the waste shipment process, helps interstate commerce, and reduces regulatory paperwork, while ensuring the continued safe management of hazardous waste. Successful implementation of this new manifest form is a critical step in developing a successful electronic system.

In addition, as part of our ongoing efforts to streamline and improve tracking of hazardous waste shipments, EPA continues work to develop an electronic manifest system. Currently, as many as 5 million manifests are completed each year at an annual compliance cost of approximately $200 - $500 million. We estimate that once implemented, an electronic manifest system will result in aggregate annual savings of

$100 million to users and states (if 75 percent of the manifests are completed electronically) and a net savings of approximately $23 - $40 per manifest.

Underground Storage Tank Significant Operational Compliance and Confirmed Releases

Except in Indian country, the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program is carried out by our state partners. To prevent releases from underground storage tanks, EPA and its partners ensure that UST systems are in significant operational compliance (SOC) with release detection and release prevention equipment requirements and that the equipment is used, functioning, and properly maintained. For FY 2006 and FY 2007, EPA and its partners achieved an SOC rate of 62 percent in both years. These rates are lower than the targets of 66 percent for FY 2006 and 67 percent for FY 2007 (which represent a 1 percent increase for each year). To determine compliance, EPA and its partners have been increasing efforts to inspect all UST facilities, such that each facility will be inspected at least once every 3 years. We expect that over time the increased frequency of inspections will result in improved rates of facility compliance. However, in the short run EPA and its partners are finding that previously un-inspected or infrequently-inspected UST facilities are contributing to lower rates of compliance. We expect that implementing the inspection initiative will reverse this downward trend. Through its compliance activities, EPA and its partners remain committed to maintaining the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities at 10,000 or fewer. At the end of FY 2007, the actual number of confirmed releases was 7,570.



Additional Information Related to Objective 1

Program Evaluations: OIG Oversight Evaluation: The OIG initiated an oversight evaluation of the UST program in 2006. Given the ongoing changes in the UST program due to the Energy Policy Act, the OIG does not plan to do any additional work on this evaluation until late FY 2007 or early FY 2008.

Grants:

- Through UST categorical grants, State and Tribal Assistance Grants were awarded to 49 states; Washington, DC; Puerto Rico; 4 territories; and 15 tribes to encourage owners and operators to operate and maintain their USTs properly. Tribal grants funded projects that included developing UST compliance assistance

and certification programs; conducting compliance assistance visits and providing technical support for tribes; developing tribal UST owner/operator training workshops and outreach materials; conducting UST compliance inspections and tracking significant operational compliance in Indian Country; building UST program capacity; and overseeing UST program implementation.

- State and Tribal Assistance Grants also provided funding to states implementing the UST provisions of the Energy Policy Act. These grants included funding for conducting inspections at previously uninspected facilities; developing third-party inspection programs to enable states to increase their inspection presence; and implementing delivery prohibition, secondary containment, and other Energy Policy Act requirements. At the end of FY 2007, there was a reduction over the previous year's target of UST facilities in significant operational compliance. Additionally, between FY 1999 and FY 2007, confirmed UST releases averaged 10,534. The annual number of confirmed releases in FY 2007 was 7,570.

- State and Tribal Assistance Grants were used to make competitive awards of five cooperative agreements, up to a total of $288,000, to Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia in support of programs that address hazardous waste mismanagement in Indian Country. This grant program is designed to support comprehensive hazardous waste management activities that will ensure that hazardous waste is managed safely from "cradle-to-grave." The grant projects will improve the tribe's knowledge about the location of hazardous waste handlers/facilities and the types of hazardous waste they manage as reflected by inventories of facilities. The projects will also help tribes develop codes, regulations, ordinances, policies, and/or guidance for regulating hazardous waste and promote their ability to properly identify, manage, or dispose of hazardous waste, as demonstrated by a reduction in the number of citations under tribal codes, regulations, and ordinances, and fewer reports of illegal hazardous waste disposal. In addition, the projects will also: increase the use of hazardous waste reduction and re-use activities as demonstrated by increased use of household hazardous waste collection stations and re-use centers; train tribal leaders and environmental staff and improve community awareness of proper hazardous waste and used oil management practices, as demonstrated by level of participation in household hazardous waste collection events and used oil collection programs; and increase the purchasing of alternative, less hazardous products.

- The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) statute authorizes EPA to assist state governments through the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grant program. The states propose legislation and upgrade regulations to achieve

equivalence with the Federal Hazardous Waste Management Program, and apply to EPA for authorization to administer the program. The state grants provide for the development and implementation of an authorized hazardous waste management program for the purpose of controlling the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes, including controlling and cleaning up past and continuing releases from hazardous waste management facilities through corrective action.

PART:

- The RCRA Recycling, Waste Minimization and Waste Management Program was assessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." The program has completed PART follow-up actions including the development of an efficiency measure for the waste minimization component of the RCRA base program. The cost per pound of removing a priority chemical from a waste stream will be measured.

- The Oil Spill 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 refining data sources and developing outcome measures that will be in place for FY 2009.

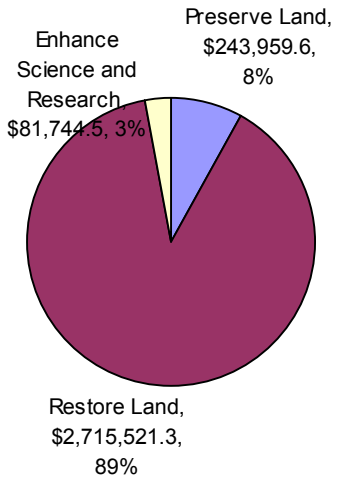
- The UST (prevention) program received an overall PART rating of "moderately effective" in 2006. As a component of the program's improvement plan, EPA worked with its state partners to develop an efficiency measure of the annual confirmed releases per the annual UST leak prevention costs.

