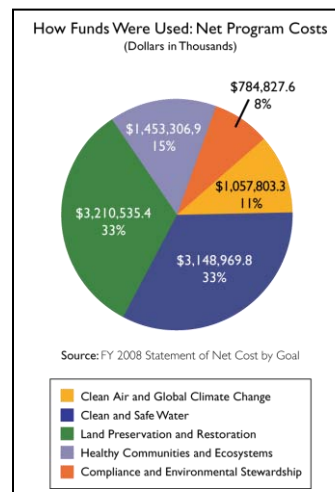
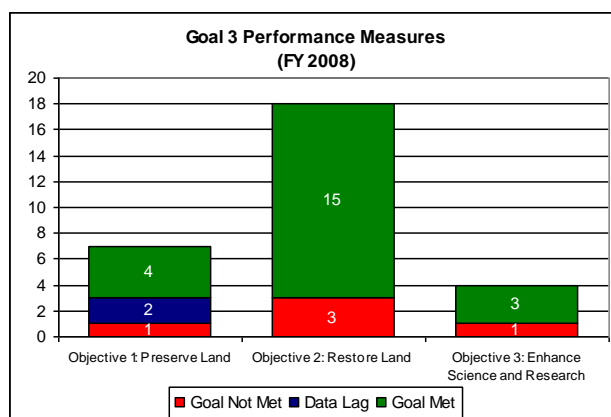


GOAL 3: LAND PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

Goal at a Glance

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

Goal 3 FY 2008
Performance Measures
Met = 22 Not Met = 5 Data Available After November 17, 2008 = 2
(Total Measures = 29)



Goal 3 FY 2008 Performance and Resources		
Strategic Objective	FY 2008 Obligations (in thousands)	% of Goal 3 Funds
Objective 1 – Preserve Land 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.	\$220,845.8	7%
Objective 2 – Restore Land 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.	\$2,909,314.3	91%
Objective 3 – Enhance Science and Research Provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 3.	\$80,375.3	3%
Goal 3 Total	\$3,210,535.4	100%

“EPA increased its ability to assist during national disasters by establishing a network of response labs this year and through its 1,800 Volunteer Response Support Corps employees.”

- Susan Bodine, Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response

Goal Purpose: Land Preservation and Restoration

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

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

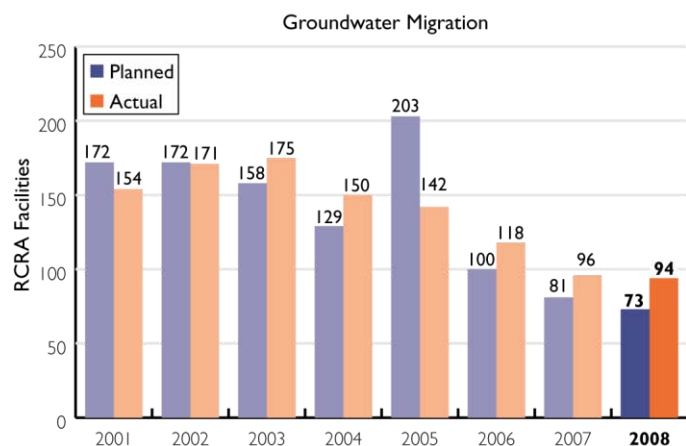
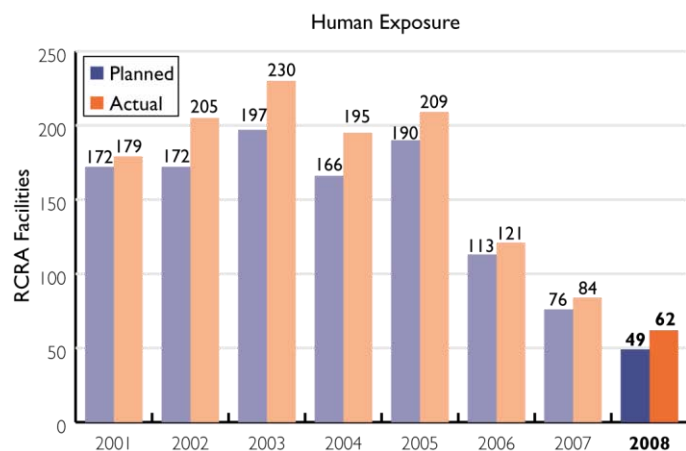
EPA is helping develop public-private partnerships to conserve resources in key areas. The Agency collaborates with partners in innovative, non-regulatory efforts to minimize the amount of waste generated and promote recycling to recover materials and energy. Through programs like the Resource Conservation Challenge, EPA promotes opportunities for converting secondary materials to economically viable products, which conserve resources.

The Agency also works closely with other government agencies to ensure that it is ready to respond in the event of an emergency that could affect human health or the environment. It strives to improve its preparedness and response capabilities, particularly in the area of homeland security.

Finally, EPA conducts and applies scientific research to develop cost-effective methods for managing wastes, assessing risks, and cleaning up hazardous waste sites.

