

**Environmental Protection Agency  
2010 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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## PERFORMANCE – 4 YEAR ARRAY

### GOAL 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Protect and improve the air so it is healthy to breathe and risks to human health and the environment are reduced. Reduce greenhouse gas intensity by enhancing partnerships with businesses and other sectors.

**Objective – Healthier Outdoor Air:** Through 2014, working with partners, protect human health and the environment by attaining and maintaining health-based air quality standards and reducing the risk from toxic air pollutants.

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Criteria Pollutants and Regional Haze	Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.	21	42	25	Data Avail 2009	29	33	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline was zero in 2003.							
	Tons of PM-10 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	87,026	87,026	99,458	Data Avail 2009	111,890	124,322	Tons
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline for PM-10 from mobile source is 613,000 tons.							
	Cumulative percent reduction in population- weighted ambient concentrations of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	6	6	8	Data Avail 2009	10	11	Percentage
	Cumulative percent reduction in the average number of days during the ozone season that the ozone standard is exceeded in baseline non-attainment areas, weighted by population.	16	28	19	Data Avail 2009	23	26	Percentage
	Limit the increase of CO emissions (in tons) from mobile sources compared to a 2000 baseline.	1.18M	1.18M	1.35M	Data Avail 2009	1.52M	1.69	Tons
	Millions of Tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	1.20M	1.20M	1.37M	Data Avail 2009	1.54M	1.71	Tons
	Millions of Tons of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Reduced since 2000 Reduced from Mobile Sources.	2.37M	2.37M	2.71M	Data Avail 2009	3.05M	3.39	Tons
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The ozone concentration measure reflects improvements (reductions) in ambient ozone concentrations across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate the weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations. The units for this measure are therefore, "million people parts per billion." The 2003 baseline is 15,972 million people-ppb. In FY 2005, the Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline year for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline was 7.7M tons for mobile source VOC emissions, and 11.8M tons for mobile source NOx emissions. In FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emission. The 2000 baseline was 79.2M tons for mobile source CO emissions. While on-road CO emissions continue to decrease, there is an overall increase in mobile source CO emissions due to a growth in nonroad CO.							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Criteria Pollutants and Regional Haze	Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	3	8	4	Data Avail 2009	5	6	Percentage
	Tons of PM-2.5 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	85,704	85,704	97,947	Data Avail 2009	110,190	122,434	Tons
<i>Additional Information:</i> The PM 2.5 concentration reduction annual measure reflects improvements (reductions) in the ambient concentration of fine particulate matter PM2.5 pollution across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate this weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations. Therefore, the units for this measure are "million people micrograms per meter cubed: (million people ug/mg3." The 2003 baseline is 2.581 baseline is 2,581 million people-ug/mg3. In FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline for PM 2.5 from mobile sources is 613,000 tons.								
	Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.	75	83	78	Data Avail 2009	78	78	Percentage
<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application is 61% in 2004.								
	Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	94	81	97	Data Avail 2009	100	100	Percentage
	Percent of significant and new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	87	51	91	Data Avail 2009	95	99	Percentage
<i>Additional Information:</i> The 2004 baseline for significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application is 100% and the baseline for new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application is 95%.								
Reduce the Adverse Effects of Acid Deposition	Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources	7,500,000	8,450,000	8,000,000	Data Avail 2009	8,000,000	8,450,000	Tons Reduced
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline year is 1980. The 1980 SO2 emissions inventory totals 17.4 million tons for electric utility sources. This inventory was developed by National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) and is used as the basis for reductions in Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments. This data is also contained in EPA's National Air Pollutant Emissions Trends Report. Statutory SO2 emissions cap for year 2010 and later is at 8.95 million tons, approximately 8.5 million tons below 1980 emissions level. "Allowable SO2 emission level" consists of allowance allocations granted to sources each year under several provisions of the Act and additional allowances carried over, or banked, from previous years.							
Reduce Air Toxics	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	35	Data Avail 2009	35	Data Avail 2011	36	36	Percentage
	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for noncancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	58	Data Avail 2009	59	Data Avail 2011	59	59	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will also utilize the NEI for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and noncancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. the baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993. The baseline is in 1993. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years to generate inventories for the National Emissions Inventory (NEI), which replaced the National Toxics Inventory (NTI). In intervening years between updates of the NEI, the model EMS-HAP (Emissions Modeling System for Hazardous Air Pollutants) is used to estimate and project annual emissions of air toxics. As new inventories are completed and improved inventory data is added, the baseline (or total tons of air							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data				Unit	
		FY 2007		FY 2008			FY 2009
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
	toxics) is adjusted. The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will also utilize the NEI for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and noncancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. The baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993. The 2002 NEI was completed in fall of 2006 so there is a 4yr. lag. 2005 NEI will be an improvement so we should have actuals in early 2009.						

**Objective – Healthier Indoor Air:** Through 2014, working with partners, reduce human health risks by reducing exposure to indoor air contaminants through the promotion of voluntary actions by the public.

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data				Unit		
		FY 2007		FY 2008			FY 2009	FY 2010
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Exposure to Radon	Number of additional homes (new and existing) with radon reducing features	190,000	183,000	225,000	Data Avail 2009	265,000	280,000	Homes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> By 2008, number of people living in homes built (new or existing) with radon reducing features will be 225,000. The baseline for the performance measure was 1996 (107,000 homes). Annual Surveys are conducted by our partners to gather information such as types of houses built, lot sizes, foundation designs, types of lumber used, types of doors and windows used. End-of-year performance for the asthma program is a best professional estimate using all data sources (including annual measures on partner performance and advertising awareness outlined below). The survey provides statistically sound results every three years for one period of time. Also, the surveys gather information on the use of radon-resistant design features in new houses. Each year, the survey of building practices is typically mailed out to home builders. The survey responses are analyzed, with respect to State market areas and Census Division in the U.S., to assess the percentage and number of homes built each year that incorporate radon-reducing features. The data are also used to assess the percentage and number of homes built with radon-reducing features in high radon potential areas in the United States (high risk areas). Other analyses include radon-reducing features as a function of housing type, foundation type, and different techniques for radon-resistant new home construction.							
Reduce Exposure to Asthma Triggers	Percent of public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.	>20	No Data Avail	>20	Data Avail 2009	>20	>30	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> No tracking study was done for this measure in FY2007, therefore the percentage of public awareness is not known.							
	Additional health care professionals trained annually by EPA and its partner on the environmental management of asthma triggers.	2,000	4,582	2,000	Data Avail 2009	2,000	2,000	Number
<i>Additional Information:</i> Asthma is a serious, life-threatening respiratory disease that affects more than 20 million Americans. Rates of asthma have risen sharply over the past 30 years, particularly among children aged 5 to14. Although there is no cure, asthma can be controlled by managing environmental asthma triggers and through medical treatment. EPA's goal is to reduce exposure to asthma triggers and improve the quality of life for 4.9 million people by 2008. Toward this end, EPA provides educational material about the environmental factors -- indoor and outdoor -- that trigger asthma. Through 2006, 4.2 million people are estimated to be taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers and approximately 60,000 emergency room visits are avoided annually. This measure is reported in 3-year increments.								

Reduce Exposure to Indoor Air Contaminants in Schools	Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality programs based on EPA's Tools for Schools guidance.	1,100	1,346	1,100	Data Avail 2009	1,000	1,000	Number
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The nation has approximately 118,000 (updated to include new construction)* schools. Each school has an average of 525 students, faculty, and staff for a total estimated population of 62,000,000. The IAQ "Tools for Schools" Guidance implementation began in 1997. Results from a 2002 IAQ practices in schools survey suggest that approximately 20-22% of U.S. schools report an adequate effective IAQ management plan that is in accordance with EPA guidelines.							

**Objective – Protect the Ozone Layer:** *Through 2014, continue efforts to restore the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of UV radiation.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Emissions of Ozone-Depleting Substances	Remaining US Consumption of Class II ODS, measured in tons of ozone depleting potential (ODP).	<9,900	Data Avail 2009	<9,900	Data Avail 2009	<9,900	<3,811	ODP MTs
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2005 annual performance goal is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone - this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.							

**Objective – Radiation:** *Through 2014, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Monitor the Environment for Radiation	Percentage of most populous US cities with a RadNet ambient radiation air monitoring system, which will provide data to assist in protective action determinations.	80	87	85	92	90	95	Percentage
	Average time of availability of quality assured ambient radiation air monitoring data during an emergency.	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	Days
	Time to approve site changes affecting waste characterization at DOE waste generator sites to ensure safe disposal of transuranic radioactive waste at WIPP (measured as percentage reduction from a 2004 baseline).	40	43	46	50	53	53	Percentage
<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline is 55% for most populous cities. Baseline is 2.5 days for average time of availability of quality assured air monitoring data during an emergency. Time of approve is measured by percentage of days with a baseline of 150 days at 0%. (e.g., FY 2007 Target was 40% (90 days) and actual was 43% (86 days).								

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Prepare for and Respond to Radiological Emergencies	Level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations (measured as percentage of radiation response team members and assets that meet scenario-based response criteria).	80	83	85	87	90	90	Percentage
	Level of readiness of national environmental radiological laboratory capacity (measured as percentage of laboratories adhering to EPA quality criteria for emergency response and recovery decisions).	20	21	35	37	50	60	Percentage
<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for the emergency response program readiness was 50 percent.								

**Objective – Greenhouse Gas Intensity:** *Through 2014, continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through voluntary climate protection programs that accelerate the adoption of cost-effective greenhouse gas reducing technologies and practices.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.	29.4	36.1	32.4	Data Avail 2009	35.5	39.0	MMTCE
	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	0.9	1.15	1.5	1.6	2.6	4.3	MMTCE
	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.	62.6	72.9	67.7	Data Avail 2009	72.9	82.9	MMCTE
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 ( <a href="http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/GlobalWarming.nsf/content/ResourceCenterPublicationsUSClimateActionReport.html">http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/GlobalWarming.nsf/content/ResourceCenterPublicationsUSClimateActionReport.html</a> ), which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates. EPA develops the non-CO2 emissions baselines and projections using information from partners and other sources. EPA continues to develop annual inventories as well as update methodologies as new information becomes available.							

**Objective – Enhance Science and Research:** *By 2014, provide sound science to support EPA's goal of clean air by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of human health and environmental outcomes.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Clean Air Research	Percentage of NAAQS program publications rated as highly cited papers (Research)	35.7	32.9	No Target Established		33.9	No Target Established	Percent
	Percent planned actions accomplished toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in the science that support standard setting and air quality management decisions. (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<p><i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in 1) assessing the linkage between health impacts and air pollutant sources and reducing the uncertainties that impede the understanding and usefulness of these linkages, and 2) reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard setting and air quality management decisions. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in three ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends. 3) Increase the percentage of ORD-developed outputs appearing in the Office of Air and Radiation National Ambient Air Quality Standard Staff Paper (a measure of the utility and use of ORD's research). The program is also working toward completion of a hierarchy of air pollutant sources based on the risk they pose to human health.</p>							



## 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 – 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.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Water Safe to Drink	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.	87	87	87	83	87	87	Percent Population
	Percent of population served by community water systems that will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches incl. effective treatment & source water protection.	94	91.5	90	92	90	90	Percent Population
	Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF.	85	88	86	90	89	89	Rate
	Number of additional projects initiating operations.	430	438	440	445	445	450	Number of Projects
	Percent of community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performance.)	94	92	95	87	95	95	Percent CWS
	Percent of identified Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells and other high priority Class V wells closed or permitted.	88	85	90	88	75	80	Percent Class V Wells
	Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	89	88.9	89.5	89	90	90	Percent Systems
	Percent of person months during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.	N/A	96.8	95	97	95	95	Percent CWS
	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to inject industrial, municipal, or hazardous waste(Class I) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.					89	92	Percent Wells
	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to enhance oil/natural gas recovery or for the injection of other (Class II)						89	Percent Wells

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Water Safe to Drink	fluids associated with oil and natural gas production that have lost mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.							
	Percent of deep injection wells that are used for salt solution mining (Class III) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.					91	93	Percent Wells
	<i>Additional Information:</i> 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.							
Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat and Water Safe for Swimming	Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.			5.5	Data Avail 2009	5.2	5.1	Percent of Women
	Number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters measured as a 5-year average.			2	0	2	2	Number of Outbreaks
	Percent of days of beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	92.6	95.2	92.6	95	93	95	Percent Days/Season
	<i>Additional Information:</i> These territories have a higher percentage of beach season day closures resulting in a lower percentage of days at the regional and national levels.							