Web Links:

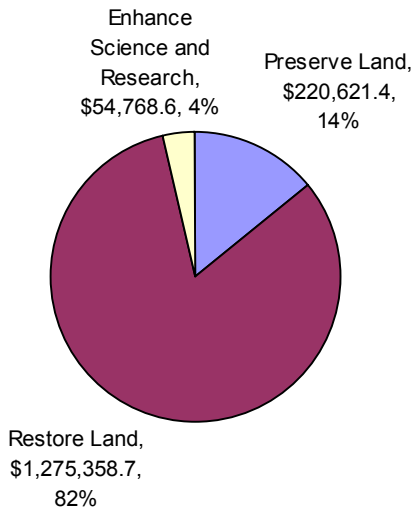
Overview of the Federal UST Program: http://www.epa.gov/OUST/overview.htm,
Underground Storage Tank Provisions Of The Energy Policy Act Of 2005: http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm#Final,
EPA Waste Programs: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/,
Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT): http://www.epa.gov/epp/pubs/products/epeat.htm,
Oil Spill Program: http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/.

Objective 2: Restore Land

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



FY 2007 Expenditures:
Goal 3, 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*

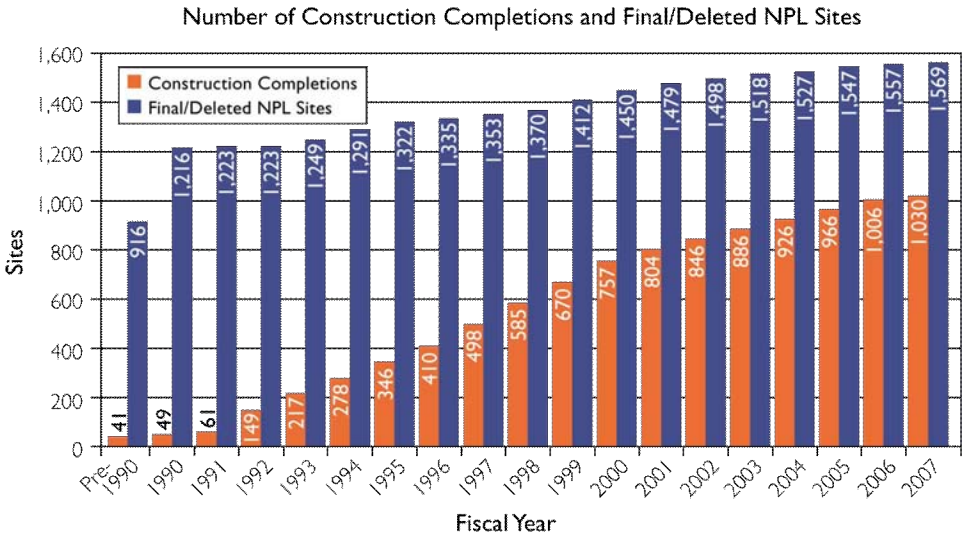
Goal 3: Objective 2 - Restore Land

Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$31,539.2	$31,992.7
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)	$7,014.3	$143.7
Civil Enforcement	$2,298.0	$2,280.7
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$274.3	$306.1
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$244.3	$2,373.7
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$998.4	$593.4
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$52,203.5	$41,038.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA	$1,806.7	$1,796.7

Personnel and Infrastructure		
LUST / UST	$16,784.8	$13,706.2
LUST Cooperative Agreements	$63,043.5	$59,398.1
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	$30,338.4	$13,332.0
RCRA: Corrective Action	$39,593.4	$38,548.6
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	$185,759.1	$205,147.1
Superfund: Enforcement	$211,533.9	$42,635.9
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	$10,154.1	$11,148.4
Superfund: Federal Facilities	$35,957.5	$31,994.2
Superfund: Federal Facilities IAGs	($36.0)	$14.6
Superfund: Remedial	$1,787,050.0	$577,589.6
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	$4,874.2	$5,705.0
Administrative Law	$1,130.2	$1,076.4
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$1,044.3	$688.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$29,542.6	$24,865.2
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$2,926.1	$2,837.2
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$14,499.7	$14,459.3
Exchange Network	$5,002.8	$1,064.9
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$80,805.3	$75,556.5
Acquisition Management	$21,330.4	$17,213.1
Human Resources Management	$6,933.0	$5,476.8
Information Security	$583.3	$524.8
IT / Data Management	$32,217.9	$29,279.9
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$2,109.4	$2,095.3
Legal Advice: Support Program	$420.9	$409.7
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$14,620.0	$1,702.5
Regional Science and Technology	$1,040.1	$1,486.3
Science Advisory Board	$1,095.1	$1,025.9
Small Minority Business Assistance	$539.1	$451.2
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$3,135.4	$2,637.7
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	$11,150.4	$8,929.2
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$3,963.8	$3,834.0
Total	**$2,715,521.4**	**$1,275,358.6**

EPA's cleanup programs (Superfund, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] Corrective Action, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank [LUST]) aim to control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other actions and make land available for reuse. These programs made significant strides in FY 2007.

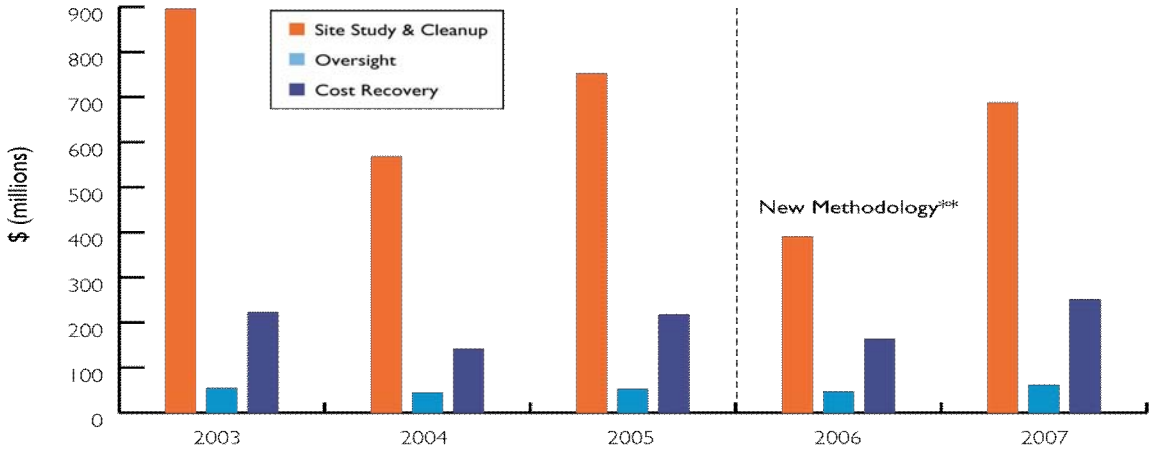
In FY 2007, the Superfund Remedial and Federal Facility Response Programs conducted or oversaw 657 ongoing cleanup construction projects (by EPA, potentially responsible parties, and federal facilities) at 420 sites. Federal facilities accounted for 219 of these ongoing projects at 78 sites. Through these activities, the program accomplished the following:



- Made 395 final site-assessment decisions under Superfund, exceeding the target of 350.
- Controlled all identified unacceptable human exposures from site contamination for current land and/or groundwater use conditions at a net total of 13 additional Superfund human exposure sites, exceeding the target of ten.
- Controlled the migration of contaminated groundwater through engineered remedies or natural processes at a net total of 19 additional Superfund groundwater exposure sites, exceeding the target of 10.
- Completed construction of remedies at 24 Superfund sites, meeting the target of 24 private and federal sites.
- Determined that 64 Superfund sites were ready for reuse sitewide, exceeding the target of 30. The Sitewide Ready-for-Reuse performance measure tracks those entire NPL sites where: (1) construction of the remedy is completed; (2) all cleanup goals to reduce unacceptable risk have been achieved that may affect current and reasonably anticipated future land uses of the site for land/water/air; and, (3) all institutional controls have been put in place.

The Superfund Enforcement Program continued to pursue its strategies of "Enforcement First" and "Smart Enforcement." "Enforcement First" allows EPA to focus appropriated funds on sites where potentially responsible parties either do not exist or lack the funds or capabilities needed to conduct the cleanup. "Smart Enforcement" ensures that EPA uses the most appropriate enforcement or compliance tools to address the most significant problems and achieve the best outcomes. By applying these two strategies, EPA's FY 2007 Superfund enforcement goals are: to reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the start of remedial action at 95 percent of non-federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties, and to address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000.

FY 2007 Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results
Private Party Commitments for Superfund Site Study
and Cleanup, Oversight, and Cost Recovery
FY 2003–FY 2007



Source: Site Study and Cleanup and Cost Recovery: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS). 10/2007; Oversight: Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), 10/2007

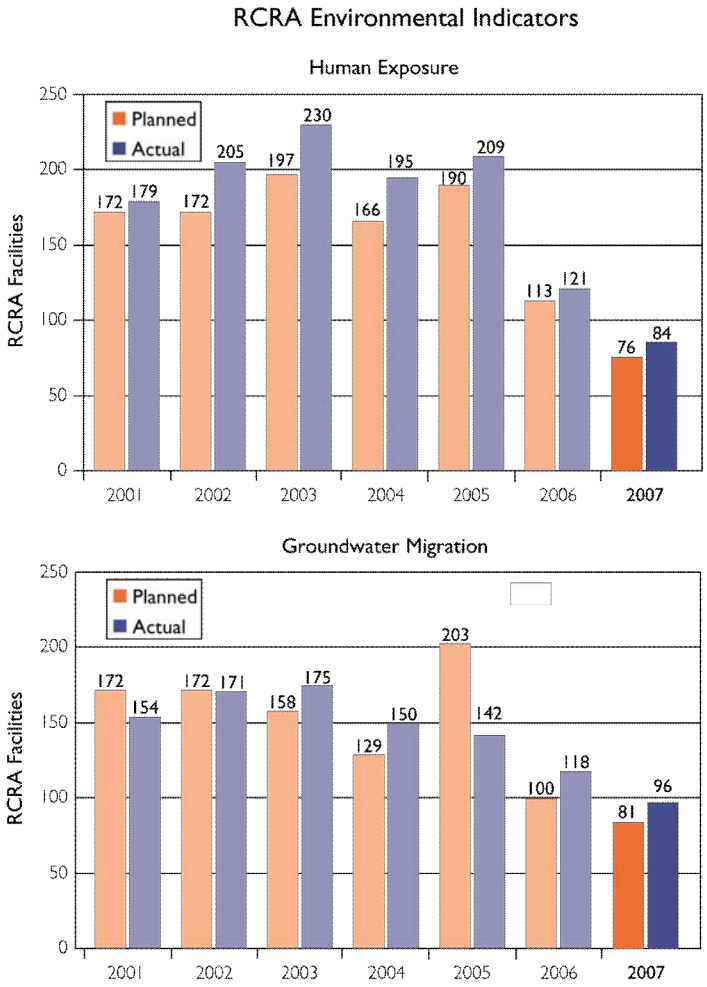
**In FY 2006, the Office of Site Remediation Enforcement (OSRE) changed the reporting requirements for Consent Decrees (CDs) to count only CDs that have been entered by the court. In previous years, OSRE gave credit when the CD was referred to the Department of Justice, lodged with the court, or entered by the court. The chart shows results based on the new methodology.

In FY 2007, EPA met its goal to reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the start of remedial action at 95 percent of non-federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties. EPA did not achieve its GPRA goal of addressing 100 percent of the pending cost recovery cases with outstanding unaddressed past costs greater than $200,000 and pending SOL concerns through enforcement, settlements, or compromise/write-off. Although cost recovery was addressed at 342 NPL and non-NPL sites, of which 155 had total costs greater than or equal to $200,000 and 65 had potential SOL concerns, EPA achieved 98 percent. This was due to a missed SOL case that was awaiting write-off because there were no viable responsible parties. Although the SOL was missed, there was no loss in recovery dollars. (The region had written off costs associated with the missed SOL, but failed to complete the supporting decision documents before the expiration of the SOL.)

In addition, EPA secured private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery and billed private parties for oversight for amounts that exceeded $1 billion.

For the universe of 1,968 RCRA corrective action facilities, EPA had set 2007 targets for 92 percent of facilities with current human exposures under control, 77 percent with migration of contaminated groundwater under control, and 25 percent with final remedies constructed. In each case EPA exceeded the target, increasing these percentages to 93, 78, and 28 percent, respectively. The RCRA Corrective Action Program owes its success in 2007 largely to the many years EPA regions and state environmental agencies have spent characterizing high-priority facilities and moving them toward final cleanups. In 2007, these efforts culminated in the control of human exposures and the containment of contaminated groundwater at many of the Corrective Action Program's most difficult sites. Meanwhile, the Agency's ambitious goal for 2020 – to complete remedy construction at 95 percent of all 3,746 facilities believed to need Corrective Action – has spurred regions and states to accelerate remedy construction

efforts. The Corrective Action Program also expects to meet its long-term targets for 2008 – 95 percent human exposures under control and 81 percent groundwater migration under control – and increase the percentage of facilities with final remedies constructed to 30 percent.