Data Trends

RCRA Environmental Indicators



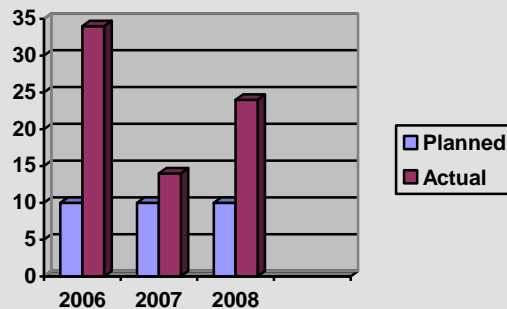
In FY 2008, EPA continued to focus on those hazardous waste facilities presenting the greatest risk to human health and the environment. EPA exceeded all three targets for its list of the 1,968 high-priority hazardous waste facilities requiring cleanup or “corrective action” under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). At these high-priority facilities, human exposure to contaminants is now under control at more than 96 percent of facilities, compared to a target of 95 percent. The migration of contaminated ground water is under control at more than 83 percent of facilities, compared to a target of 81 percent. Final cleanup remedies have been constructed for more than 34 percent of these facilities, exceeding the target of 27 percent. In FY 2008 alone, EPA achieved human exposure under control at 62 sites, controlled the mitigation of groundwater at 94 sites, and completed construction at 98 sites.

Data Quality

EPA uses data from its performance measurements to manage and ensure that the data are complete and reliable; they are subject to the Agency's Quality System policies and procedures. Every performance measure in this report has corresponding in-depth information to explain the data's source, limitations, and other factors. This report includes examples in each goal to better inform EPA's stakeholders. For a complete list of this information, visit www.epa.gov/ocfo/budget/2008/verify_validation.pdf. This is particularly helpful for performance measures with data lags in FY 2008 due to reporting cycles.

Performance Measure

Number of Superfund Sites With Human Exposure Under Control



What This Shows: Sites are assigned to this category when assessments for human exposures indicate there are no unacceptable human exposure pathways and the region has determined the site is under control for current conditions sitewide. More sites are moved to this category every year. For sites that do not have current human exposures under control, either there are insufficient data to determine if an exposure pathway to contaminants above levels of concern exist or data indicate that there are complete human exposure pathways that present unacceptable exposures to humans, and actions have yet to be completed to address these human exposure pathways for the entire site.

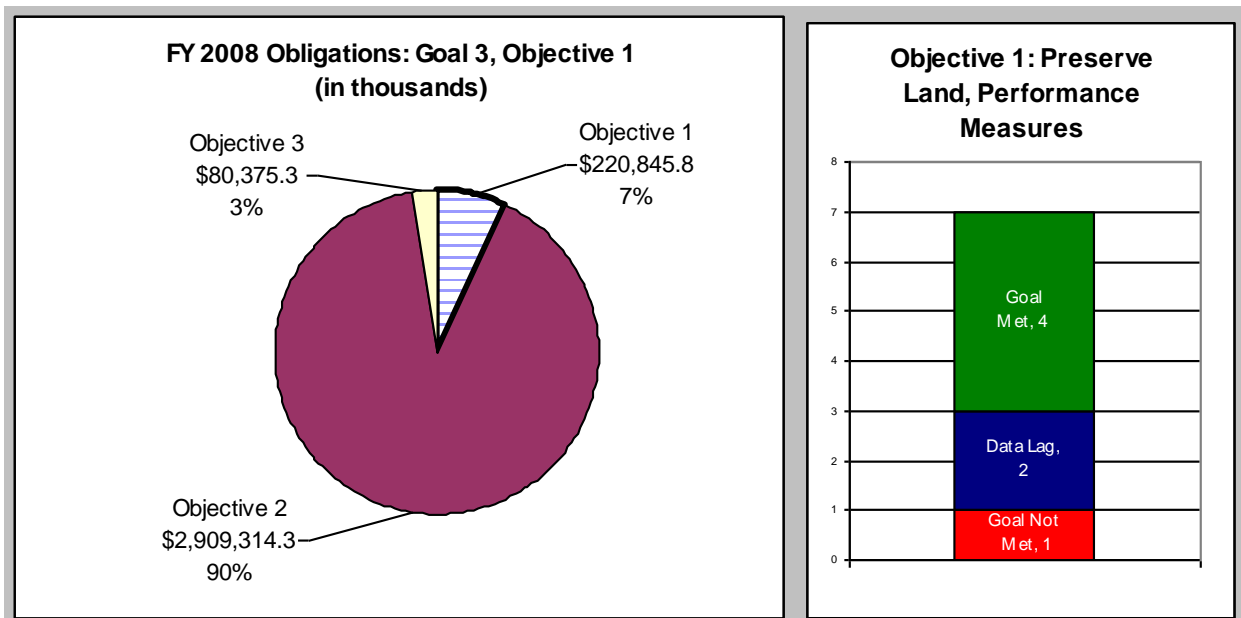
Source: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System is an automated EPA system; EPA Headquarters and regional offices enter data into the system on a rolling basis. The Integrated Financial Management System is EPA's financial management system and the official system of record for budget and financial data.

Data Limitations: Weaknesses were identified by the Office of Inspector General in an audit in 2002. While EPA did not fully agree with the audit, the Agency is continuously improving its quality assurance process for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System.