**Objective – Protect Water Quality:** *Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis and protect coastal and ocean waters.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	Number of waterbody segments identified by States in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).	1,166	1,409	1,550	2165	2,270	2,525	Number of Segments
	Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF.	93.4	96.7	93.5	98	94.5	94.5	Percent Rate
	Percent of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards.		85.8	86	86	86	86	Percent POTWs
	Estimated annual reduction in millions of pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to waterbodies. (Section	4.5	7.5	4.5	Data Avail 2009	4.5	4.5	Pounds in Millions

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	319 funded projects only)							
	Estimated additional reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to waterbodies. (Section 319 funded projects only)	8.5	19.1	8.5	Data Avail 2009	8.5	8.5	Pounds in Millions
	Estimated additional reduction in thousands of tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies. (Section 319 funded projects only)	700,000	3,900,000	700,000	Data Avail 2009	700,000	700,000	Tons
	Number of TMDLs that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDL] on schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative). A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	20,232	21,685	28,527	30,658	33,540	36,495	Number of TMDLs
	Percentage of high priority state NPDES permits that are scheduled to be reissued.	95	112	95	120	95	95	Percent Permits
	Percentage of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	22.5	22.6	22.5	23.9	22.5	22.5	Percent Dischargers
	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.	85	85.6	87	92.5	85	85	Percent State/Territories Submissions
	Number of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA [Total TMDL] on a schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative). A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	25,274	26,844	33,801	35,979	38,978	41,992	Number of TMDLs
	Percent of waters assessed using statistically valid surveys.	54	54	65	65	65	82	Percent Waters
	Percent of high priority EPA and state NPDES permits that are reissued on schedule.	95	110	95	119	95	95	Percent Permits
	Percent of States & Territories that, within the preceding 3-yr. period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific info from EPA or sources not considered in previous standards.	67	66.1	68	62.5	68	66	Percent State/Territories
	Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002 (cumulative).	N/A	4,033	4,607	6,723	6,891	7,720	Number of Causes Removed
	Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative).	N/A	21	40	60	102	128	Number of Watersheds

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Improve Coastal and Ocean Water	Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan).	N/A	84.8	95	99	98	95	Percent Sites
Alaska Native Villages	Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.	87	92	94	Data Avail 2009	96	98	Percent Homes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2003, 77% of serviceable rural Alaska homes had access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.							

**Objective – Enhance Science and Research:** *By 2014, 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.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Drinking Water Research	Percentage of planned risk management research products delivered to support EPA's Office of Water, Regions, water utilities, and other key stakeholders to manage public health risks associated with exposure to drinking water, implement effective safeguards on the quality and availability of surface and underground sources of drinking water, improve the water infrastructure, and establish health-based measures of program effectiveness.			100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned methodologies, data, and tools delivered in support of EPA's Office of Water and other key stakeholders needs for developing health risk assessments, producing regulatory decisions, implementing new and revised rules, and achieving simultaneous compliance under the Safe Drinking Water Act. (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in 1) developing data, tools, and technologies to support scientifically sound Six Year Review decisions; and 2) developing data, tools, and technologies to support scientifically sound Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) decisions. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase 1) the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness); and 2) the number of its papers actually used by EPA's Office of Water in Six Year Review and CCL decisions (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research).							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Water Quality Research	Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #1) delivered (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #2) delivered (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #3) delivered (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percent of WQRP publications in high impact journals. (Research)	No Target Established		14.7	13.8	No Target Established	15.7	Percent
	Percent of WQRP publications rated as highly cited publications (Research)	No Target Established		15.7	15.2	No Target Established	16.7	Percent
	<p>Additional Information: The program aims to make measurable progress in 1) supporting water quality criteria development; 2) developing diagnostic tools that aid in establishing causal relationships between pollution and water quality impairments; and 3) providing information that supports sustainable watershed management practices through the demonstration of technologies, the application of decision tools and for forecasting restoration and benefits of management practices. Research under these three rubrics is designed to lead to the promulgation of protective standards, the identification of contaminant contributions to impaired waters, and the tools needed to restore and protect the nation's waters. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in two ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.</p>							

### 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 – Preserve Land:** *By 2014, 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.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Municipal Solid Waste Source Reduction	Billions of pounds of municipal solid waste reduced, reused, or recycled.					19.5	20.5	Billion lbs.
	Increase in percentage of coal combustion ash that is used instead of disposed.	1.8	-0.7	1.8	Data Avail 2009	1.8	1.8	Percentage
	Number of closed, cleaned up, or upgraded open dumps in Indian Country or on other tribal lands.	30	107	30	166	27	22	Open Dumps
	Number of tribes covered by an integrated solid waste management plan.	27	28	26	35	16	23	Tribes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> An analysis conducted at the end of FY 2006 shows approximately 4.6 lbs of MSW per person daily generation. For coal combustion ash, approximately 125 million tons of coal combustion ash is generated annually, and in 2007, 42.7 percent was used rather than landfilled. While annual increases in use are targeted, associated increases in generation are also expected. There is a one-year data lag in reporting these data. With respect to the tribal data, targets are established relative to 2006 when new criteria for reporting were identified.							
Waste and Petroleum Management Controls	Number of hazardous waste facilities with new controls or updated controls.					100	100	Facilities
	Minimize the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 9,000 or fewer each year.	<10,000	7,570	<10,000	7,364	<9,000	<9,000	UST Releases
	Increase the percentage of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance (SOC) with both release detection and release prevention requirements by 0.5% over the previous year's target.	67	63	68	66	65.0	65.5	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Implementing the 2005 Energy Policy Act requirements, EPA and states are inspecting infrequently inspected facilities, and are finding many out of compliance, impacting our ability to achieve compliance rate goals. As a result, the significant operational compliance targets have been adjusted to reflect a 0.5% increase each year to maintain aggressive goals. Between FY 1999 and FY 2008, confirmed UST releases averaged 10,656, and the annual number of confirmed releases in FY 2008 was 7,364. In FY 2008, there were significantly fewer releases from underground storage tanks than the goal of no more than 10,000 releases. To account for this success, the program has made its FY 2009 and future goals more challenging by lowering the goal to no more than 9,000 releases. By 2014, 600 RCRA hazardous waste facilities will have initial approved controls or upgraded controls. There are an estimated 820 facilities that will require these controls out of the universe of 2,450 facilities.							

**Objective – Restore Land:** By 2014, 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.

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Superfund Cost Recovery	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	98	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 98 the Agency will have addressed 100% of Cost Recovery at all NPL & non-NPL sites with total past costs equal or greater than \$200,000.							
Superfund Potentially Responsible Party Participate	Percentage of Superfund sites at which settlement or enforcement action taken before the start of RA.	95	98	95	100	95	95	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 98 approximately 70% of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding Federal facilities) was initiated by private parties. In FY2003, 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.							
Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land	Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.	13,000	13,862	13,000	12,768	12,250	12,250	Cleanups
	Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration in Indian Country.	30	54	30	40	30	30	Cleanups
	Superfund final site assessment decisions completed.	350	395	400	415	400	330	Assessments
	Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.	24	24	30	30	20	22	Completions
	Number of Superfund sites with human exposures under control.	10	13	10	24	10	10	Sites
	Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.	10	19	15	20	15	10	Sites
	Number of Superfund sites ready for anticipated use site-wide.	30	64	30	85	45	65	Sites
	Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where all remedies have completed construction.	56	59	60	61	64	68	Sites
	Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where the final remedial decision for contaminants at the site has been determined.	76	71	81	73	77	92	Remedies
	Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed.						30	Percent
Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with human						63	Percent	

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land	exposures to toxins under control.							
	Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control.						55	Percent
	<p><i>Additional Information:</i> Through the end of FY 2008, Superfund had made a cumulative total of 40,187 final assessment decisions at potentially hazardous sites, completed construction at 1,060 final and deleted NPL sites, and ensured that 343 final and deleted NPL sites met the criteria for Site-wide Ready for Anticipated Use. Additionally, as of October 1, 2008, Superfund had controlled human exposures at 1,309 final and deleted NPL sites and controlled groundwater migration at 996 final and deleted NPL sites. The new measures for RCRA Corrective Action reflect a universe of 3,746 of the high National Corrective Action Prioritization System-ranked facilities. At the end of FY 2008, cleanup remedies had been constructed at 24 percent of the 3,746 facilities, potential human exposures to toxins were controlled at 58 percent of facilities, and migration of contaminated groundwater was controlled at 50 percent of facilities. Through FY 2008, EPA completed a cumulative total of 377,019 leaking underground storage tank cleanups.</p>							
Prepare / Respond to Accidental / Intentional Release	Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.	195	200	195	215	195	170	Removals
	PRP removal completions (including voluntary, AOC, and UAO actions) overseen by EPA.						170	Removals
	Percent of all SPCC inspected facilities found to be non-compliant brought into compliance.						15	Percent
	Percent of all FRP inspected facilities found to be non-compliant brought into compliance.						15	Percent
	Score on annual Core NAR.						55	Percent
	<p><i>Additional Information:</i> Between 2002 and 2008 EPA completed an average 202 Superfund-lead removal response actions. In FY 2010, EPA will begin implementing a new measure to track removals undertaken by potentially responsible parties, either voluntarily or pursuant to an enforcement instrument, where EPA has overseen the removals. Between 2004 and 2008, the Oil Program has conducted 1,439 inspections and exercises. Beginning in FY 2007, EPA regional, HQ, and Special Teams scores were determined according to a set of readiness criteria to enhance and strengthen the core emergency response program. Consistent with the government-wide National Response Framework (NRF), EPA will work to fully implement the priorities under its internal NAR so that the Agency is prepared to respond to multiple nationally significant incidents. Some of these activities, e.g., building adequate laboratory capacity will take extensive coordination and resources. Specifically, by 2014, EPA will achieve and maintain at least 75 percent of the maximum score on readiness evaluation criteria.</p>							

**Objective – Enhance Science and Research:** *Through 2014, provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research, which through collaboration, leads to preferred environmental outcomes.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Land Protection and Restoration Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the manage material streams, conserve resources and appropriately manage waste long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent



Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Land Protection and Restoration Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the mitigation, management and long-term stewardship of contaminated sites long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of Land publications in high-impact journals	No Target Established		25.7	26.2	No Target Established	26.7	Percent
	Percentage of Land publications rated as highly cited publications	No Target Established		26.8	18	No Target Established	27.8	Percent
	<p><i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in providing timely, cutting edge, problem-driven research products to support sound science decisions by EPA offices engaged in activities to preserve land quality and remediate contaminated land for beneficial reuse. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase 1) the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness); and 2) the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" and of "high impact" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.</p>							

## GOAL 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Protect, sustain, or restore the health of people, communities, and ecosystems using integrated and comprehensive approaches and partnerships.