To meet RCRA corrective action 2020 goals, EPA is promoting streamlined approaches, leveraging state programs, and encouraging other innovative activities. For example, the State of Maryland worked with Duke Realty to purchase and revitalize the extensive General Motors (GM) Baltimore site, using a facility lead agreement. A planned business park containing 16 buildings will bring thousands of jobs to the shuttered GM property. Duke's investment in the project is expected to exceed $140 million. On a smaller scale, the Illinois voluntary cleanup program is addressing those portions of RCRA sites that can be cleaned up and reused earlier than the rest of the site. These are two examples of the many efforts underway to address and revitalize RCRA sites in a timely fashion.

The LUST Program promotes rapid and effective responses to releases from federally-regulated underground storage tanks containing petroleum by enhancing state, local, and tribal enforcement and response capability. EPA continues to focus on increasing the efficiency of LUST cleanups nationwide. In FY 2007, EPA's state and tribal partners completed 13916 UST cleanups, meeting the target of 13,000 (including 54 cleanups in Indian Country).

Preparedness and Response

In FY 2007, the Emergency Response and Removal (ERR) Program exceeded both of its removal targets by completing 200 Superfund-lead removals and 151 voluntary removals.

During FY 2007, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) developed two new outcome measures for the ERR Program that will go into effect in FY 2008. These new measures will illustrate the benefits of ERR actions for reducing health risks and protecting the environment over time.

The Core ER sets standards to ensure that each region works toward improving and maintaining an excellent response program that is capable of responding quickly

and effectively to chemical, oil, biological agents and radiological incidents. For FY 2007, OEM has developed an Agency-wide readiness score by expanding the Core ER evaluation in an effort to measure the progress in implementing the Agency's National Approach to Response (NAR). OEM is now evaluating each EPA Region, headquarters, and EPA emergency response special teams to measure their progress in preparing for five simultaneous incidents of national significance (INS).

Additional Information Related to Objective 2

Program Evaluations:

- GAO Report (GAO-07-1091): World Trade Center - EPA's Most Recent Test and Clean Program Raises Concerns That Need to Be Addressed to Better Prepare for Indoor Contamination Following Disasters. Additional information on these reports is available in the Program Evaluation Section, Appendix A, page A.

- GAO Report (GAO-07-806T): World Trade Center - Preliminary Observations on EPA's Second Program to Address Indoor Contamination. Additional information on this report is available in the Program Evaluation Section, Appendix A, page A.

- OIG Reports: Superfund's Board of Directors Needs to Evaluation Actions to Improve the Superfund Program; EPA Needs to Take More Action in Implementing Alternative Approaches to Superfund Cleanups; EPA Can Improve Its Managing of Superfund Interagency Agreements with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Environmental Justice Concerns and Communication Problems Complicated Cleaning Up Ringwood Mines/Landfill Site; EPA Has Improved Five-Year Review Process for Superfund Remedies, But Further Steps Needed; EPA Needs to Plan and Complete a Toxicity Assessment for the Libby Asbestos Cleanup. Additional information on this report is available in the Program Evaluation Section, Appendix A, page A.

- OSWER Reviews: Superfund Contract Laboratory Program Customer Satisfaction Evaluation (preliminary report). Additional information on this report is available in the Program Evaluation Section, Appendix A, page A.

- Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO): A Comprehensive Review of EPA Policy and Guidance for Federal Facility Cleanup and Property Transfer. Additional information on this report is available in the Program Evaluation Section, Appendix A, page A-8.

- GAO Report (GAO-07-152): Leaking Underground Storage Tanks: EPA Should Take Steps to Better Ensure the Effective Use of Public Funding for Cleanups. Additional information on this report is available in the Program

Evaluation Section Appendix.

Grants:

- EPA awards Superfund cooperative agreements to states, political subdivisions of states, federally-recognized Indian tribes, and U.S. territories. These intergovernmental partners help EPA achieve its strategic goals by sharing the responsibilities for cleaning up sites on the National Priority List (NPL). EPA awards Core cooperative agreements to States and Tribes to conduct CERCLA implementation activities that are not directly assignable to specific sites, but are intended to develop and maintain a State's or Indian tribe's ability to participate in CERCLA response program. Activities funded include: hiring staff, administrative salaries, clerical help, financial accounting, data management, program management, medical monitoring, health and safety training for field employees, computer systems purchases, training, legal assistance and legislative development. Products or funded activities include reports, accounting and tracking systems, hired and trained staff, cost recovery procedures and techniques, and laws and regulations for hazardous waste control. EPA also awards site-specific cooperative agreements (pre-remedial, remedial response, removal, enforcement and support agency) to assure participation of States and Indian tribes in assessing and cleaning up Superfund sites. All 10 EPA regional offices awarded cooperative agreements to our intergovernmental partners to lead cleanup actions or to support EPA-lead cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites. Cooperative agreements were awarded to lead the evaluation of newly discovered sites, to assess and investigate sites that have been identified as needing further action, to select, in partnership with EPA, the appropriate technologies and cleanup actions for these sites, to design the selected technologies and cleanup actions, and to construct the designed remedy. Funding was used to start or continue long term remedial actions to treat ground water where remediation goals have not yet been reached. Finally, funding was provided to States and tribes to meaningfully and substantially participate in cleanup actions where EPA led the cleanup.

- Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) are an important tool for involving the local community meaningfully in the cleanup process. By providing independent technical expertise to local communities, TAGs help community members better understand the technical issues affecting site cleanups, the risks associated with site contamination, and options for effective and safe site remediation.
- LUST Cooperative Agreements were awarded to 49 states, The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, 4 territories, and 10 tribes. Tribal cooperative agreements funded projects that

included site assessments and cleanups, sampling equipment for tribal inspectors, LUST program capacity building, and oversight of LUST program implementation. In FY 2007, LUST cooperative agreements provided funding to states for emergency responses, responsible party lead cleanups with state oversight, state-lead cleanups, and state LUST capacity building. In FY 2007, EPA's state and tribal partners completed 13916 UST cleanups, meeting the target of 13,000 (including 54 cleanups in Indian Country).