Contributing Programs

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

Objective 3.1: Preserve Land



EPA Works Toward Recycling and Waste Reduction: Although 2008 data and, in some cases, 2007 data will not be available until 2009, EPA is on track for meeting its recycling and waste reduction goals through the successes of partnership programs such as the Coal Combustion Partnership Program, WasteWise, and Plug-In to eCycling. In FY 2008, EPA expects to meet its municipal solid waste reduction goal of diverting almost 20 billion pounds per year. EPA initiated a number of activities to increase the volume of waste diverted, including outreach to local governments, organizations, and businesses; creating new recycling and reuse tool kits; and demonstrating the significant energy savings and greenhouse gas reduction benefits of recycling municipal solid waste and industrial materials. In addition, during 2008, EPA greatly increased the number of partners with whom the Agency is collaborating.

WasteWise, which focuses on partnerships with businesses and institutions, such as universities, hospitals, nonprofits, and state, local, and tribal governments, to set and achieve waste reduction goals, increased to over 2,100 members in FY 2008.

EPA's Plug-In To eCycling program collaborated with electronics manufacturers, retailers, and service providers to improve consumer awareness and expand infrastructure for collection and safe recycling of electronics. In 2007, Plug-In partners collected more than 47 million pounds of electronics, such as computers, hard copy peripherals, cell phones, and televisions. Through the Federal Electronics Challenge, federal agencies are

Region 10: Eight Open Dumps Cleaned Up at the Yakama Nation

This year the Yakama Nation, with technical assistance from the Region 10 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Tribal Waste Team and funding from EPA and the Washington State Department of Ecology, cleaned up and closed eight illegal open dumps. The 3,625 tons of waste removed for proper disposal included 360,000 tires. The tire project at Yakama Nation has paved the way for other tribes to partner with the state to remove tires.

becoming leaders in promoting sustainable environmental stewardship of their electronics assets. As a result of their activities in FY2007, 62 reporting partners saved 303 million pounds of virgin materials.

EPA Reduces Risks to Hazardous Waste: Reducing the amount of hazardous waste generated in the first place is a program priority; however, as long as any hazardous waste is being created, it must be managed under protective controls. In FY 2008, EPA established and updated waste management controls at treatment, storage and disposal facilities regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

EPA's Government Performance Results Act strategy for preventing releases of hazardous waste relies on issuing and maintaining facility permits that mandate approved controls for each hazardous waste facility site. In FY 2008, the permitting program met its annual target of 44 updated controls. In total, 96 percent of facilities in the current universe of 2,457 are now under approved controls. Once a facility is permitted, the program needs to regularly update and maintain the permit. EPA expects that there will be a higher demand in the future for permit renewals. Facilities that were permitted 10 or more years ago will have outdated controls, so the program must issue permit renewals in order for the waste to continue to be handled properly. During FY 2008, EPA and state partners issued 74 permit renewals, exceeding the FY 2008 annual target of 50. This progress also allowed the program to exceed the FY 2008 strategic goal; EPA and its state partners completed 237 permit renewals, which exceeded the final FY 2008 target of 150.

Permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facilities that cease operations could pose threats if not closed, cleaned up, and monitored properly (that is, in accordance with EPA standards). A critical component of EPA's hazardous waste program is ensuring future protection to people living around these facilities and to the environment, including making sure that these facilities have updated financial assurance to provide funds to close and maintain the sites.

Hazardous waste facilities that do not have approved controls often present complex management issues. Developing approved controls for large federal facilities, particularly those with nontraditional treatment units, is difficult and requires detailed evaluation of technical information and risks as well as methods for handling public concerns.

Many of the 50 hazardous waste facilities that have come under approved controls in FY 2008 presented types of units that were relatively difficult to address. In many cases, the remaining facilities left to permit have units that are either difficult to permit or have difficulty meeting the "under control criteria" because of the large number of units at a given facility.

EPA and Partners Reduce Risks From Underground Storage Tanks: Except in Indian Country, the Underground Storage Tank program is carried out by states. To prevent releases from underground storage tanks, EPA and its state and tribal partners ensure that underground storage tank systems are in operational compliance with release detection and release prevention equipment requirements, ensuring that the equipment is used, functioning, and properly maintained. For FY 2008, EPA and its partners achieved a significant operational compliance rate of 66 percent. This rate is lower than the target of 68 percent for FY 2008 (which represents a 1 percent increase over the previous year's target). In accordance with the 2005 Energy Policy Act's inspection requirements, states targeted previously uninspected facilities, which accounted for the lower compliance rates. For FY 2009, EPA is revising the operational compliance target to better reflect the Energy Policy Act requirements. For FY 2009,

the target is 65 percent, and future targets will be 0.5 percent increases from the previous year's rate of compliance.

EPA and its partners have been increasing efforts to meet the Energy Policy Act's requirement to inspect all underground storage tank facilities at least once every three years. The program expects that over time the increased frequency of inspections will result in improved rates of facility compliance. Through its compliance activities, EPA and its partners have succeeded in maintaining the number of confirmed releases at underground storage tank facilities at 10,000 or fewer. For 2008, the actual number of confirmed releases was 7,364, and EPA is adopting a more aggressive confirmed releases annual target in FY 2009.