**Objective – Chemical And Pesticide Risks:** *By 2014, prevent and reduce pesticide and industrial chemical risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.	18	20	18.5	Data Avail 10/2009	20	21	Percent Acre-Treatments
	Improve or maintain a rate of incidents per 100,000 potential risk events in population occupationally exposed to pesticides.			<= 3.5 / 100,000	<= 3.5 / 100,000	<= 3.5 / 100,000	<= 3.5 / 100,000	Incidents/ 100,000
	Percent reduction in concentrations of pesticides detected in general population.	10	5	No target Established	N/A	30	No target Established	Percent Cum. Reduction
	Percent reduction in moderate to severe incidents for six acutely toxic agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rate.			20	43	30	40	Percent Cum. Reduction
	Percent of decisions completed on time (on or before PRIA or negotiated due date).						99	Percent
<p><i>Additional Information:</i> There were 1,388 incidents out of 39,850,000 potential risk events for those occupationally exposed to pesticides in FY 2003. According to NHANES data for FY 1999-2002 the concentration of pesticides residues detected in blood samples from the general population are: Dimethylphosphate = 0.41 ug/L; Dimethylthiophosphate = 1.06 ug/L; Dimethyldithiophosphate = 0.07 ug/L; Diethylphosphate = 0.78 ug/L; Diethylthiophosphate = 0.5 ug/L; Diethyldithiophosphate = 0.07 ug/L; and 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol = 1.9 ug/L. The rates for moderate to severe incidents for exposure to agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rates base on FY 1999 -2003 data were: Chlorpyrifos, 67 incidents; diazinon, 51 incidents; malathion, 36 incidents; pyrethrins, 29 incidents; 2, 4-D, 27 incidents; carbofuran, 24 incidents, based on data from Poison Control Centers' Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS), and NIOSH's Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risk (SENSOR). The baseline for acres-treated is 3.6% of total acreage in 1998, when the reduced-risk pesticide acre treatments was 30,332,499 and total (all pesticides) was 843,063,644 acre-treatments. Zero reduced risk pesticides (including biopesticides) are registered in FY 1996; Cumulative total in FY 2008 is 212 registrations. Zero new chemicals (active ingredients) is registered in FY 1996; Cumulative total in FY 2008 is 125 new chemicals (AI). Zero new use actions in FY 1996; Cumulative total in FY 2008 is 4,101 new use actions. Concentration of pesticides data, which is based on the National Health &amp; Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), is collected on an annual basis but released to the public in two year data sets.</p>								
Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	Number of Registration Review pesticide case dockets opened.						70	Dockets
	Number of Final Work Plans for Reviewing Registered Pesticides						70	Work Plans
	Product Reregistration	545	962	1075	1194	2000	1,500	Actions
	Percent of agricultural watersheds that exceed the aquatic life benchmarks for two key pesticides of concern.						5% Azinphos- methyl 10% Chlorpyrifos	Percent

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	Percent of urban watersheds that exceeds EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern.			25% diazinon 25% chlorpyrifos; 30% malathion	40% diazinon 0% chlorpyrifos 30% malathion	20% diazinon 20% chlorpyrifos; 25% malathion	20% diazinon 20% chlorpyrifos; 5% malathion	Percent Reduction
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, 71 registration review pesticide case dockets were opened, 47 final work plans for registered pesticides were reviewed and 99.9% of decisions were completed on time (on or before PRIA or negotiated due date). In 2005, 501 product reregistrations were completed; a total of 8,439 product reregistrations were completed in 2008. The 1992-2001 baselines as a percentage of urban watersheds sampled that exceeded benchmarks are: diazinon, 40 percent; chlorpyrifos, 37 percent; and malathion, 30 percent. Based on 1992-2001 data, 18 percent of agricultural watersheds sampled exceeded benchmarks for azinphos-methyl and chlorpyrifos.							
Reduce Chemical Risks	Cumulative number of assays that have been validated. (Research)	8/20	3/20	13/20	12/20	14/19	19/19	Assays
<i>Additional Information:</i> Zero assays were validated in FY 2005.								
Realize the Benefits from Pesticide Availability	Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.	45	36.6	45	34	45	45	Days
	Millions of dollars in termite structural damage avoided annually by ensuring safe and effective pesticides are registered/re-registered and available for termite treatment.			900 M	900 M	900 M	900 M	Dollars/loss avoided
	Billions of dollars in crop loss avoided by ensuring that effective pesticides are available to address pest infestations.			\$1.5 B	\$1.5B	\$1.5 B	\$1.5 B	Loss avoided
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Based on U.S Census housing data, industry data, and academic studies on damage valuation, EPA calculates that in FY 2003 there were \$900 million in annual savings from structural damage avoided due to availability of registered termiticides. According to EPA and USDA data for the years FY 2000-2005, emergency exemptions issued by EPA resulted in \$1.5 billion in avoided crop loss. Baseline for S18 decisions is 45 days in 2005.							
Reduce Chemical Risks	Number of countries completing phase out of leaded gasoline. (incremental)			7	7	4	3	Countries
	Number of countries introducing low sulfur in fuels. (incremental)			2	5	3	9	Countries
	<i>Additional Information:</i> As of June 2005, 122 countries have phased out the use of lead in gasoline. As of 2005, United States, Japan, Canada, and the European Community have introduced low-sulfur fuels.							
	Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.	No target Established	N/A	29	Data Avail 11/2011	No target Established	28	Percent
	Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).	No target Established	N/A	90,000	Data Avail 10/2010	No target Established	0	Children
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Data released by CDC from the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES) in May of 2005 estimated a population of 310,000 children aged 1 - 5 with lead poisoning (blood lead levels of 10 ug/dl or greater). Baseline for percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old is 37% in 1991-1994. Lead measure data is based on the National							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Chemical Risks	Health & Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) and is collected on an annual basis, but released to the public in two year data sets.							
	Annual number of chemicals with proposed values for Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (AEGL)	24	33	24	28	18	18	Chemicals
	Annual number of chemicals with final values for Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGL).			Baseline	37	6	14	Chemicals
	Percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.	100	96	100	Data Avail 10/2009	100	100	Percent
	Reduction in the current year production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities.	4.0	Data Avail 10/2009	3.5	Data Avail 10/2010	3.2	3.0	Percent RSEI Rel Risk
	Annual number of High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals with Risk Based Prioritizations Completed through the Chemical Assessment and Management Program (ChAMP).	Baseline	0	150	150	180	230	HPV Chemicals
	Annual number of Moderate Production Volume (MPV) chemicals with Hazard Based Prioritizations Completed through the Chemical Assessment and Management Program (ChAMP).	Baseline	0	55	14	100	325	MPV chemicals
	Annual reduction in the production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals from manufacturing facilities.	2.6	Data Avail 10/2009	2.5	Data Avail 10/2010	2.4	2.2	Percent Reduction
<p><i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment was developed from a 2 year analysis from 2004-2005 comparing 8(e) reports to New Chemical submissions and is 100%. The baseline for the number of proposed AEGL values was developed for 2002 because after September 11, 2001, EPA received a substantial increase in funding for this activity. EPA developed Proposed AEGL values for 78 chemicals through 2002. In 2007, a total of 246 chemicals with proposed AEGL Values were reported for the AEGL Program (cumulative count). Baseline for the overall Risk Screening Environmental Indicators Model in 2001 was zero percent. 2001 was selected as the baseline year because of changing TRI reporting thresholds for persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemicals took effect in 2001. These changes significantly affect the RSEI model, making comparisons with years prior to 2001 inappropriate. Cumulative reduction reported through 2006 is 39.5%. The baseline for the HPV subset of the RSEI model in 1998 was zero percent. 1998 was selected because this was the kick off year for the HPV challenge program. Cumulative reduction reported through 2006 is 35.3%. The universe of ChAMP chemicals receiving risk based prioritizations is approximately 2,000 chemicals and baseline is zero as of 2007. The universe of ChAMP chemicals receiving hazard based prioritizations is approximately 4,000 chemicals and baseline is zero as of 2007.</p>								
Reduce Chemical Risks at Facilities and in Communities	Conduct 400 risk management plan audits and inspections.	400	628	400	416	400	400	Audits
	<i>Additional Information:</i> 4,987 Risk Management Plan audits were completed between FY 2000 and FY 2008.							

**Objective – Communities:** *Sustain, clean up, and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
U.S. – Mexico Border Water/Wastewater Infrastructure	Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the Mexican border area that lacked access to drinking water in 2003.	1,200	1,276	2,500	5,162	1,500	28,434	More Homes
	Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the Mexican border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.	70,750	73,475	15,000	31,686	105,500	246,175	More Homes
	Cleanup waste sites in the United-States – Mexico border region (incremental)			1	1	1	1	Sites
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The US-Mexico border region extends more than 3,100 kilometers (2,000 miles) from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and 62.5 miles on each side of the international border. More than 11.8 million people reside along the border and this figure is expected to increase to 19.4 million by 2020. Ninety percent of the population reside in the 14 impaired, interdependent sister cities. Rapid population growth in urban areas has resulted in unplanned development, greater demand for land and energy, increased traffic congestion, increased waste generation, overburdened or unavailable waste treatment and disposal facilities, and more frequent chemical emergencies. Rural areas suffer from exposure to airborne dust, pesticide use, and inadequate water supply and treatment facilities. EPA, other US Federal agencies, and the Government of Mexico have partnered to address these environmental problems.							
Pacific Island Territories	Percent of population in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories that has access to continuous drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards, measured on a four quarter rolling average basis.			69	Data Avail 4/2009	73	73	Percent Population
	Percent of sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories that comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).			62	Data Avail 4/2009	62	62	Percent of Time
	Percent of days of the beach season that beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming.			85	80	80	80	Percent Days
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, 95% of the population in American Samoa, 10% in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and 80% of Guam served by CWS received drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. The sewage treatment plants in the Pacific Island Territories compiled 59% of the time with BOD & TSS permit limits. Beaches were open and safe 64% of the beach season in American Samoa, 97% in the CNMI & 76% in Guam.							
Environmental Justice	Number of communities with potential environmental justice concerns that achieve significant measurable environmental or public health improvement tri-annually through the Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program or through other EPA community assistance programs utilizing collaborative problem-solving strategies.	17	17	No Target Established	N/A	No Target Established	8*	Communities
	<i>Additional Information:</i> This measure is in a 3 year cycle: organizations take 3 years to develop projects using collaborative problem-solving strategies; therefore, output							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
measures are only available at the end of the projects. For example, 17 communities awarded cooperative agreements in 2004 showed measurable results in 2007. Projects initiated in 2007 will be reported in 2010. *Measure(s) pertaining to environmental justice are under review and may be modified in the coming months.								
Assess and Clean up Brownfields	Brownfield properties assessed.	1,000	1,371	1,000	1,453	1,000	1,000	Properties
	Number of properties cleaned up using Brownfields funding.	60	77	60	78	60	60	Properties
	Acres of Brownfields properties made ready for reuse.		2,399	225	4,404	1,000	1,000	Acres
	Jobs leveraged from Brownfields activities.	5,000	5,209	5,000	5,484	5,000	5,000	Jobs
	Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.	\$0.9	\$1.79	\$0.9	\$1.5	\$0.9	\$0.9	Billions of Dollars
	<i>Additional Information:</i> By the end of FY 2007, the Brownfields program assessed 1,371 properties, cleaned up 77 properties, made 2,399 acres ready for reuse, leveraged 5,209 jobs, and leveraged \$1.7B in cleanup and redevelopment funding.							