PART:

- The Superfund Remedial Program was assessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART assessment, the program is conducting follow-up actions in three key areas: (1) implementing the Agency's 120-day study on management of the Superfund program, (2) developing and implementing improved measures of program efficiency, and (3) modernizing the program's CERCLIS data repository to ensure accurate and complete information on program performance and financial management. The program will undergo another PART review in 2009.

- The Superfund Federal Facilities Program was assessed in the 2005 PART process and received a rating of "moderately effective." As a result of the PART assessment, the program is conducting follow-up actions, which include working with other federal agencies to support attainment of long-term environmental and human health goals by reviewing and recommending remedies for cleanup.

- The Superfund Removal 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 introducing two new outcome measures for FY 2008 and continues to work to ensure data quality and availability.

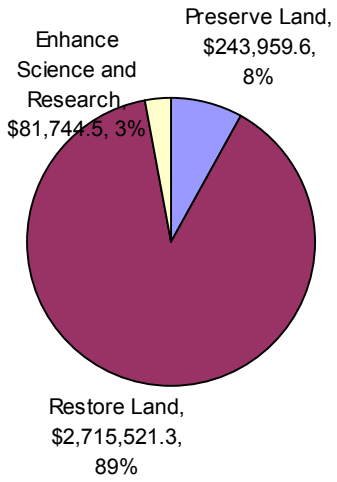
- The RCRA Corrective Action Program was assessed in the 2003 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." The program has completed follow-up actions including defining new baselines for performance measures and establishing ambitious annual targets to achieve the long-term objectives of the program. As part of the 5-year cycle, the Corrective Action Program is scheduled for re-PART in 2008.

Web Links:

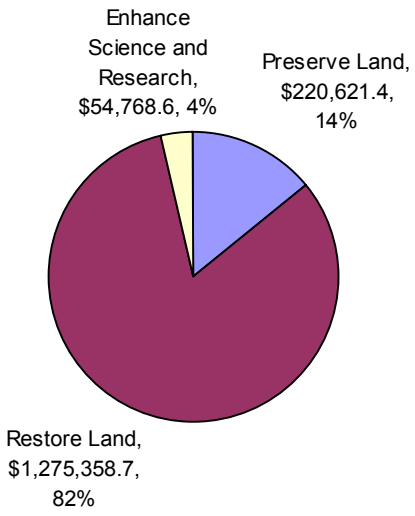
Superfund Program: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/,
Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Program:
http://www.epa.gov/swerffrr/;
Corrective Action:
http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/index.htm,
Overview of the Federal UST Program:
http://www.epa.gov/OUST/overview.htm

Objective 3: Enhance Science and Research

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



FY 2007 Expenditures:
Goal 3, 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 3: Objective 3 - Enhance Science and Research

Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$20.1	$3,223.9
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$95.6	$39.5
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$256.3	$393.3
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	$66,102.9	$33,675.9
Research: SITE Program	$97.5	$4,641.0
Superfund: Remedial	$3,691.8	$2,487.4
Administrative Law	$51.0	$48.6
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$12.4	$10.1

Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$1,128.1	$1,030.9
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$70.5	$67.8
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$252.4	$247.8
Exchange Network	$353.7	$210.6
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$2,358.9	$2,411.7
Acquisition Management	$504.5	$488.4
Human Resources Management	$706.6	$720.4
Information Security	$99.9	$115.9
IT / Data Management	$4,144.3	$3,330.5
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$483.3	$476.4
Legal Advice: Support Program	$167.8	$160.7
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$467.1	$295.2
Regional Science and Technology	$14.1	$13.9
Science Advisory Board	$49.4	$46.3
Small Minority Business Assistance	$24.3	$20.4
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$413.1	$439.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$178.9	$173.0
Total	**$81,744.5**	**$54,768.6**

Objective 3 – Enhance Science and Research

EPA continues to effectively provide timely, cutting-edge, problem-driven research products to support sound science decisions relating to the protection and restoration of land.

Asbestos Health Effects Research

EPA has been working in Libby, Montana since 1999, when an Emergency Response Team was sent to investigate concerns about asbestos-contaminated vermiculite. Since that time, EPA has been working closely with the community to clean up contamination and reduce risks to human health. To support the Libby risk assessment, EPA initiated studies in 2007 to assess the health effects of asbestos fibers. To ensure broader applicability to the issues related to environmental asbestos health effects, EPA also plans to conduct comparative research on at least two other site-specific asbestos-containing environmental samples. EPA's ongoing cleanup and research efforts continue to make Libby a safer place to live, work, and visit.[1]

Evaluation of the Aerosolization of the Asbestos and Related Fibers from Bulk Materials

In response to emerging needs, EPA is evaluating the aerosolization of asbestos fibers from bulk soils and developing lessons learned using the results of three field

studies. EPA will improve the field equipment and conduct additional studies in Montana, Michigan, Washington, Oregon, and California. EPA also plans to conduct indoor carpet sampling using a specifically designed test instrument.

Mining Site Treatment Method

EPA has carried out site-specific studies to examine the hydrogeology and groundwater geochemistry at the Asarco East Helena Superfund Site. Subsequently, an industry-EPA agreement (a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement, or "CRADA") was established with the primary responsible party to construct a pilot-scale Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB) to test this technology for implementation at the site. The pilot-scale PRB was installed in June 2005 and has been monitored since that time. EPA has been involved further in developing a site-wide plan for ground water cleanup that includes isolation of the source and full-scale PRBs, both on the site and off-site at the tail end of the plume. A plan has been developed to remediate a highly contaminated aquifer.

Vapor Intrusion Research Used by States

EPA recently synthesized the results of vapor intrusion research in the document entitled, *Assessment of Vapor Intrusion in Homes Near the Raymark Superfund Site Using Basement and Sub-Slab Air Samples*[2]. The method and associated quality control measures developed for sub-slab sampling are being used at EPA regional offices across the United States. Several states, including California and Colorado, have incorporated many of the report's recommendations into state guidance documents on vapor intrusion.