FY 2008 Resources for Program Projects Supporting This Objective**

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

***Resources associated with Program Projects might not match the goal and objective obligations exactly because of rounding.*

Goal 3: Objective 1 - Preserve Land			
Program Project	FY 2006 Obligations	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2008 Obligations
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$80,067.5	\$71,530.0	\$74,022.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	(\$4.6)	(\$2.8)	(\$1.0)
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$15,040.7	\$29,008.8	\$4,686.5
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$569.6	\$843.6	\$1,037.1
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$1,747.9	\$2,216.9	(\$3.5)
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$250.0	\$389.6	\$308.9
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$883.2	\$711.3	\$621.6
LUST / UST	\$9,084.3	\$9,827.1	\$12,372.4
RCRA: Waste Management	\$67,298.8	\$66,032.9	\$66,517.6
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$9,604.6	\$9,516.2	\$11,079.6
Administrative Law	\$178.7	\$207.9	\$237.8
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$50.4	\$50.7	\$57.7
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$2,558.9	\$2,760.3	\$3,188.2
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$441.8	\$447.5	\$436.9
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$1,960.1	\$2,019.4	\$2,003.6
Exchange Network	\$1,321.3	\$1,446.5	\$1,000.5
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$24,107.9	\$23,781.0	\$21,125.2
Acquisition Management	\$992.2	\$1,058.3	\$1,246.4
Human Resources Management	\$1,976.9	\$1,781.9	\$1,797.9
Information Security	\$185.6	\$193.7	\$293.3
IT / Data Management	\$13,385.1	\$13,954.5	\$12,563.5
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$1,769.9	\$1,913.8	\$1,964.3

Legal Advice: Support Program	\$635.7	\$603.5	\$649.9
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$1,383.4	\$1,458.0	\$1,530.4
Regional Science and Technology	\$162.7	\$143.8	\$147.2
Science Advisory Board	\$185.9	\$201.5	\$232.6
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$78.3	\$99.2	\$120.2
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$1,183.2	\$1,006.0	\$903.3
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$679.4	\$729.3	\$705.6
Total	\$237,779.4	\$243,930.4	\$220,845.7

Additional Information Related to Objective 1

Grants:

- Through underground storage tank categorical grants, State and Tribal Assistance Grants were awarded to 49 states; Washington, D.C.; Puerto Rico; four territories; and 15 tribes to encourage owners and operators to operate and maintain their underground storage tanks properly. Tribal grants funded projects that included developing underground storage tank compliance assistance and certification programs; conducting compliance assistance visits and providing technical support for tribes; developing tribal underground storage tank owner/operator training workshops and outreach materials; conducting underground storage tank compliance inspections and tracking significant operational compliance in Indian Country; building underground storage tank program capacity; and overseeing underground storage tank program implementation.
- State and Tribal Assistance Grants also provided funding to states implementing the underground storage tank provisions of the Energy Policy Act. These grants included funding for conducting inspections at previously uninspected facilities; developing third-party inspection programs to enable states to increase their inspection presence; and implementing delivery prohibition, secondary containment, and other Energy Policy Act requirements. At the end of FY 2008, there was a reduction over the previous year's target of Underground Storage Tank facilities that were in significant operational compliance. Additionally, between FY 1999 and FY 2008, confirmed Underground Storage Tank releases averaged 8,208, and the annual number of confirmed releases in FY 2008 was 7,364.
- State and Tribal Assistance Grants were used to make competitive awards of five cooperative agreements, up to a total of \$288,000, to Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia in support of programs that address hazardous waste mismanagement in Indian Country. This grant program is designed to support comprehensive hazardous waste management activities that will ensure that hazardous waste is managed safely from "cradle-to-grave." The grant projects will improve the tribe's knowledge about the location of hazardous waste handlers/facilities, and the types of hazardous waste they manage as reflected by inventories of facilities. The projects will also help tribes develop codes, regulations, ordinances, policies, and/or guidance for regulating hazardous waste, and promote their ability to properly identify, manage, or dispose of hazardous waste, as demonstrated by a reduction in the number of citations under tribal codes, regulations, and ordinances, and fewer reports of illegal hazardous waste disposal. In addition, the projects

will also: increase the use of hazardous waste reduction and reuse activities as demonstrated by increased use of household hazardous waste collection stations and reuse centers; train tribal leaders and environmental staff and improve community awareness of proper hazardous waste and used oil management practices, as demonstrated by level of participation in household hazardous waste collection events and used oil collection programs; and increase the purchasing of alternative, less hazardous products.

- The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act statute authorizes EPA to assist state governments through the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants program. The states propose legislation and upgrade regulations to achieve equivalence with the Federal Hazardous Waste Management Program, and apply to EPA for authorization to administer the program. The state grants provide for the development and implementation of an authorized hazardous waste management program for the purpose of controlling the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes, including controlling and cleaning up past and continuing releases from hazardous waste management facilities through corrective action.