**Objective - Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems: Protect, sustain, and restore the health of critical natural habitats and ecosystems.**

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Increase Habitat Protected or Restored	Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas.	50,000	102,463	50,000	83,490	100,000	100,000	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> 2005 Baseline: 449,242 acres of habitat protected or restored; cumulative from 2002.							
Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico	Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	Scale
	Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority coastal areas (cumulative starting in FY 07).	32	38	64	Data Avail 4/2008	96	96	Impaired Segments
	Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats.	15,800	18,660	18,200	25,215	26,000	27,500	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, the Gulf of Mexico rating of fair/poor was 2.2 where the rating is based on a 5-point system in which 1 is poor and 5 is good and is expressed as an aerially weighted mean of regional scores using the National Coastal Condition Report II indicators: water quality index, sediment quality index, benthic index, coastal habitat index, and fish tissue contaminants. In 2008, 25,215 acres restored, enhanced, or protected; Gulf of Mexico coastal wetlands habitats include 3,769,370 acres.							
Improve the Health of the Great Lakes	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.	5	6	5	6	5	5	Percent Annual Decrease
	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in	7	7.5	7	7	7	7	Percent Annual

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Improve the Health of the Great Lakes	concentrations of PCBs in the air in the Great Lakes Basin.							Decrease
	Cubic yards of contaminated sediment remediated (cumulative) in the Great Lakes.	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.5	Million Cubic Yards
	Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern.	9	9	16	11	21	26	Cum. Number of BUI Removed
	<i>Additional Information:</i> (i) 2.1 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments were remediated from 1997 through 2001 of the 40 million requiring remediation. (ii) On average, total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish have recently declined 5 percent annually - average concentrations at Lake sites from 2002 were: L Superior-9ug/g; L Michigan- 1.6ug/g; L Huron- .8ug/g L Erie- 1.8ug/g; and L Ontario- 1.2ug/g. 9 (iii) Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air (PCBs) from 2002 were; L Superior- 60 pg/m2; L Michigan- 87 pg/m2; L Huron-19 pg/m2; L Erie- 183 pg/m2; and L Ontario- 36 pg/m2. (iv) In 2002, no Areas of Concern had been delisted.							
Increase Wetlands	In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, achieve "no net loss" of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.	No Net Loss	Data Avail 5/2009	No Net Loss	Data Avail 12/09	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres
	Number of acres restored and improved, under the 5-Sar, NEP,319, and great waterbody programs (cumulative).	7,200	61,856	75,000	82,875	88,000	96,000	Acres/year
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Annual net wetland loss of an estimated 58,500 acres as measured by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and reported in Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1986-1997. The United States achieved a net cumulative increase of 32,000 acres per year of wetlands over a 6-year period, from 1998 through 2004, as measured by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and reported in Status and trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1998 to 2004. (Dahl, T.E. 2006. Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1998 to 2004. U.S. Department of the Interior; Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 112 pp.)							
Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem	Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	70	69	74	69	74	79	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	84	87	85	87	87	89	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	53	53	60	57	62	65	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pounds).	47	46	50	47	50	52	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).	64	62	66	62	64	66	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million pounds).	61	61	64	64	67	71	Percent Goal Achieved

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2002, baseline for nitrogen load reductions was 53 million pounds per year; phosphorus load reductions was 8.0 million pounds per year; and sediment load reductions was 0.8 million tons per year. *Fiscal year data in this table reflects prior calendar year performance data. In 2006, there were 33.73 million lbs of point source nitrogen reduced, 68% towards the goal. There were 5.18 million lbs of point source phosphorus reduced, 84% towards the goal. Four thousand six hundred six miles of forest buffer were planted, 46% towards the goal.							
Protect Long Island Sound	Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound as measured by the Long Island Sound Nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) .		39,232	37,323	40,440	37,323		Pounds per day
	Percent of goal achieved in reducing trade-equalized (TE) point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound from the 1999 baseline of 59,146 TE lbs/day.						60	Percent Goal Achieved
	Restore or protect acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands.		1,023	862	1,199	912		Acres
	Percent of goal achieved in restoring, protecting or enhancing 240 acres of coastal habitat from the 2008 baseline of 1,199 acres.					16	33	Percent Goal Achieved
	Reopen miles of river and stream corridor to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installation of by-pass structures such as fishways.		123	105.9	124.3	114		Miles
	Percent of goal achieved in reopening 50 river and stream miles to diadromous fish passage from the 2008 baseline of 124 miles.					16	33	Percent Goal Achieved
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The 2000 TMDL baseline is 59,146 Trade-Equalized (TE) pounds/day. The 2014 TMDL target is 26,854 TE/lbs-day.							
South Florida Ecosystem	Achieve "no net loss" of stony coral cover in FL Keys Nat'l Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, FL working with all stakeholders.			No Net Loss	Small Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Mean Percent of Area
	Annually maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the Florida Keys Nat'l Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project.			Maintain	Not Maintained	Maintain	Maintain	Sea Grass Health
	Annually maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys Nat'l Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS).			Maintain	Not Maintained	Maintain	Maintain	Water Quality
	Improve the water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 ppb total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh and the effluent limits to be established for discharges from stormwater treatment areas.			Maintain	Not Maintained	Maintain	Maintain phosphorus baseline and meet discharge	Parts per Billion



Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
South Florida Ecosystem	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, the mean percent of stony coral cover was 6.8% in FKNMS and 5.9% in Southeast Florida. Total water quality was at chl < 0.2 ug/l, light attenuation < 0.13/meter, DIN < 0.75 micromolar, and TP < 0.2 micromolar. Florida Keys seagrasses were at 8.28 for N:P of Thalassia and 0.48 for relative abundance of Thalassia. The average annual geometric mean phosphorus concentrations were 5 ppb in the Everglades National Park, 10 ppb in Water Conservation 3A, 13 ppb in the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and 18 ppb in Water Conservation Area 2A; annual average flow-weighted from total phosphorus discharges from storm water treatment areas ranged from 13 ppb for area 3/4 and 98 ppb for area 1W. Effluent limits will be established for all discharges, including storm water treatment areas.						imits	
Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin	Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degrading or declining water quality (cumulative from FY06).	N/A	322	450	1,566	600	1,800	Acres
	Remediate acres of prioritized contaminated sediments (cumulative starting in FY09).	N/A	120	100	123	125	123	Acres
	Restore the acres of tidally and seasonally influenced estuarine wetlands (cumulative starting in FY06).	N/A	4,152	2,310	4,413	3,000	6,500	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2006, 100 acres of shellfish-bed growing areas improved water quality and lifted harvest restrictions. Additionally, 750 acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands were restored. In 2007, 120 acres of prioritized contaminated sediments were remediated.							
Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin	Protect, enhance, or restore acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed.	N/A	4,204	8,000	12,986	10,000	14,250	Acres
	Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments.	N/A	N/A	0	0	5	20	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, 96,770 acres of wetland and upland habitat available for protection, enhancement, or restoration.							

**Objective – Enhance Science and Research:** Through 2014, identify and synthesize the best available scientific information, models, methods, and analyses to support Agency guidance and policy decisions related to the health of people, communities, and ecosystems. Focus research on pesticides and chemical toxicology; global change; and comprehensive, cross-cutting studies of human, community, and ecosystem health.

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Homeland Security Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of efficient and effective clean-ups and safe disposal of contamination wastes.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Homeland Security Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of water security initiatives.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> EPA's homeland security research provides appropriate, effective, and rapid risk assessment guidelines and technologies to help decision-makers prepare for, detect, contain, and decontaminate building and water treatment systems against which chemical and/or biological attacks have been directed. The Agency intends to expand the state of the knowledge of potential threats, as well as its response capabilities, by assembling and evaluating private sector tools and capabilities so that preferred response approaches can be identified, promoted, and evaluated for future use by first responders, decision-makers, and the public. These products will enable first responders to better deal with threats to the public and the environment posed by the intentional release of toxic or infectious materials.							
Human Health Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of public health outcomes long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of mechanistic data long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of aggregate and cumulative risk long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the susceptible subpopulations long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of Human Health program publications rated as highly cited papers (top 10% in field) in research journals.	No Target Established		25.5%	25.6%	No Target Established	26.5%	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in reducing uncertainty in the science underlying human health risk assessment. The program also conducts research into methods of measuring public health outcomes resulting from risk management practices. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in two ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.							
Global Change Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered.		100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of Global publications in high impact journals.	No Target Established		No Target Established		24.6	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of Global publications rated as highly cited publications.	No Target Established		No Target Established		23	No Target Established	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in enhancing the understanding of potential impacts of climate variability and change on the environment. Accordingly, the program provides stakeholders and policy makers with information to help support decision-making. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in two ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.							
Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA)	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of HHRA Technical Support Documents.)	90	100	90	89	90	90	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in providing timely, peer-reviewed health assessments of priority environmental contaminants to support science-based decision-making in EPA's regulatory and cleanup programs. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase 1) the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness); 2) the percentage of regulatory decisions in which decision-makers used HHRA peer-reviewed health assessments; and 3) the usefulness of HHRA's Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) documents as represented by the number of days between the completion of ISA peer review and publication of the EPA staff document that relies on the ISAs.							
Safe Pesticides/Safe Products Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the SP2 program's long-term goal one.	100	86	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the SP2 program's long-term goal two.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the SP2 program's long-term goal three.	100	80	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of SP2 publications in high impact journals.	No Target Established		36.2	Available 2010	No Target Established	37.2	Percent
	Percentage of SP2 publications rated as highly cited publications.	No Target Established		23.2	Available 2010	No Target Established	24.2	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in prioritizing testing requirements and enhancing interpretation of data; conducting spatially explicit probabilistic ecological risk assessments; and supporting decisionmaking related to products of biotechnology and specific high priority individual/classes of pesticides and toxic substances. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase 1) the percentage of planned outputs completed on time; and 2) the percentage of program papers rated as "highly cited" and of "high impact" in its bibliometric analysis (a measure of quality and the use of ORDs research). ) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.							
Ecosystems Research	Number of states using a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies.	30	30	35	35	40	45	States
	Percentage of Ecological Research publications rated as highly-cited publications.	20.4	21.1	No Target Established	N/A	21.4	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of Ecological research publications in "high-impact" journals.	20.3	20.8	No Target Established	N/A	21.3	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of State, tribe, and relevant EPA office needs for causal diagnosis tools and methods to determine causes of ecological degradation.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of State, tribe, and relevant EPA office needs for environmental forecasting tools and methods to forecast the ecological impacts of various actions.	100	100	100	83	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of State,	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	<p>tribe, and EPA office needs for environmental restoration and services tools and methods to protect and restore ecological condition and services.</p> <p><i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in providing the scientific understanding to measure, model, maintain, and/or restore, at multiple scales, the integrity and sustainability of highly valued ecosystems now and in the future. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in three ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends. 3) Increase the number of states using a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies.</p>							

### GOAL 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Protect human health and the environment through ensuring compliance with environmental requirements by enforcing environmental statutes, preventing pollution, and promoting environmental stewardship. Encourage innovation and provide incentives for governments, businesses, and the public that promote environmental stewardship and long-term sustainable outcomes.

**Objective – Achieve Environmental Protection Through Improved Compliance:** *Address environmental problems, promote compliance and deter violations, by achieving goals for national priorities and programs including those with potential environmental justice concerns and those in Indian country.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Air	Reduce, treat, or eliminate air pollutants through concluded enforcement actions.						480	Million Pounds
	Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment for air as a result of EPA enforcement and compliance actions.						127	Entities
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2008 Average Pollutant Reduction Baseline: 480 million pounds. FY 2007-2008 Average Entities Baseline: 151 entities Results reported under the measure "Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment" include: enforcement settlements, compliance incentive audits, direct compliance assistance delivered by EPA staff only, and Federal inspections that result in a direct or preventative environmental benefit. Compliance measures are under review.							
Water	Reduce, treat, or eliminate water pollutants through concluded enforcement actions.						320	Million Pounds
	Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment for water as a result of EPA enforcement and compliance actions.						608	Entities
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2008 Average Baseline: 320 million pounds. FY 2007-2008 Average Entities Baseline: 626 entities. Results reported under the measure "Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment" include: enforcement settlements, compliance incentive audits, direct compliance assistance delivered by EPA staff only, and Federal inspections that result in a direct or preventative environmental benefit. Compliance measures are under review.							
Waste, Toxics, Pesticides	Reduce, treat, or eliminate toxics and pesticides through concluded enforcement actions.						3.8	Million Pounds
	Reduce, treat, or eliminate hazardous waste through concluded enforcement actions.						6,500	Million Pounds
	Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment for land as a result of EPA						213	Entities

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	enforcement and compliance actions.							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2008 Average Pollutant Reduction Baseline: 3.8 million pounds. FY 2008 Hazardous Waste Baseline: 6,500 million pounds. FY 2007-2008 Average Entities Baseline: 235 entities. Results reported under this measure "Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment" include: enforcement settlements, compliance incentive audits, direct compliance assistance delivered by EPA staff only, and Federal inspections that result in a direct or preventative environmental benefit. Compliance measures are under review.							
Criminal Enforcement	Percent of recidivism.						<1%	Percent
	Percent of closed cases with criminal enforcement consequences (indictment, conviction, fine, or penalty).						33%	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 1997-2008 Average recidivism baseline: <1%. FY 2006-2008 Average Closed Cases Baseline: 33%.							