Additional Development of Methods and Models To Provide Better Science in the Assessment of Contaminants.

Recent EPA research products include:

- An immunochromatography sample preparation method that will allow clients to streamline sample preparation and realize significant time and expense savings in testing for PCBs, pyrethroid pesticides, and water soluble herbicides.
- On-line tools for assessing subsurface transport of petroleum hydrocarbons (http://www.epa.gov/athens/onsite), which can be integrated into site assessment and cleanup decision making.
- An updated statistical package, TACS (Tools for Analysis of Contaminated Sites), to support site characterization.

EPA-wide Framework for Metals Risk Assessment

Because metal compounds present unique issues for risk assessors, EPA released a new *Framework for Metals Risk Assessment*, on March 8, 2007, to advance the understanding of the impact of metals in a consistent manner across the Agency's programs.[3] The framework outlines key principles and describes how metals should be considered in conducting human health and ecological risk assessments.

To effectively support EPA's land research needs, the Land Research Program periodically updates its multiyear research plan. In response to Agency needs, the latest

version of the plan reflects a new nanotechnology fate and transport research program, implemented in FY 2007.

Additional Information Related to Objective 3

Program Evaluations:	In FY 2007, the Land Protection and Restoration Research Program took action to address recommendations resulting from EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) FY 2006 review: Review of the Office of Research and Development's Land Protection and Restoration Research Program at the Environmental Protection Agency. The program's response to the BOSC—along with a list of planned actions—can be found on the BOSC Website at http://www.epa.gov/OSP/bosc/pdf/land0603rpt.pdf.
PART:	EPA's Land Protection and Restoration Research Program received an "Adequate" rating on its 2006 PART assessment. Subsequent to the review, the program will establish new long-term outcome measures based on independent panel ratings of progress. Additionally, ORD has initiated a National Academy of Sciences (NAS) study to determine the most appropriate approach for establishing an outcome-oriented efficiency measure. The program is also working to improve its collection of partner performance information.
Web Links:	Office and Research and Development: http://www.epa.gov/ord/

GOAL 3: LAND PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

Preserve and restore the land by using innovative waste management practices and cleaning up contaminated properties to reduce risks posed by releases of harmful substances.

OBJECTIVE: 3.1: PRESERVE LAND

By 2011, reduce adverse effects to land by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products at facilities in ways that prevent releases.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
5	1	3	9

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 3.1.1: Reduce Waste Generation and Increase Recycling

By 2011, reduce materials use through product and process redesign, and increase materials and energy recovery from wastes otherwise requiring disposal.

Strategic Target (1)

By 2011, increase reuse and recycling of construction and demolition debris by 6 percent from a baseline of 59 percent in 2003.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percentage of construction and demolition debris that is reused or recycled.							*62*	*65*	*Percent*
Baseline - In FY 2003, 160 million tons of construction and demolition debris were generated from buildings (of which 40 percent was recycled), and 170 million tons were generated from roads (of which 88 percent was recycled).									
Explanation - During EPA's peer review of the baseline data used to establish the C&D materials long-term 2011 goal and annual targets, stakeholders provided comments and clarification on the data sources used to estimate the amount of C&D materials being recycled. After addressing these comments and including these data, EPA recalculated the recycling rate and found that 65 percent of C&D materials were already being recycled. During FY 2008, EPA will work with stakeholders to develop a new long-term goal and annual targets founded on improved data.									

Strategic Target (2)
By 2011, increase the use of coal combustion ash to 50 percent from 32 percent in 2001.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percentage of coal combustion ash that is used instead of disposed.							1.8	Data Avail FY 2008	Percent
Baseline - For coal combustion ash, approximately 128 million tons are generated annually. In 2006, 43percent was used rather than landfilled.									
Explanation - Data will be available in September 2008.									

Strategic Target (3)
By 2011, increase by 118 the number of tribes covered by an integrated waste management plan compared to FY 2006.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Number of tribes covered by an adequate and recently-approved integrated solid waste management plan.							27	28	Tribes
Baseline - This is a new measure for FY 2007. The baseline is established as zero.									

Strategic Target (4)
By 2011, close, clean up, or upgrade 138 open dumps in Indian Country and on other tribal lands compared to FY 2006.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Number of closed, cleaned up, or upgraded open dumps in Indian Country or on other tribal lands.							30	107	Open Dumps

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Baseline - This is a new measure for FY 2007. The baseline is established as zero.									
Explanation – EPA Regions 6 and 9 were able to effectively leverage the GAP grant by highlighting open dump closure work in the grant solicitation. As a result, for example, the majority of Region 9 tribes included solid waste projects under GAP. Furthermore, in Region 9, dump cleanup projects are starting to be included in RCRA Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs), which increased the regional results. In fact, nearly ten dumps were cleaned up under SEPs and a significant number of cleanups funded in prior years reached completion. We partnered with our Tribal Programs Office to highlight dump closure work in the FY06 and FY07 GAP grant solicitation. As a result, the majority of Region 9 tribes included solid waste projects under GAP. Dump cleanup projects have been a priority for 2 years and this type of work is starting to be included in RCRA Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) in Region 9. Twenty-four dumps were funded in FY06 but final closure did not occur until FY07. Multiple sites were not anticipated when we made the original bid, including the 13 sites on the Torres Martinez Reservation. Region 6 also had a number of open dumps closed under the GAP grants, which were not expected by the Regional RCRA program. EPA expects to extensively revisit this tribal measure and establish new targets during the development of the next EPA Strategic Plan (2009-2014).									

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
Millions of tons of municipal solid waste diverted.	79	77.7	81	79	83.1	Data Avail FY 2008	85.2	Data Avail FY 2009	Million Tons
Baseline - An analysis conducted at the end of FY 2005 shows approximately 79 million tons (33 percent) of municipal solid waste diverted.									
Explanation - MSW data will not be available until November 2008. The data lag occurs because the calculation incorporates several sources of information and is compiled by Franklin. It takes them a year to get the information and prepare the calculations. EPA missed the FY 2005 target of 81 million tons, achieving a total of 79 million tons, a shortfall of nearly 2.5 percent. EPA has undertaken a number of new activities to try to increase the volume of waste diverted toward recycling (e.g., new public recycling message, increasing work with local governments and organizations, creating a new toolkit, and encouraging the adoption of Pay-As-You-Throw). The total recycling volume is influenced by many other factors, and EPA is working hard to more clearly show the correlation between its contributions and the targeted outcome.									
Daily per capita generation of municipal solid waste.	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	Data Avail FY 2008	4.5	Data Avail FY 2009	Pounds MSW
Baseline - An analysis conducted at the end of FY 2005 shows approximately 4.5 lbs of MSW per person daily generation.									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Explanation - MSW data will not be available until November 2008.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 3.1.2: Manage Hazardous Waste and Petroleum Products Properly

By 2011, reduce releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly.