Web Links:

Overview of the Federal Underground Storage Tank Program:

www.epa.gov/OUST/overview.htm

Underground Storage Tank Provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005:

www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm#Final

EPA Waste Programs: www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw

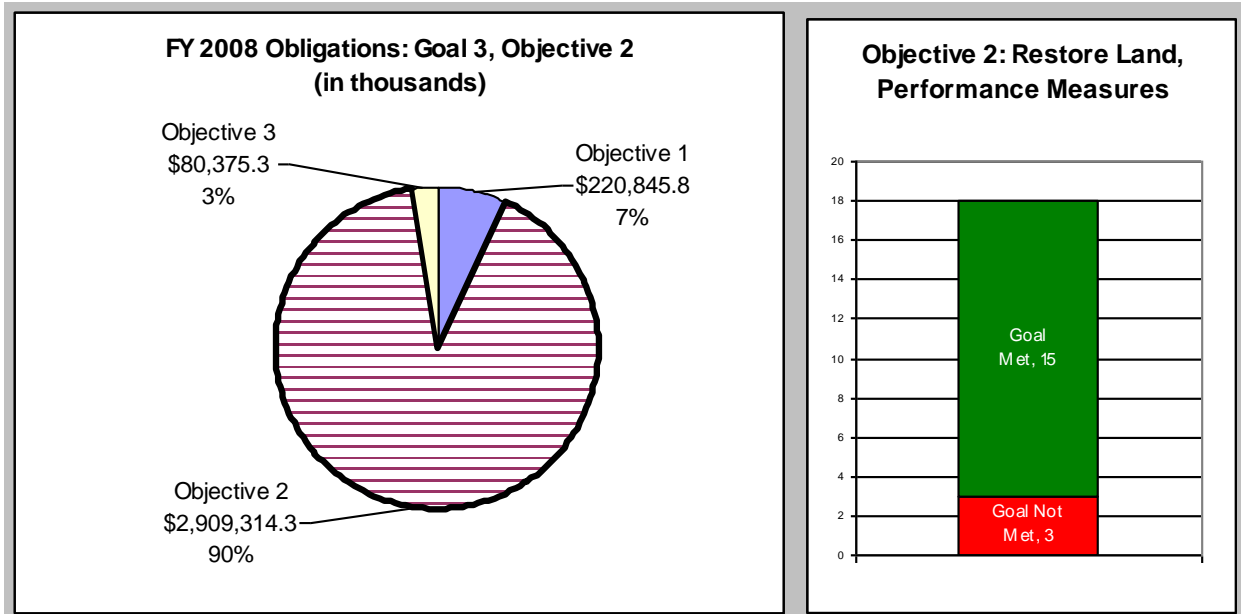
Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool www.epa.gov/epp/pubs/products/epeat.htm

Oil Spill Program: www.epa.gov/oilspill

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART):

In FY 2008, EPA developed and implemented an action plan for all Agency Program Assessment Rating Tool measures in response to a government-wide Agency Program Assessment Rating Tool measure review. The plan leveraged ongoing strategic and annual planning and reflected performance measure improvements. The tables of measures and results provided in Section II of this report, "Performance Results," identify all Program Assessment Rating Tool measures, which make up more than two-thirds of EPA's performance measures. Please refer to www.expectmore.gov for more detailed information.

Objective 3.2: Restore Land



EPA's cleanup programs (the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA] program, commonly known as Superfund; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] Corrective Action program; and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program) aim to control risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties and make land available for reuse through cleanup, stabilization, or other actions. These programs made significant strides in FY 2008.

EPA Makes Significant Strides in Cleaning Up Superfund Sites: In FY 2008, the Superfund Remedial and Federal Facility Response programs conducted or oversaw 681 ongoing cleanup construction projects (by EPA, potentially responsible parties, and federal facilities) at 423 sites. federal facilities accounted for 230 of these ongoing projects at 84 sites. Through these activities, the program accomplished the following:

- Determined that 85 Superfund sites were ready for reuse, exceeding the target of 30. The Sitewide Ready for Anticipated Use performance measure tracks sites on the National Priority List at which: 1) construction of the remedy is completed, 2) all cleanup goals to reduce unacceptable risk that could affect current and reasonably anticipated future land uses of the site have been achieved, and 3) all institutional controls have been implemented.
- Controlled all identified unacceptable human exposures from site contamination for current land and/or ground water use conditions at a net total of 24 additional Superfund human exposure sites, exceeding the target of 10.
- Controlled ground water migration at a net total of 20 sites exceeding the target of 15.

- Completed construction of remedies at 30 Superfund sites, achieving the target of 30 private and federal sites.
- Made 415 final site-assessment decisions under Superfund, exceeding the target of 400.

“Enforcement First” Program Helps EPA Meet Targets: The Superfund Enforcement Program continued to pursue its strategy, emphasizing Enforcement First. Enforcement First allows EPA to focus appropriated funds on sites where potentially responsible parties either do not exist or lack the funds or capabilities needed to conduct the cleanup. EPA also continues to use the most appropriate enforcement or compliance tools to address the most significant problems and achieve the best outcomes. Pursuant to this strategy, EPA’s FY 2008 Superfund enforcement goals are: to reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the start of remedial action at 95 percent of non-federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties, and to address cost recovery at all National Priority List and non- National Priority List sites with a statute of limitations on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.