**Objective – Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Other Stewardship Practices: By 2014, enhance public health and environmental protection and increase conservation of natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other stewardship practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.**

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reducing PBTs in Hazardous Waste Streams	Quantity of priority chemicals reduced from all phases of the manufacturing lifecycle through source reduction and/or recycling.	0.5 M	1.3 M	1.0 M	5.7 M	1.0 M	0.75 M	Pounds
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP) program reduced approximately 5.7 million pounds of priority chemicals during FY 2008. The performance measure reflects the fact that the NPEP now has over 215 partners, including many federal and state facilities, who have removed more than 9.2 million pounds of priority chemicals through both source reduction and recycling activities.							
Innovation Activities	75% of innovative projects completed under the SIG program will achieve, on average, 8% or greater improvement in environmental results for sectors and facilities involved, or 5% or greater improvements in cost-effectiveness & efficiency.			75	0	75	75	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> No State Innovation Grant projects were completed in FY 2008. Grant projects are generally 3-4 years in duration and even then, most require extension to complete because of the inherent uncertainties involved with testing innovation.							
Reduction of Industrial/ Commercial Chemicals	BTUs of energy reduced, conserved or offset by P2 program participants.	1,106.8 B	6,470.4 B	1,217.4 B	Data Avail 06/2009	8,000 B	9,000 B	BTUs
	Gallons of water reduced by P2 program participants.	1.79 B	1.619 B	1.64 B	21.602 B	1.791 B	1.795 B	Gallons
	Business, institutional and government costs reduced by P2	44.3 M	186.9 M	45.9 M	Data Avail	130 M	300 M	Dollars saved

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduction of Industrial/ Commercial Chemicals	program participants.				06/2009			
	Pounds of hazardous materials reduced by P2 program participants.	414	456.9 M	429 M	Data Avail 10/2009	494 M	522 M	Pounds
	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO2e) reduced, conserved, or offset by Pollution Prevention (P2) program participants.					2 M	5 M	MTCO2e
	<p><i>Additional Information: The baseline for the Pollution Prevention (P2) program measure of pounds reduced is 44 million pounds in 2000. Data currently available indicate that the P2 has cumulatively reduced 2.2 billion pounds of hazardous materials since 2000. The baseline for the P2 Program measure of BTUs is 0 in FY 2002. Data currently available indicate that the P2 program has cumulatively reduced, conserved, or offset 15 Billion BTUs since 2002. The baseline for the P2 Program measure gallons of water was 220 millions gallons in FY 2000. Data currently available indicate that the P2 program has cumulatively reduced 33 billion gallons of water since 2000. In FY 08, a Green Chemistry Award winning technology (Nalco's 3-D TRASAR technology) has had a huge impact on water savings from industrial and commercial cooling systems (e.g. heating ventilating, and air conditioning). The technology reduces the need to flush and refill cooling water as well as reduces the amount of treatment chemicals needed to keep systems running efficiently. The baseline for the P2 Program measure cost savings is 0 dollar in FY 2002. Data currently available indicate that the P2 program has cumulatively saved \$458.5 million in business, government, and institutional costs since 2002. The baseline for the P2 Program measure Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO2e) reduced, conserved, or offset by Pollution Prevention (P2) program participants in 2005 is 0.187 Million. Data currently available indicate that the P2 program has cumulatively reduced 3.4 Million MTCO2e since 2005.</i></p>							

**Objective – Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country:** *Protect human health and the environment on tribal lands by assisting federally-recognized tribes to build environmental management capacity, assess environmental conditions and measure results, and implement environmental programs in Indian country.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Tribal Environmental Baseline/ Environmental Priorities	Percent of Tribes implementing federal regulatory environmental programs in Indian country (cumulative).			6	11	7	8	Percent Tribes
	Percent of Tribes conducting EPA approved environmental monitoring and assessment activities in Indian country (cumulative.)			21	34	23	25	Percent Tribes
	Percent of Tribes with an environmental program (cumulative).			57	28	60	63	Percent Tribes
	<i>Additional Information: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP program funding.</i>							

**Objective – Enhance Societies Capacity for Sustainability Through Science and Research:** *Conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research on pollution prevention, new technology development, socioeconomic, sustainable systems, and decision-making tools. By 2011, the products of this research will be independently recognized as providing critical and key evidence in informing Agency policies and decisions and solving problems for the Agency and its partners and stakeholders.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Sustainability Research	Percentage of Science and Technology Sustainability (STS) publications rated as highly cited publications.	No Target Established	28.2	No Target Established		29.2	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of Science and Technology Sustainability (STS) publications rated as "high impact" journals.	No Target Established	34.3	No Target Established		35.3	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-identified and developed metrics to quantitatively assess environmental systems for sustainability.	No Target Established		100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt innovative technologies developed or verified by ORD to solve environmental problems contributing to sustainable outcomes.	100	94	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-developed and developed decision support tools and methodologies to promote environmental stewardship for sustainable environmental management practices.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to increase performance in three ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends. 3) Increase the percentage of various outputs that decision-makers adopt.							



## Enabling and Support Programs

### *NPM: Office of Administration and Resources Management*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Energy Consumption Reduction	Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.	6	12	9	13	12	15	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> On January 24, 2007, the President signed Executive Order: Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy, and Transportation Management, requiring all Federal Agencies to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and energy intensity by 3% annually through FY 2015 compared to a FY2003 baseline (for a cumulative reduction). This annual energy reduction requirement was reinforced by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. For the Agency's 29 reporting facilities, the FY 2003 energy intensity is 395,520 BTUs per square foot (Btu/GSF).							
Human Capital	Average time to hire non-SES positions from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.	45	28	45	26.3	45	45	Days
	Average time to hire SES positions from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.	90	66	73	66	68	68	Days
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baselines for performance measures were established by using FY2008 year-end actuals. For the average time to hire, these human capital performance measures and targets were selected from EPA's President's Management Agenda.							

### *NPM: Office of Environmental Information*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Information Exchange Network	Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data.	36	37	45	48	50	60	Systems
	States, tribes and territories will be able to exchange data with CDX through nodes in real time, using standards and automated data-quality checking.			55	58	60	65	Users
	Number of users from states, tribes, laboratories, and others that choose CDX to report environmental data electronically to EPA..	55,000	88,516	100,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	Users
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001.							
Information Security	Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act reportable systems that are certified and accredited.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent of Reportable Systems
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2002, the Agency started planning an effort to expand and strengthen its information security infrastructure.							

*NPM: Office of the Inspector General*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Fraud Detection and Deterrence	Criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.	80	103	80	84	80	75	Actions
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, the OIG established a baseline of 102 criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.							
Audit and Advisory Services	Environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction.	318	464	334	463	318	334	Actions
	Environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action.	925	949	971	624	903	950	Recommendations
	Return on the annual dollar investment, as a percentage of the OIG budget, from audits and investigations.	150	189	150	186	120	120	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009 the OIG established a revised baseline of 444 environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction; 865 environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action; 176% in potential dollar return on investment as a percentage of OIG Budget from identified opportunities for savings, questioned costs, fines, recoveries and settlements. The Baselines are adjusted to reflect an average of the actual reported results for the period FY 2006-2008. Baselines have generally decreased to reflect the transfer of DCAA audit oversight to the Agency, a reduction in staffing ceiling and gap between the ceiling and actual staffing levels. The Baseline in actions taken has increased as a time lag result from previous years' level of recommendations, and a concentrated effort to identify unimplemented recommendations.							

*ASSESSMENT MEASURES SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE*

<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
<b>Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change</b>	
<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Elimination of U.S. consumption of Class II Ozone Depleting substances measured in tons/yr. of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	FY 2010
Level of total equivalent stratospheric chlorine, measured in parts per billion of air by volume.	FY 2014
Estimated future premature lung cancer deaths prevented annually through lowered radon exposure.	FY 2012
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmcte) of greenhouse gas in the building sector.	FY 2012
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas in the industry sector.	FY 2012
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	FY 2012
Millions of tons of nitrogen oxides (NOX) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2014
Millions of tons of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2014
Percent improvement in visibility on 20% worst days, on average for all eastern Class I areas.	FY 2018
Percent improvement in visibility on 20% worst days, on average for all western Class I areas.	FY 2018
Percent change in number of chronically acidic waterbodies in acid sensitive regions.	FY 2030
Percent change in annual average nitrogen deposition.	FY 2012
Percent change in annual average sulfur deposition.	FY 2012
Percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	FY 2015
Percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	FY 2015
Percentage reduction in tons toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions from 1993 baseline.	FY 2014
Total number of schools implementing an effective Indoor Air Quality plan.	FY 2012

<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
Percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for non-cancer) risk emissions from 1993 baseline.	FY 2014
Number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthmas triggers.	FY 2012
Progress in assessing the linkage between health impacts and air pollutant sources and reducing the uncertainties that impede the understanding and usefulness of these linkages. (Research)	FY 2013
Progress toward reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard setting and air quality management decisions. (Research)	FY 2013
Utility of ORD's research for assessing the linkage between health impacts and air pollutant sources and reducing the uncertainties that impede the understanding and usefulness of these linkages.	FYs 2009, 2013
Utility of ORD's research for reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard-setting and air quality management decisions.	FY's 2009, 2013
Percentage of U.S. population in proximity to an ambient radiation monitoring system that provides scientifically sound data for assessing public exposure resulting form radiological emergencies.	FY 2014
Level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support Federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations (measured as percentage of radiation response team members and assets that meet scenario-based response criteria).	FY 2014
Reduced incidence of melanoma skin cancers, measured by new skin cancer cases avoided per 100,000 population.	FY 2050
Tons of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2012
Sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources.	FY 2012
Percentage of program publications rated as highly cited papers. (Research)	FY 2011
Percent progress toward completion of a hierarchy of air pollutant sources based on the risk they pose to human health.	Under Review
<b><i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i></b>	
Percent reduction in time (days) per certificate approval for large engines (nonroad Compression Ignition, Heavy duty gas and diesel engines).	FY 2012
Tons of pollutants (VOC, NOX, PM, CO) reduced per total emission reduction dollars spent (both EPA and private industry).	FY 2012
Population covered by Radiation Protection Program monitors per million dollars invested.	FY 2009

<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
Total federal dollars spent per school joining the SunWise program.	FY 2009
Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (MMTCE) prevented per societal dollar in the Building sector.	FY 2014
Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (MMTCE) prevented per societal dollar in the Industry sector.	FY 2014
Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (MMTCE) prevented per societal dollar in the Transportation sector.	FY 2014
Reduction in exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) per total dollar spent on sulfur dioxide (SO2) emission reduction.	FY 2015
Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003 per grant dollar allocated to the States in support of the NAAQS program.	FY 2009
Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days to process State Implementation Plan revisions, weighted by complexity.	FY 2009
Total cost (public and private) per future premature lung cancer death prevented through lowered radon exposure.	FY 2012
Annual cost to EPA per person with asthma taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.	FY 2012
Average cost to EPA per student per year in a school that is implementing an effective indoor air quality plan.	FY 2012
Tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer and noncancer risk) emissions reduced per total cost (\$).	UD
Percent variance from planned cost and schedule.	TBD
<b>Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water</b>	
<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.	FY 2011
CWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level (\$billions/yr).	FY 2011
DWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level (\$billions/yr).	FY 2018
National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale).	FY 2011
Number of baseline monitoring stations showing improved water quality in tribal waters.	FY 2012
Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 2000 or subsequent years) as	FY 2012