Strategic Target (1)

By 2011, prevent releases at 500 RCRA hazardous waste management facilities by implementing initial approved controls or updated controls. (The universe of facilities will be reassessed in FY 2009. However, we currently estimate that there will be about 820 facilities that will require these controls. The goal of 500 represents about 60 percent of the universe of 820 facilities.)

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Annual increase in the percentage of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls.	2.4	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.5	4.3	2.4	2.9	Percent
Baseline - At the end of FY 2006, the percentage of hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls nationwide was 91.4 percent.									

Strategic Target (2)

By 2011, increase the percentage of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention requirements to 71 percent from 66 percent in 2006 (an increase of 5 percent) out of a total estimated universe of approximately 245,000 facilities.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Increase the rate of significant operational compliance by 1% over the previous year's rate (target).		64	*65*	*66*	*66*	*62*	*67*	*63*	*Percent*

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Baseline - Annual targets increase each year by one percent from the FY04 baseline of 64 percent.									
Explanation - In FY 2006 and FY 2007, states found that many previously un-inspected UST facilities did not comply with requirements. As previously un-inspected or infrequently-inspected facilities are inspected, compliance rates are lower, and the Agency has not met its goal for increasing significant operational compliance rates.									

Strategic Target (3)

Each year through 2011, minimize the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 10,000 or fewer from a universe of approximately 650,000 UST tanks.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
No more than 10,000 confirmed releases per year.	*<10,000*	*7,848*	*<10,000*	*7,421*	*<10,000*	*8,361*	*<10,000*	*7570*	*UST releases*
Baseline - Between FY 1999 and FY 2006, confirmed UST releases averaged 10,534									

OBJECTIVE: 3.2: RESTORE LAND

By 2011, control the risks to human health and the environment by mitigating the impact of accidental or intentional releases and by cleaning up and restoring contaminated sites or properties to appropriate levels.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
15	3	0	18

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 3.2.1: Prepare for and Respond to Accidental and Intentional Releases

By 2011, reduce and control the risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances by improving our nation's capability to prevent, prepare for, and respond more effectively to these emergencies.

Strategic Target (1)

By 2011, achieve and maintain at least 95 percent of maximum score on readiness evaluation criteria in each region.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Average state of emergency response readiness as determined by readiness criteria.							55	96	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, 96 was the average score of the ten EPA regions based on the core emergency response readiness criteria.									
Explanation - The higher than expected scores for the emergency response readiness criteria reflects the regions' prompt attention to the implementation of new policies and procedures.									

Strategic Target (2)
Between 2006 and 2011, complete 975 Superfund-lead hazardous substance removal actions.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.			195	172	195	157	195	200	Removals
Baseline - In FY 2006, there were 157 Superfund-lead removal actions completed, for a total of approximately 5,300 completions since 1980.									

Strategic Target (3)
Between 2006 and 2011, oversee and complete 650 voluntary removal actions.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, completed.			105	137	115	93	120	151	Removals
Baseline - In FY 2006, there were 93 voluntary removal actions completed, for a total of approximately 1,200 completions since 1980.									

Strategic Target (4)
By 2011, reduce by 25 percent the gallons of oil spilled by facilities subject to Facility Response Plan regulations relative to the 601,000 gallons of oil spilled in 2003.

Strategic Target (5)
By 2011, inspect (and ensure compliance at) 90 percent of the estimated 4,200 facilities subject to Facility Response Plan regulations, up from 50 percent in 2004.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percentage of inspected facilities subject to Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations found to be in compliance.			100	77	100	71	75	67	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, 71 percent of inspected facilities subject to FRP regulations were found to be in compliance.									
Explanation - The lower than expected result is due to inspection of facilities anticipated to be out of compliance with SPCC and/or FRP regulations as a result of State referrals, citizen complaints, and/or recent reports of oil discharges at these facilities. EPA focuses its limited resources on inspecting facilities about which we have received complaints and/or referrals.									

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
Number of inspections and exercises conducted at oil storage facilities that are required to have Facility Response Plans.			360	335	100	345	200	335	Inspections/Exercises
Baseline - In FY 2006, there were 345 inspections and exercises conducted at oil storage facilities that are required to have Facility Response Plans.									
Explanation -									
Percentage of inspected facilities subject to Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC)			100	100	100	50	53	40	Percent

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
regulations found to be in compliance.									
Baseline - In FY 2006, 50 percent of inspected facilities subject to SPCC regulations were found to be in compliance.									
Explanation - The lower than expected result is due to inspection of facilities anticipated to be out of compliance with SPCC and/or FRP regulations as a result of State referrals, citizen complaints, and/or recent reports of oil discharges at these facilities. EPA focuses its limited resources on inspecting facilities about which we have received complaints and/or referrals.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 3.2.2: Clean Up and Revitalize Contaminated Land

By 2011, control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and make land available for reuse.

Strategic Target (1)

By 2011, make final assessment decisions at 40,491 of 44,700 potentially hazardous waste sites evaluated by EPA to help resolve community concerns on whether these sites require long-term cleanup to protect public health and the environment and to help determine if they can be cleared for possible redevelopment.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Superfund final site assessment decisions completed.	475	548	500	551	419	518	350	395	Assessments
Baseline - In FY 2006, Superfund completed 518 final site assessment decisions for a cumulative total of 39,288 since the program's inception.									