In FY 2008, EPA met its goal to reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the start of remedial action at 95 percent of non-federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties. EPA also achieved its goal of addressing 100 percent of the pending cost recovery cases with outstanding unaddressed past costs greater than \$200,000 and pending statute of limitations concerns through enforcement, settlements, or compromise/write-off. Cost recovery was addressed at 335 National Priority List and Non- National Priority List sites, of which 157 had total costs greater than or equal to \$200,000, of those 65 had potential SOL concerns.

In addition, EPA secured private party commitments for cleanup and cost recovery and billed private parties for oversight for amounts that exceeded \$1.9 billion.

Priority-Setting Helps EPA Meet Corrective Action Goals: For the universe of 1,968 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act corrective action facilities, EPA has achieved 96.2 percent of facilities with current human exposures under control, 83.4 percent with migration of contaminated ground water under control, and 34.6 percent with final remedies constructed. This has exceeded targets of 95 percent, 81 percent, and 27 percent, respectively.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action Program owes its success in 2008 largely to the many years EPA regions and state environmental agencies have spent characterizing high-priority facilities and moving them toward final cleanups. In 2008, these efforts culminated in the control of human exposures and the containment of contaminated ground water at many of the Corrective Action Program’s most difficult sites. Meanwhile, the Agency’s ambitious goal for 2020—to complete remedy construction at 95 percent of all 3,746 facilities believed to need corrective action—has spurred regions and states to accelerate remedy construction efforts.

States and Tribes Make Significant Progress in Cleaning Up Leaking Underground Storage Tanks: The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program promotes rapid and effective responses to releases from federally regulated underground storage tanks containing petroleum by enhancing state, local, and tribal remediation efforts and enforcement and response capability. EPA continues to focus on increasing the efficiency of leaking underground storage tank cleanups nationwide. In FY 2008, EPA’s state and tribal partners completed 12,768 leaking underground storage tank cleanups (including 40 cleanups in Indian Country).

EPA Exceeds Targets in Preparedness and Response: In FY 2008, the Emergency Response and Removal Program exceeded both of its targets by completing 215 Superfund-lead removals and 157 voluntary emergency removals.

EPA Sets New Core Emergency Response Standards: The Core Emergency Response sets standards to ensure that each EPA region works toward improving and maintaining an excellent response program that is ready to respond quickly and effectively to chemical, oil, biological, and radiological incidents. Beginning in FY 2007, the Office of Emergency Management expanded the Core Emergency Response evaluation to measure progress in carrying out the Agency's National Approach to Response. The Office of Emergency Management is now evaluating each EPA region, Headquarters, and EPA emergency response special teams to measure their progress in preparing for multiple events of national significance.

EPA's Oil Program Sets New Outcome Measures: During FY 2008, the Office of Emergency Management's Oil Program piloted several new outcome measures in select regions. The purpose of establishing new measures was in response to the 2005 Program Assessment Rating Tool improvement plan. In general, the pilot measures focus on bringing facilities into Spill Control and Countermeasure Plan and Facility Response Plan compliance. Select measures will be used for the *FY 2009-2014 Strategic Plan* and the Program Assessment Rating Tool process.

FY 2008 Resources for Program Projects Supporting This Objective**

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

***Resources associated with Program Projects might not match the goal and objective obligations exactly because of rounding.*

Goal 3: Objective 2 - Restore Land			
Program Project	FY 2006 Obligations	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2008 Obligations
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$29,508.2	\$31,539.2	\$32,318.6
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)	\$8,750.2	\$7,014.3	\$20,493.7
Civil Enforcement	\$2,548.4	\$2,298.0	\$2,594.2
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$266.0	\$274.3	\$297.0
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$212.1	\$244.3	\$2,943.5
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$627.2	\$998.4	\$721.5
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$38,626.3	\$52,203.5	\$46,622.6
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$2,085.6	\$1,806.7	\$1,630.5
LUST / UST	\$27,764.0	\$16,784.8	\$16,001.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$75,407.1	\$63,043.5	\$86,742.1
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$27,358.5	\$30,338.4	\$32,328.8
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$38,754.7	\$39,593.4	\$40,063.9
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$669,157.1	\$185,759.1	\$240,559.8

Superfund: Enforcement	\$181,647.5	\$211,533.9	\$223,162.3
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$11,219.0	\$10,154.1	\$11,156.7
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$33,894.4	\$35,957.5	\$38,258.4
Superfund: Federal Facilities IAGs	(\$8.6)	(\$36.0)	\$0.0
Superfund: Remedial	\$1,971,858.8	\$1,787,050.0	\$1,873,550.8
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	\$5,462.2	\$4,874.2	\$3,691.9
Administrative Law	\$970.4	\$1,130.2	\$1,300.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$633.9	\$1,044.3	\$803.5
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$37,180.3	\$29,542.6	\$31,908.5
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$2,848.5	\$2,926.1	\$2,873.2
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$14,107.0	\$14,499.7	\$14,346.9
Exchange Network	\$4,677.7	\$5,002.8	\$3,481.4
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$84,022.8	\$80,805.3	\$80,797.4
Acquisition Management	\$19,105.6	\$21,330.4	\$23,014.3
Human Resources Management	\$6,239.5	\$6,933.0	\$7,234.7
Information Security	\$332.8	\$583.3	\$671.6
IT / Data Management	\$32,529.0	\$32,217.9	\$30,747.8
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$2,048.9	\$2,109.4	\$2,071.1
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$417.2	\$420.9	\$453.4
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$17,922.2	\$14,620.0	\$13,368.8
Regional Science and Technology	\$1,215.7	\$1,040.1	\$1,198.2
Science Advisory Board	\$1,009.6	\$1,095.1	\$1,271.4
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$425.2	\$539.1	\$657.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$3,741.8	\$3,133.9	\$3,935.6
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$9,939.7	\$11,150.4	\$12,185.6
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$3,688.7	\$3,963.8	\$3,856.6
Total	\$3,368,195.2	\$2,715,519.9	\$2,909,314.3