<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
being primarily NPS-impaired that are partially or fully restored.	
Number of waterbody segments identified by States in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained.	FY 2012
Ensure that 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.")	FY 2012
100% of Alaska rural population served by public water systems in compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act regulatory requirements by 2011.	FY 2011
Percent of community water systems for which minimized risk to public health through source water protection is achieved.	FY 2011
Percent of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.	FY 2011
Percent of homes on tribal lands lacking access to drinking water.	FY 2011
Reduction in the number of cases of bladder cancer attributable to the implementation of Stages 1 and Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rules (DBPRs).	FY 2014
Reduction in annual endemic cases of Cryptosporidiosis attributable to the implementation of the Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2).	FY 2014
Usefulness of ORD's risk management research products for enabling EPA's Office of Water, regions, water utilities, and other key stakeholders to manage public health risks associated with exposure to drinking water, implement effective safeguards on the quality and quantity of surface and underground sources of drinking water, improve the water infrastructure, and establish health-based based measures of program effectiveness.	FY 2009
Independent Expert Review Panel summary score on tool designed to measure the use of ORD data, tools, and technologies for key decisions leading to scientifically-sound 6 Year Review Decisions made by OW.	UD
Independent Expert Review Panel summary score on tool designed to measure the use of ORD data, tools, and technologies for key decisions leading to scientifically-sound CCL decisions made by the OW.	UD
Percentage of research products used by the Office of Water as the basis of or in support of Six Year Review Decisions.	UD
<b><i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i></b>	
Average funding (in millions of dollars) per project initiating operations.	FY 2012
Total Federal National UIC Program costs per well managed (Classes I, II, III, and V).	UD
Number of waterbodies protected per million dollars of CWSRF assistance	FY 2012

<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
provided.	
Number of waterbodies restored or improved per million dollars of CWSRF assistance provided.	FY2012
Section 319 funds (\$ million) expended per partially or fully restored waterbody.	FY 2012
People receiving drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards per million dollars spent to manage the national drinking water program.	FY 2011
<b>Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration</b>	
<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Acres of land ready for re-use at Superfund sites.	UD
Federal Facility Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater under control (exposure pathways eliminated or potential exposures under health-based levels for current use of land/water resources).	FY 2011
Federal Facility Superfund sites with human exposures under control (exposure pathways are eliminated or potential exposures are under health-based levels for current use of land or water resources).	FY 2011
Percent of all SPCC inspected facilities found to be non-compliant brought into compliance.	FY 2014
Percent of all FRP inspected facilities found to be non-compliant brought into compliance.	FY 2014
Gallons of oil verified as safely stored at the time of inspection at FRP and SPCC facilities during the fiscal year.	FY 2014
Total Superfund-lead removal actions completed.	FY 2011
Total PRP-lead removal actions completed under EPA oversight.	FY 2014
Cumulative percentage of human exposure universe of sites with human exposures under control.	FY 2014
Cumulative percentage of groundwater migration universe of sites with groundwater migration under control.	FY 2014
<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
Billions of pounds of municipal solid waste reduced, reused or recycled per Federal dollars budgeted.	FY 2011
Cleanups complete (3-year rolling average) per total cleanup dollars.	UD
Number of annual confirmed UST releases per federal, state and territorial	UD

<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
costs.	
Human Exposure avoided per million dollars spent on fund-lead removal actions.	UD
Human Exposure avoided per million dollars spent assisting PRP-lead removal actions.	UD
Total gallons of oil capacity verified as safely stored at inspected FRP and SPCC facilities during the reporting period per one million program dollars spent annually on prevention and preparedness.	UD
<b>Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems</b>	
<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
% of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments where ORD methods, models or data for assessing risk to susceptible subpopulations is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or apply default risk assessment assumptions.	FY 2009, FY 2013
% of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments in which ORD's characterization of aggregate/cumulative risk is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or to apply default risk assessment assumptions.	FY 2009, FY 2013
Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas.	FY 2011
Assessed or cleaned Brownfields properties redeveloped.	UD
Average cost and average time to produce or update an Endangered Species Bulletin.	FY 2011
Reduce the number of currently exceeded water quality standards in impaired transboundary segments of US surface waters.	FY 2012
By 2012, provide safe drinking water to 25% of homes in the U.S. Mexico border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.	FY 2012
By 2012, provide wastewater sanitation to 25% of homes in the U.S. Mexico border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.	FY 2012
Cumulative number of chemicals for which proposed values for Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (AEGL) have been developed.	FY2011
Cumulative reduction in the production adjusted risk based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities.	FY2011
Cumulative reduction in the production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals from manufacturing facilities.	FY2011
Determination of the extent of the impact of endocrine disruptors on humans, wildlife, and the environment to better inform the federal and scientific	UD



<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
communities.	
Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic systems.	FY 2011
Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes Basin which are restored and de-listed.	FY 2011
Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern.	FY 2011
Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).	FY2010
Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.	FY2011
Percent of Dissolved Oxygen goal of 100% standards attainment achieved, based on annual monitoring from the previous calendar year and the preceding 2 years.	FY 2011
Percent of agricultural watersheds that exceeds EPA aquatic life benchmarks for two key pesticides of concern.	FY2011
Percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.	FY2011
Percent of submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from previous goal.	FY 2011
Percentage of Global publications in high impact journals.	FY 2009, FY 2011
Percentage of Global publications rated as highly cited publications.	FY 2009, FY 2011
Percentage of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments in which ORD's mechanistic information is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or to apply default risk assessment assumptions.	FY 2009, FY 2013
Reduced cost per pesticide occupational incident avoided.	FY2011
Reduction in PFOA, PFOA precursors, and related higher homologue chemicals in facility emissions by PFOA Stewardship program participants.	FY2010
Reduction in uncertainty regarding the effects, exposure, assessment, and management of endocrine disruptors so that EPA has a sound scientific foundation for environmental decision-making.	FY 2012
Utility of ORD's methods and models for risk assessors and risk managers to evaluate the effectiveness of public health outcomes.	FY 2009, FY 2012
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for risk assessors and risk managers to use mechanistic (mode of action) information to reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.	FY 2009, FY 2012

<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for OPPTS and other organizations to make decisions related to products of biotechnology.	FY 2011
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for OPPTS and other organizations to make probabilistic risk assessments to protect natural populations of birds, fish, other wildlife, and non-target plants.	FY 2011
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for risk assessors and risk managers to characterize and provide adequate protection for susceptible subpopulations.	FY 2009, FY 2012
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances and other organizations to prioritize testing requirements; enhance interpretation of data to improve human health and ecological risk assessments; and inform decision-making regarding high priority pesticides and toxic substances.	FY 2011
Utility of ORD's priority health hazard assessments for Agency, state and local risk assessors.	FY 2008, FY 2012
Utility of ORD's state-of-the-science risk assessment models, methods and guidance for EPA programs, states, and other risk assessors.	FY 2008, FY 2012
Utility of ORD Integrated Science Assessments (ISAs) for providing best available scientific information on identifiable effects resulting from exposure to criteria pollutants.	FY 2008, FY 2011
Percentage of Ecological Research publications rated as highly-cited publications.	FY 2009, FY 2011
Percentage of Ecological Research publications in high impact journals.	FY 2009, FY 2011
States use a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies.	FY 2008, FY 2011
<b><i>Annual Performance Measures</i></b>	
Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue (cumulative starting in FY 06).	FY 2011
Improved protocols for screening and testing.	UD
Assessment Milestones Met.	UD
Risk Management Milestones Met.	UD
Effects and Exposure Milestones Met.	UD
Percent progress toward completion of a framework linking global change to air quality.	TBD
<b><i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i></b>	

<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
Acres of brownfields made ready for reuse per million dollars.	UD
Additional people served per million dollars (US and Mexico federal expenditures).	FY 2012
<b>Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship</b>	
<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated.	FY2010
Cumulative business, institutional and government costs reduced by P2 program participants.	FY2011
Cumulative pounds of hazardous materials reduced by P2 program participants.	FY2011
Cumulative gallons of water reduced by Pollution Prevention (P2) program participants.	FY2011
Cumulative Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO <sub>2e</sub> ) reduced, conserved, or offset by P2 Program participants.	FY 2014
Utility of ORD-identified and developed metrics for quantitatively assessing environmental systems for sustainability.	FY 2011
Utility of ORD-developed decision support tools and methodologies for promoting environmental stewardship and sustainable environmental management practices.	FY 2011
Utility of innovative technologies developed or verified by ORD for solving environmental problems and contributing to sustainable outcomes.	FY 2011
Reduction in recidivism. (criminal enforcement)	FY 2010
Percentage of Science and Technology for Sustainability (STS) publications rated as highly cited publications.	FY 2011
Percentage of Science and Technology for Sustainability (STS) publications in "high impact" journals.	FY 2011
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-identified and developed metrics to quantitatively assess environmental systems for sustainability.	FY 2009, FY 2011
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-developed decision support tools and methodologies to promote environmental stewardship and sustainable environmental management practices.	FY 2009, FY 2011
<i>Annual Performance Measure</i>	

<b>Assessment Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
Percent of all learners who gained environmental knowledge by participating in an environmental education project.	UD
Percent of all educators who gained education skills by participating in an environmental education project.	UD
Percent of compliance actions taken as a result of inspection/enforcement. (pest. enforcement)	FY 2010
Percent of violators committing subsequent violations. (pest. enforcement)	FY 2010
Reduction in recidivism (criminal enforcement).	FY 2010
Severity of the crimes investigated (as measured by the percent of open high impacts cases (criminal enforcement).	TBD
<b><i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i></b>	
Number of enforcement actions taken (Federal + State) per million dollars of cost (Federal + State). (pest enforcement)	FY 2010
Ratio of number of students that have improved environmental knowledge per total dollar expended, reported as dollar per student.	UD

### Assessment Improvement Plans – 2008 Fall Update Report

Code	Title	Year of Assessment	Improvement Plans	Status
10000218	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Implement 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.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a new long-term outcome performance measure to assess the impact of drinking water compliance improvements on public health.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
10000220	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Continue to expand and improve use of statistically valid non-compliance rates.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop meaningful baseline and targets for outcome oriented performance measures, with particular emphasis on pounds of pollutants reduced characterized for risk.	Action taken, but not completed
			Target resources based on workload analysis and take into account recommendations by the intra-agency Superfund Review completed in April 2004.	Action taken, but not completed
			EPA will consider contracting for an independent evaluation of the program that can serve as the basis for further improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
			Direct funds toward completion of the Permit Compliance System (PCS).	Action taken, but not completed
			Calculate and evaluate recidivism rates.	Completed
			Begin to transition from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA Architecture.	Completed
10000222	EPA Tribal General	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>

Code	Title	Year of Assessment	Improvement Plans	Status
	Assistance Program		Implementation of the GAP Online, the GAP tracking system has been completed. Regional training continues to take place. Updated recommendations have been collected, and the third round of system updates are scheduled to be completed by April 30, 2008.	Action taken, but not completed
			It is impractical to try and distinguish between the types of activities funded under GAP and those for which that OSWER is responsible. Therefore, at this time we have determined that a GAP SW measure would not present a relevant measure.	Action taken, inactive
10000224	Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			To continue to improve this program and meet its long-term goals, EPA will focus on ensuring its funds are used for the most beneficial projects.	Action taken, but not completed
			EPA will consider contracting for an independent evaluation of the program that can serve as the basis for further improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
10000226	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Increase funding for toxic air pollutant programs by \$7 million in State grants for monitoring to help fill data gaps.	Completed
			Focus on maximizing programmatic net benefits and minimizing the cost per deleterious health effect avoided.	Action taken, but not completed
			By the end of March 2008, brief OMB on proposals for implementing a toxicity-weighted efficiency measure.	Completed
			Use the newly developed efficiency measure to demonstrate efficiency improvements.	No action taken