Strategic Target (2)

By 2011, control all identified unacceptable human exposures from site contamination for current land and/or groundwater use conditions at approximately 85 percent (1,316) of 1,543 Superfund human exposure sites (as of FY 2005). BY 2011, increase to 95 percent the high NCAPS-ranked RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins controlled.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Superfund sites with human health protection achieved (exposure					10	34	10	13	Sites

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
pathways are eliminated or potential exposures are under health-based levels for current use of land or water resources).									
Baseline - In FY 2006, Superfund controlled human exposures at 82 percent (1,269 of 1554) of eligible NPL sites.									
Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with current human exposures under control (using 2008 baseline).					82	89	92	93	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, 88 percent of facilities have human exposures controlled, reflecting the strong EPA/state partnership in this program.									

Strategic Target (3)

By 2011, control the migration of contaminated groundwater through engineered remedies, natural processes, or other appropriate actions at 74 percent (1,017) of 1,381 Superfund groundwater sites. By 2011, increase to 80 percent the high NCAPS-ranked RCRA facilities with migration of groundwater under control.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.					10	21	10	19	Sites
Baseline - In FY 2006, Superfund controlled groundwater migration at 68 percent (958 of 1402) of eligible NPL sites.									
Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control (using 2008 baseline).					68	74	77	78	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, 73 percent of facilities have groundwater migration controlled, reflecting the strong EPA/state partnership in this program.									

Strategic Target (4)

By 2011, reduce the backlog of LUST cleanups (confirmed releases that have yet to be cleaned up) that do not meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration from 26 percent down to 21 percent. By 2011, increase to 22 percent the RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed. By 2011, complete construction of remedies at approximately 76 percent (1,171) of 1,547 Superfund sites.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration (tracked as the number LUST cleanups completed).	21,000	14,285	14,500	14,583	13,600	14,493	13,000	13,862	Cleanups
Baseline - In FY 2006, EPA completed 14,493 leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanups, for a cumulative total of 350,813 LUST cleanups completed since the inception of the program. LUST Cleanups completed in Indian Country are included in this number.									
Number of cleanups that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration in Indian Country.			30	53	30	43	30	54	Cleanups
Baseline - In FY 2006, EPA completed 43 leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanups in Indian country, for a cumulative total of 738 LUST cleanups completed since the inception of the program.									
Explanation - The national LUST Remediation in Indian Country contract has led to an increase in LUST cleanups completed in Indian Country in FY 2007.									
Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.	40	40	40	40	40	40	24	24	Completions
Baseline - In FY 2006, Superfund completed construction at 65 percent (1006 of 1557) of the eligible NPL sites.									
Percent of RCRA construction completions using 2008 baseline.					13	22	25	28	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, RCRA achieved 22 percent construction completions.									

Strategic Target (5)

By 2011, ensure that 36 percent (345) of 966 final and deleted construction complete NPL sites are ready for reuse site-wide.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Number of Superfund sites ready for reuse site-wide.							30	64	Sites
Baseline - Through FY 2006, there were 195 Superfund sites ready for reuse site-wide.									
Explanation - EPA made an additional 64 Superfund sites ready for reuse sitewide in FY07. This number exceeded our target of 30 additional sites due to the amount of assistance Headquarters provided the regions in training, guidance and "hands on" data entry. Because this is a brand new measure, regions approached it conservatively. As a result, a number of regions exceeded their target. In addition, after a presentation by the OSWER AA on the new measure, Region 6's Regional Administrator made it a priority to accelerate the Region's evaluation of candidate sites. This led to a large number of Region 6 sites achieving this measure at the end of the fiscal year.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 3.2.3: Maximize Potentially Responsible Party Participation at Superfund Sites

Through 2011, conserve federal resources by ensuring that potentially responsible parties conduct or pay for Superfund cleanups whenever possible.

Strategic Target (1)

Each year through 2011, reach a settlement or take an enforcement action before the start of a remedial action at 95 percent of Superfund sites having viable, liable responsible parties other than the federal government.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percentage of Superfund sites at which settlement or enforcement action taken before the start of RA.	90	98	90	100	90	100	95	98	Percent
Baseline - In FY 1998 approximately 70 percent of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding federal facilities) was initiated by private parties. In FY 2003, a settlement was reached or an enforcement action was taken with non-federal PRPs before the start of the remedial action at approximately 90 percent of Superfund sites.									

Strategic Target (2)

Each year through 2011, address all unaddressed costs in Statute of Limitations cases for Superfund sites with unaddressed total past Superfund costs equal to or greater than $200,000.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Refer to DOJ, settle, or write off 100 % of Statute of Limitations (SOLs) cases for SF sites with total unaddressed past costs equal to or greater than $200,000 and report value of costs recovered.	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	98	Percent
Baseline - In FY 1998 the Agency will have addressed 100 percent of Cost Recovery at all NPL & non-NPL sites with total past costs equal or greater than $200,000.									
Explanation - EPA did not achieve its goal of addressing 100 percent of the pending cost recovery cases with outstanding unaddressed past costs greater than $200,000 and pending statute of limitations (SOL) concerns through enforcement, settlements, or compromise/write-off. In FY 2007 EPA achieved 98 percent. Although the goal was not met, there was no loss in dollars recovered. (The region wrote off the costs associated with the missed SOL case, but decision documents were not completed before the expiration of the SOL.)									

OBJECTIVE: 3.3: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Through 2011, provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research, which through collaboration, leads to preferred environmental outcomes

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
2	0	0	2

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 the manage material streams, conserve resources and appropriately manage waste long-term goal.	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Baseline - In 2003, the program began measuring the planned outputs delivered in support of the manage material streams, conserve resources and appropriately manage waste long-term goal; 67 percent of its outputs were completed on time. This measure contributes to EPA's goal of providing scientifically sound guidance and policy decisions related to the use of land protection and restoration.									
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the mitigation, management and long-term stewardship of contaminated sites long-term goal.	100	55	100	70	100	96	100	100	Percent
Baseline - In 2003, the program began measuring the planned outputs delivered in support of the mitigation, management and long-term stewardship of contaminated sites long-term goal; 87 percent of its outputs were completed on time. This measure contributes to EPA's goal of providing scientifically sound guidance and policy decisions related to the use of land protection and restoration.									

[1] For additional information on Libby, Montana and asbestos, see http://epa.gov/region8/superfund/libby/.
[2] This publication can be found at http://www.epa.gov/ada/download/reports/600R05147/600R05147-fm.pdf.
[3] Additional information may be found at http://www.epa.gov/osa/metalsframework/.