Additional Information Related to Objective 2

Grants:

EPA awards Superfund cooperative agreements to states, political subdivisions of states, federally recognized Indian tribes, and U.S. territories. These intergovernmental partners help EPA achieve its strategic goals by sharing the responsibilities for cleaning up sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). EPA awards Core cooperative agreements to states and tribes to conduct Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act implementation activities that are not directly assignable to specific sites, but are intended to develop and maintain a state's or Indian tribe's ability to participate in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act response program. Activities funded include: hiring staff, administrative salaries, clerical help, financial accounting, data management, program management, medical monitoring, health and safety training for field employees, computer systems purchases, training, legal assistance, and legislative

development. Outputs include reports, accounting and tracking systems, hired and trained staff, cost recovery procedures and techniques, and laws and regulations for hazardous waste control. EPA also awards site-specific cooperative agreements (pre-remedial, remedial response, removal, enforcement, and support agency) to assure participation of states and Indian tribes in assessing and cleaning up Superfund sites. All 10 EPA regional offices awarded cooperative agreements to EPA intergovernmental partners to lead cleanup actions, or to support EPA-organized cleanup actions, at hazardous waste sites. Cooperative agreements were awarded to lead the evaluation of newly discovered sites, to assess and investigate sites that have been identified as needing further action, to select, in partnership with EPA, the appropriate technologies and cleanup actions for these sites, to design the selected technologies and cleanup actions, and to construct the designed remedy. Funding was used to start or continue long-term remedial actions to treat ground water where remediation goals have not yet been reached. Finally, funding was provided to states and tribes to meaningfully and substantially participate in cleanup actions where EPA led the cleanup.

- In FY 2008, leaking underground storage tank cooperative agreements were awarded to states, territories, and tribes. Tribal cooperative agreements funded projects that included site assessments and cleanups, sampling equipment for tribal site managers, leaking underground storage tank program capacity building, and oversight of leaking underground storage tank program implementation. In FY 2008, EPA's state and tribal partners completed 12,768 leaking underground storage tank cleanups (which includes 40 in Indian Country). In FY 2008, leaking underground storage tank cooperative agreements provided funding to states for emergency responses, responsible-party-led cleanups with state oversight, state-led cleanups, and state leaking underground storage tank capacity building.
- Technical Assistance Grants are an important tool for involving the local community meaningfully in the cleanup process. By providing independent technical expertise to local communities, Technical Assistance Grants help community members better understand the technical issues affecting site cleanups, the risks associated with site contamination, and options for effective and safe site remediation.

Web Links:

Superfund Program: www.epa.gov/superfund

Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office: www.epa.gov/fedfac

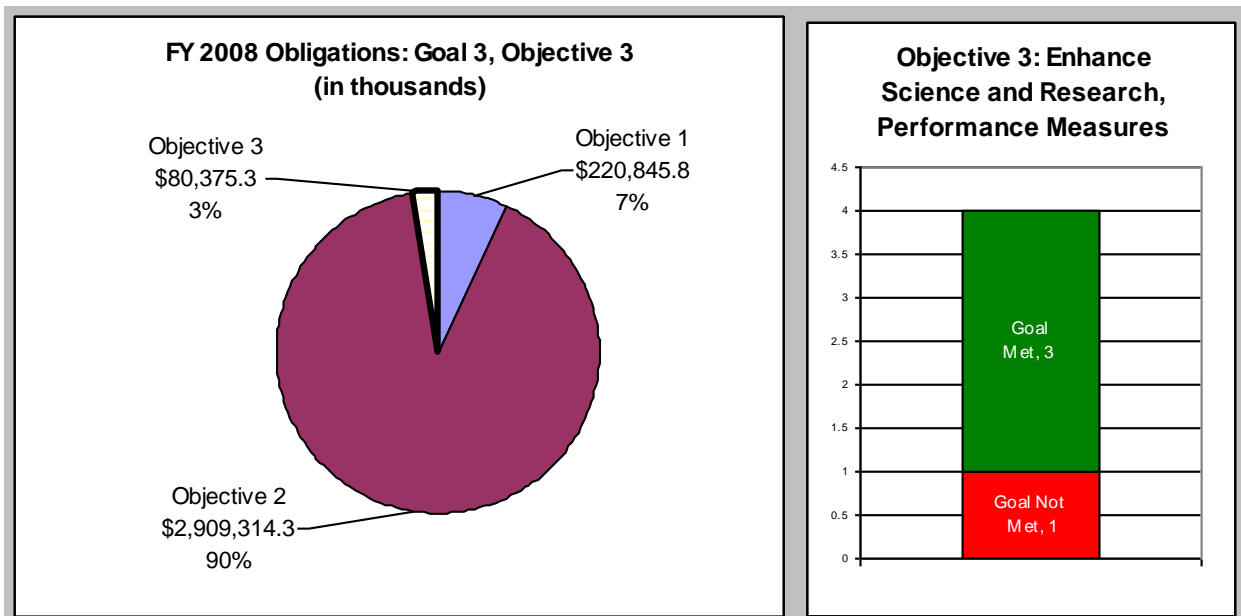
Corrective Action: www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/index.htm