10000228	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			In response to initial findings that the program needed better long-term outcome goals with adequate baselines and targets, the program has been participating in an Office of Pesticide	Completed
			Seek out regular independent evaluations and a systematic process to review the program's strategic planning.	Action taken, but not completed
			Programs initiative on performance indicators. The program has proposed new measures for this reassessment.	Completed
			Backlog characterization study and potential refinement of LUST efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
10000234	Pesticide Registration	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			The Administration recommends maintaining funding at the 2004 President's Budget level adjusted for the annual pay increase.	Completed
			The program will develop long-term risk-based outcome performance measures that will supplement the existing long-term measures.	Completed
			The program will also work on long-term outcome efficiency measures.	Completed
			Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Completed
			Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Completed
			Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Completed
			Executive leads working toward the development and refinement of meaningful outcome oriented measures for each of the three mission area in the new Strategic Plan	Completed

10000228	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			In response to initial findings that the program needed better long-term outcome goals with adequate baselines and targets, the program has been participating in an Office of Pesticide	Completed
			Seek out regular independent evaluations and a systematic process to review the program's strategic planning.	Action taken, but not completed
			Programs initiative on performance indicators. The program has proposed new measures for this reassessment.	Completed
			Backlog characterization study and potential refinement of LUST efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
			Independent assessment of the performance measures improvement project by the Federal Consulting Group.	Completed
10000236	Pesticide Reregistration	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			The original OMB assessment found that the program was not measuring its level of efficiency. As a result, the program has proposed new output efficiency measures that will promote better management and a more direct focus on efficiently achieving outcomes.	Completed
			To address the issue of not meeting annual targets and concerns about meeting statutorily-required deadlines, the program did use additional resources for reviewing antimicrobial pesticides and inert ingredients as proposed in the FY 2004 President's Budget.	Completed
			Per the Agency targets develop and finalize appropriate regional performance targets.	Completed
			Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Completed
			Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Completed
			Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Completed
Executive leads working toward the development and refinements of meaningful outcome-oriented measures for each of the three mission areas in the new Strategic Plan	Completed			



10000228	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			In response to initial findings that the program needed better long-term outcome goals with adequate baselines and targets, the program has been participating in an Office of Pesticide	Completed
			Seek out regular independent evaluations and a systematic process to review the program's strategic planning.	Action taken, but not completed
			Programs initiative on performance indicators. The program has proposed new measures for this reassessment.	Completed
			Backlog characterization study and potential refinement of LUST efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
			Independent assessment of the performance measures improvement project by the Federal Consulting Group.	Completed

10000238	Superfund Removal	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Investigate the feasibility of outcome-oriented measures that test the linkage between program activities and impacts on human health and the environment.	Action taken, but not completed
			Modernize the program's data repository (CERCLIS) to ensure accurate and complete information on program performance and financial management.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a plan for regular, comprehensive and independent assessments of program performance.	Action taken, but not completed
10001131	EPA Acid Rain Program	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			EPA will continue to work with OMB to finalize an interim efficiency measure, by March 2009, for the Acid Rain Program based on available data.	Completed
			Remove statutory requirements that prevent program from having more impact including (but not limited to) barriers that; set maximum emissions reduction targets, exempt certain viable facilities from contributing, and limit the scope of emission reduction credit trading. The Administration's Clear Skies proposal adequately addresses these and other statutory impediments.	Action taken, but not completed
10001132	Brownfields Revitalization	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Improve grantee use of electronic reporting systems to reduce data lags in performance information.	Action taken, but not completed
			Conduct regional program reviews to share and implement best practices among regional offices that will improve the program's overall performance and efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
			Complete performance measures that are under development including a new cross-agency measure that tracks brownfields redevelopment.	Action taken, but not completed

10001133	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			EPA will focus on improving the quality and breadth of CWSRF performance data. EPA will improve quality of CWSRF environmental/health benefits reporting system from all 51 state programs to improve program performance tracking. In particular, EPA will disseminate error-checking reports to the states to bolster their capability to perform data quality assessment and control.	Action taken, but not completed
10001134	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Developing a baseline and targets for the outcome measure, pounds of pollutants reduced, that is characterized as to risk.	Action taken, but not completed
			Created standardized definitions (completed) and merging databases from within the agency to allow easier implementation and evaluation of measures.	Completed
			Developing baselines and targets to measure recidivism.	Completed
10001135	EPA Ecological Research	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Refine the questions used in independent scientific reviews to improve EPA's understanding of program utility and performance in relationship to environmental outcomes.	Completed
			Link budget resources to annual and long term performance targets by requesting and reporting Human Health Research and Ecosystem Research funding separately.	Completed
			Develop a program specific customer survey to improve the program's utility to the Agency.	Action taken, but not completed
			Increase the transparency of budget, program, and performance information in budget documents.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop and publish a revised multi-year research plan clearly demonstrating how the program's research supports the EPA mission and avoids duplication with other research programs.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed

			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
10001136	EPA Environmental Education	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			The administration is continuing its recommendation to terminate the program at EPA and rely on NSF programs to fulfill scientific education initiatives.	Inactive
			Transition program activities to other program offices that fulfill scientific education initiatives.	No action taken
10001137	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Convene annual program reviews in which extramural expert discipline scientists and clients will assess the state of ORD science, ensure progress toward outcome goals, and determine the need for strategic mid-course adjustments to maximize program efficiency and assist with outyear planning.	Action taken, but not completed
			The program must develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects the efficiency of the program.	Completed
			Improve multi-year plan (MYP) and financial data tracking systems and procedures to better and more transparently integrate grantee and program performance with financial information.	Completed
			Develop an annual measure that more directly demonstrates progress on toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in identified research areas of high priority.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop and implement adequate methods for determining progress on the program's two new long-term measures (uncertainty and source-to-health linkage measures) as well as for the new annual measure (customer survey measure).	Completed
			Assess the current efficiency measure, and revise it, if necessary, to best capture the cost effectiveness of research activities.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
10001138	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Shift funding from this research program to another Environmental Protection Agency pollution prevention program that has shown results (see New Chemicals OMB Assessment).	Completed

			Improve the program's strategic planning. These improvements should include a plan for independent evaluation of the program, responses to previous evaluations, and should clearly explain why the program should pursue projects instead of other capable parties.	Completed
			Establish performance measures, including efficiency measures.	Completed
			Develop and publish a revised multi-year research plan with an improved strategic focus and clear goals and priorities. This plan must include explicit statements of: specific issues motivating the program; broad goals and more specific tasks meant to address the issue; priorities among goals and activities; human and capital resources anticipated; and intended program outcomes against which success may later be assessed.	Completed
			Institute a plan for regular, external reviews of the quality of the program's research and research performers, including a plan to use the results from these reviews to guide future program decisions.	Completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement follow-up recommendations resulting from the Technology for Sustainability Subcommittee Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) review. Follow up actions are those actions committed to in the Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research Assessment program's formal response to the BOSC	Action taken, but not completed
10001139	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Program must define a new baseline for performance measures and establish appropriate annual targets to make goals more ambitious in achieving long-term objectives of the program.	Completed
			Program should establish appropriate efficiency measures to adequately track program efficiency over time.	Completed
10002272	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Correcting incomplete data fields and reporting deficiencies in database to support analysis for cost effectiveness and efficiency by January 30, 2007.	Completed
			Finalizing web based project reporting system to include all projects funded by EPA dollars by April 30, 2007.	Completed

			Implement stalled projects review procedures in accordance with the management control policy.	Completed
			EPA will develop 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. By March 1, 2008, EPA shall provide a draft regulation to OMB for review and comment.	Inactive
			The program will issue a contract for an independent review of the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium financial processes and records. The independent review will begin in January 2007.	Completed
			Develop an annual programmatic efficiency measure, which managers will find useful for improving operational performance of the program.	Action taken but not completed
			Develop a plan to institutionalize the management framework of the program to ensure continued program effectiveness.	Action taken but not completed
			Investigate a strategy for improving the obligation rate of program funds	No action taken

10002274	EPA Climate Change Programs	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			EPA will complete an assessment and comparison of the potential benefits and efforts of the Clean Automotive Technology program to other agency's efforts with similar goals by April 1, 2005.	Completed
			The Clean Automotive Technology program will work to develop better performance measures that more clearly link to greenhouse gas reduction potential in the near term.	Action taken, but not completed
			The Clean Automotive Technology program will annually report progress towards commercialization of its advanced technologies (2008 thru 2011).	Action taken, but not completed
10002276	Public Water System Supervision Grant Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Implement 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.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a new long-term outcome performance measure to assess the impact of drinking water compliance improvements on public health.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	Action taken but not completed
10002278	Underground Injection Control Grant Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Develop an outcome-based annual performance measure and an efficiency measure, which demonstrate the protection of source water quality.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement 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.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	Action taken but not completed

10002280	Endocrine Disruptors	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Maintain funding at approximately the FY 2005 President's Budget level.	Completed
			Articulate clearly R&D priorities to ensure compelling, merit-based justifications for funding allocations.	Completed
			By the end of CY 2006, develop baseline data for an efficiency measure that compares dollars/labor hours in validating chemical assays.	Completed
			By the end of CY 2007, collect data for first year of new contracts and compare to baseline efficiency measures.	Completed
			By end of CY, collect data for second year of contracts and compare to baseline of the efficiency measure.	Completed
			Develop a new performance measure to evaluate efficiencies associated with reviewing the testing phase of the program in 2009.	No action taken
10002282	U. S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Develop baselines and targets for its long-term and efficiency measures.	Completed
			Follow-up on the results of the business process review to help EPA implement program changes that could improve effectiveness.	Completed
			Implement a new program requirement that detailed project schedules be included in future subgrant agreements.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement program management controls that expedite project completions.	Action taken, but not completed



10002284	Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Request \$66 million for EPA's mobile source programs, \$1.5 million more than the 2005 President's Budget request.	Completed
			Systematically review existing regulations to maintain consistency and ensure that regulations maximize net benefits. Conduct thorough ex ante economic analyses and evaluations of alternatives in support of regulatory development.	Action taken, but not completed
			By the end of March 2008, brief OMB on progress developing two new efficiency measures -- one long and one short-term -- to enable the program to measure further efficiency improvements.	Completed
10002286	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Work to develop appropriate outcome performance measures.	Completed
			Develop targets and baselines.	Completed
			Evaluate why cost effectiveness appears inversely proportional to amount of Federal funding.	Completed
10002288	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Develop an efficiency measure for the waste minimization component of the RCRA base program.	Action taken, but not completed
			Continuously improving the program by identifying where compliance costs are excessive and reducing the cost of compliance where appropriate (i.e. RCRA manifest rule).	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a new regulatory definition of solid waste that satisfies the judicial requirements while ensuring that costs are not inappropriately shifted to the Superfund or other corrective action programs by narrowing the exclusion of previously regulated substances.	Action taken, but not completed

10002290	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Convert long-term health effects measure into a rate of skin cancer prevalence so that an actual baseline can be established once statistics are available.	Completed
			Continue to support the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	Action taken, but not completed
			Continue to monitor progress to ensure that the program is on track to meet goals.	Action taken, but not completed
			By the end of July 2008 brief OMB on progress developing a performance measure and targets to track intermediate outcomes by measuring "thickness" of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. Many of the program's outcome performance measures are extremely long-term, so it is important to establish measurable performance objectives for the near term.	Completed
			By the end of July 2008 brief OMB on progress developing a long-term performance measure and set ambitious targets for reduced incidence of non-melanoma skin cancers.	Completed
10002292	Superfund Remedial Action	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Implement the recommendations of the Agency's 120-day study on management of the Superfund program.	Action taken, but not completed
			Modernize the program's data repository (CERCLIS) to ensure accurate and complete information on program performance and financial management.	Action taken, but not completed
			Conduct regional program reviews to share and implement best practices among regional offices that will improve the program's overall performance and efficiency. Specific areas for study will be identified.	No action taken
			Validate the reporting method for performance data and develop a new Superfund cleanup efficiency measure.	Completed

10002426	Pesticide Field Programs	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Include a \$1 million reduction in funding for the Field Programs WQ program in the FY 2006 President's Budget. EPA must ensure that WQ program activities affected by this reduction are adequately addressed in the Office of Water's Surface Water Protection program.	Completed
			Make the Field Programs budgeting more transparent and more clearly link to adequate and relevant program-specific measures.	Completed
			Develop and implement annual goals and efficiency measures and continue development of baselines and targets for long-term outcome measures for all Field Programs.	Completed
			Develop and implement a method of compiling and disseminating Field Programs grantee performance data in a manner easily accessible to the public. EPA worked with states to develop a simplified, electronic, EOY reporting system for worker safety activities. Will expand to other field programs by EOY 2007.	Completed
			Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Completed
			Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Completed
			Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Completed
			Executive leads working toward the development and refinement of meaningful outcome oriented measures for each of the three mission areas in the new Strategic Plan	Completed
10004301	Drinking Water Protection Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Developing a long-term outcome performance measure to assess the public health impacts of improvements in drinking water compliance.	Action taken, but not completed
			Revising the current drinking water small system affordability methodology to address negative distributional impacts.	Action taken, but not completed

			Implementing data quality review recommendations to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA's drinking water compliance reporting system.	Action taken, but not completed
			The program is developing an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
10004302	Chesapeake Bay Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Investigating potential methods to more transparently characterize the uncertainty of the watershed and water quality models, ideally leading to implementation of a method, if feasible.	Completed
			Developing a comprehensive implementation strategy that is coordinated between program partners and accurately accounts for available resources.	Action taken, but not completed
			Promoting and tracking implementation of the most cost effective restoration activities to maximize water quality improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improved tracking and explanation of the current efficiency measure	Action taken but not completed
			Improved explanation of current long term and annual outcome and output measures	Action taken but not completed
10004303	Underground Storage Tank Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Underground Storage Tanks Improvement Plan: collaborate with states to meet the 2005 EPAct deadlines and develop performance measures to track progress.	Action taken, but not completed
10004304	Pollution Prevention Program	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Identifying and reducing barriers associated with core EPA activities that limit implementation of pollution prevention practices by industry.	Completed
			Developing additional P2 Program efficiency measures to expand the portion of the program's resources that are addressed.	Completed
			Fully implement Grant Trak and P2 State Reporting System. Obtain consistent 2007 results from Regions.	Completed

			Evaluate Science Advisory Board Report recommendations for improving performance measures to better demonstrate P2 results.	Action taken, but not completed
			Complete P2 Program Strategic Plan and commence implementation of targeted actions in priority focus areas.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement recommendations emerging from Pollution Prevention Integration study and report.	No action taken
			Develop and implement new or improved data management/tracking systems in response to completed Grant Track review.	No action taken
10004305	Land Protection and Restoration Research	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Finalize ambitious, long-term outcome performance measures that assess the utility of the program's research products and services with respect to the outcome goals of its clients.	Completed
			Develop and implement a protocol for more frequent review and use of financial and performance tracking data to improve budget-performance integration.	Action taken, but not completed
			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement..	Action taken, but not completed

10004306	Water Quality Research	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Finalize ambitious long-term outcome performance measures, which assess the utility of the program's research products and services with respect to the outcome goals of its clients.	Action taken, but not completed
			Developing and implementing a protocol for more frequent review and use of financial and performance tracking data to improve budget and performance integration.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improve the collection of partner performance information to more clearly link to programmatic goals so managers can take appropriate actions to improve overall program performance.	Completed
10004307	Global Change Research	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Finalize ambitious long-term outcome measures that assess the utility of the program's research products and services with respect to the outcome goals of its clients.	Action taken, but not completed
			More clearly define the program's framework and mission to help focus assessment efforts and provide structure for setting priorities.	Completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop and implement a protocol for more frequent review and use of financial and performance tracking data to improve budget-performance integration.	Action taken, but not completed
10004308	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>

			Expand efficiency measure to include all major work products.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement new IRIS review process.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement regular, independent evaluations that assess the program's effectiveness specifically related to its influence on key risk management decisions made by the Agency's environmental media offices.	Completed
			Investigate alternative approaches for measuring progress related to providing timely, high quality scientific assessments.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
10004370	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Develop an annual performance measure for the Ocean Dumping Program.	Completed
			Develop an additional performance measure for non-estuary program activities.	Action taken, but not completed
			Developing more ambitious targets for the National Estuary Program's annual and long term measures on habitat acres protected and restored.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop treatment and management options for improving environmental management of cruise ship waste streams	Action taken but not completed

10004371	Drinking Water Research	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Develop baselines and targets for all long term and annual performance measures. These will allow the program to set quantitative goals and assess progress through time.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a performance measure which tracks the efficiency with which the program delivers its services to its primary client, the EPA Office of Water.	Completed
			Improve oversight of non-grant partners and require non-grant partners to work towards the annual and long term goals of the program.	Completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
10004372	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Work with other Federal agencies to support attainment of long-term environmental and human health goals.	Completed
			Conduct one evaluation on an aspect of the program to identify areas and means for program improvements.	Completed
			Explore with DOE and DOD the development of cross-program revitalization measures.	Action taken, but not completed
			Work with Fed. Fac. to evaluate their progress toward achieving environmental goals.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improve program management	Action taken, but not completed



10004373	EPA Human Health Research	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Improve ability to link budget resources to annual and long-term performance targets by requesting and reporting Human Health research and Ecosystem research funding as separate program-projects.	Completed
			Develop ambitious long-term performance targets that clearly define what outcomes would represent a successful program.	Completed
			Implement follow up recommendations resulting from external expert review by the Human Health Subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC). Follow up actions are those actions committed to in the Human Health Research program's formal response to the BOSC in September 2005.	Completed
			Implement follow-up recommendations resulting from the Human Health Subcommittee Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) mid-cycle review. Follow up actions are those actions committed to in the Human Health Research program's formal response to the BOSC.	Action taken, but not completed
			Establish formal baselines for the program's BOSC-informed long-term measures at the next comprehensive BOSC review.	Action taken, but not completed
			Increase the transparency of budget, program, and performance information in budget documents.	Action taken, but not completed
			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
10004374	EPA Indoor Air Quality	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Link budget requests more explicitly to accomplishment of performance goals, specifically by stipulating how adjustments to resource levels would impact performance.	Completed
			Improve transparency by making State radon grantee performance data available to the public via a website or other easily accessible means.	Action taken, but not completed
			Use efficiency measures to demonstrate improved efficiencies or cost effectiveness in achieving program goals.	Action taken, but not completed

			The program shall review the existing mechanisms for tracking programmatic performance data. Based upon the findings of the review, the program shall develop and implement a database tool that will efficiently track and consolidate program outputs and outcomes by September 30, 2008.	Completed
10004375	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Initiate a campaign to educate the public about a new regulation to address lead-based paint hazards created by renovation, repair and painting activities in pre-1978 housing and child occupied facilities	Completed
			Improve the consistency of grantee and regional office accountability mechanisms and develop a system that ensures all relevant performance data from grantees and the Regional offices is being collected for the purposes of focusing program actions.	Completed
			Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals, especially for program grant and contractor funding.	Completed
			Refine/Improve measures used in State Grant Reporting Template to improve accountability of program partners for achievement of program goals.	Completed
			Further improve results reporting from program partners.	Completed
			Develop and implement a method of measuring the impacts of the program's outreach and education efforts.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop and implement a reporting measure to track EPA authorization of State, Tribal and Territorial Renovation, Repair and Painting Programs	Action taken, but not completed
			Initiate, track progress of and complete workgroup process designed to improve and streamline Lead Program measures.	No action taken

10004376	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Implement improvements within current statutory limitations that address deficiencies in design and implementation and identify and evaluate needed improvements that are beyond current statutory authority.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
10004377	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a measure that assesses the State permitting programs' quality, efficiency, and compliance.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop policy and criteria for transitioning the fine particulate matter (PM2.5) monitoring program from Clean Air Act Section 103 grant funding to Clean Air Act Section 105 grant funding.	Action taken, but not completed
			Review and update current grant allocation processes to ensure resources are properly targeted.	Action taken, but not completed
10004378	EPA Oil Spill Control	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Develop a second long-term outcome measure and at least one annual outcome measure.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop stronger strategic planning procedures to ensure continuous improvement in the program, including regular procedures that will track and document key decisions and work products.	Action taken, but not completed
			Evaluate the data quality of key data sources used by the program to improve the accuracy and reliability of performance information.	Action taken, but not completed

			Develop a forum for sharing and implementing best practices among regional offices that will improve the program's overall performance and efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
10004379	Water Pollution Control Grants	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Target additional program funding to States implementing probabilistic monitoring activities in support of the national probabilistic monitoring survey.	Action taken, but not completed
			Require that State workplans and performance data are formatted and reported consistently and directly support specific goals in EPA's strategic plan.	Completed
			Provide incentives for States to implement or improve their permit fee programs, increasing the resources available for water quality programs.	Action taken, but not completed
			Conduct scheduled periodic review of State allocation formula	Action taken but not completed
10004380	Surface Water Protection	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Conduct permit quality reviews as part of the regional review cycle and incorporate agreed-upon action items into the NPDES program action item tracking list	Action taken but not completed
			Working with States and other partners, EPA will assess 100% of rivers, lakes, and streams in the lower 48 states using statistically-valid surveys by 2010.	Action taken, but not completed
			Working with States and other partners, EPA will issue water quality reports based on the statistically-valid surveys in the lower 48 states by 2011.	Action taken, but not completed
10009010	EPA Great Lakes Program	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Determining options for ensuring Great Lakes water quality program goals are appropriately considered by other remediation programs, such as Superfund.	Action taken but not completed
			Developing a set of recommendations that address ways the program could improve how it targets funds while coordinating more effectively with other Federal programs.	Action taken but not completed
10009011	EPA Radiation Protection Program	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>

			By the end of September, the program will present an analysis of major radiological monitoring activity at EPA and other Federal agencies, exploring complementary efficiencies and potential redundancies.	Completed
			The Radiation Protection Program will continue work to improve the sharing of information and monitoring resources with DHS, DOE, other federal agencies, and the states. By June 30, 2008, the Program will provide a progress report and analysis of options for future efforts in this area that improve EPA's ability to contribute to interagency emergency response and environmental characterization during radiological emergencies.	Completed
10009012	EPA Pesticides and Toxics Research	2008 SPR	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Develop a formal response to the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) independent expert review report, address action items, and make progress toward long-term and annual targets.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a system to utilize quarterly performance measurement reporting to improve program performance rather than solely revising annual and long-term plans.	Action taken, but not completed
10009064	EPA Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	2008 FALL	<b>Improvement Plan</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
			Develop long-term and annual performance measures to reflect risk-based recommendations for HPV Chemicals.	Completed
			Program will develop a biomonitoring performance measure with NHANES data from the Center for Disease Control or other biomonitoring data (NATA) for chemicals of concern.	Action taken, but not completed
			Risk Screening Environmental Model will be updated annually to reflect updated TRI data to ensure performance measures are updated within 2 years that rely on TRI data.	Action taken, but not completed
			Complete design of ChAMP document management system and successfully track and maintain records through second quarter FY 2009.	Action taken, but not completed



## **DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION**

The data verification and validation has been updated to reflect significant changes for FY 2010. A comprehensive review of the document will take place for FY 2011.

The complete FY 2010 data verification and validation is available at:  
[www.http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/budget/2010/2010.htm](http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/budget/2010/2010.htm).