Overview of the Federal Underground Storage Tank Program:
www.epa.gov/OUST/overview.htm

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART):

In FY 2008, EPA developed and implemented an action plan for all Agency Program Assessment Rating Tool measures in response to a government-wide Agency Program Assessment Rating Tool measure review. The plan leveraged ongoing strategic and annual planning and reflected performance measure improvements. The tables of measures and results provided in Section II of this report, "Performance Results," identify all Program Assessment Rating Tool measures, which make up more than two-thirds of EPA's performance measures. Please refer to www.expectmore.gov for more detailed information.

Objective 3.3: Enhance Science and Research



EPA's research programs support a sound scientific foundation for decisions to preserve and restore the land.

EPA Creates a New Method for Minimizing Pollution from Aluminum Recycling: In 2008, EPA developed a method for characterizing the water-reactive waste generated when aluminum is recycled. Currently, this recycling byproduct, known as aluminum dross, is dumped in numerous landfills throughout the country and may create a risk to communities and ecosystems. When in contact with water, aluminum dross is prone to release hazardous gases as well as emit flammable gases, which can cause explosions. EPA scientists, along with landfill representatives and waste generators, are evaluating how to pretreat the water-reactive waste and determine what actions should be taken to reduce risks after disposal, thus ultimately reducing the impact aluminum dross has on the public and ecology in the areas surrounding landfills.

New Technology Leads to Cost Savings of \$1 Million: EPA developed and tested a new technology to treat hexavalent chromium, a chemical used as a pigment in dyes, paints, inks, and plastics; as an anticorrosive agent in paints and primers; and as a protective or decorative coating on metals. It is known to cause ulcers, rashes, respiratory problems, and cancer. Agency researchers discovered that injecting ground water with ferrous sulfate—commonly used to fortify foods—in combination with sodium dithionite resulted in a reduction of hexavalent chromium.

EPA successfully implemented a full-scale version of the new technology at the former Macalloy Corporation Superfund site in Charleston, South Carolina. From monitoring the full-scale system for more than three years, EPA has tracked a continual reduction of hexavalent chromium in treated ground water from concentrations initially exceeding 10 milligrams per liter to

concentrations of less than 0.1 milligrams per liter. This reduction cuts risk significantly and will save taxpayers more than \$1 million.

New Method Detects Environmental Damage From Underground Storage Tanks: The Land Restoration Research Program conducted modeling and field investigations to evaluate the fate and transport of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), ethanol, and other fuel oxygenates—chemicals added to gasoline to increase burning efficiency. The new EPA method is now publicly available (www.epa.gov/athens/onsite) and routinely applied to many methyl tertiary butyl ether spills from underground storage tanks. Regulators in California, Michigan, New York, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are using EPA tools to predict the fate and transport of methyl tertiary butyl ether in ground water from leaking gasoline tanks and to examine effects on water aquifers. In addition, knowledge gained from the research on fuel oxygenates, including ethanol, was applied to potential ground water contamination issues associated with biofuels.

EPA Conducts Asbestos Health Effects Research: EPA has been working in Libby, Montana, since 1999, when an emergency response team was sent to investigate concerns about asbestos-contaminated vermiculite. Since then, EPA has been working closely with the community to clean up contamination and reduce risks to human health. To support the Libby risk assessment, EPA developed the Libby Action Plan and continues to assess the health effects of asbestos fibers. Development and implementation of the Libby Action Plan is an interagency effort involving EPA Headquarters, EPA Region 8, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. EPA's ongoing cleanup and research efforts continue to make Libby a safer place to work and live.

EPA Evaluates Cutting-Edge Science on Nanotechnology: In support of the Nanomaterial Research Strategy, EPA's research office began in-house research to understand which nanomaterials are most likely to enter the environment and how they move and transform within environmental media. This information will help the Agency focus its human health and ecological effects research on those nanomaterials and pathways with the most potential for harmful human exposure. In 2008 EPA scientists demonstrated that making changes to specific nanoparticles, such as coating the particles with a layer of particular types of molecules, could change their toxicity.

FY 2008 Resources for Program Projects Supporting This Objective**

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

***Resources associated with Program Projects might not match the goal and objective obligations exactly because of rounding.*

Goal 3: Objective 3 - Enhance Science and Research			
Program Project	FY 2006 Obligations	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2008 Obligations
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$3,507.5	\$20.1	(\$59.4)
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$66.0	\$95.6	\$44.6
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$371.0	\$256.3	\$287.7
Research: Land Protection and	\$66,353.0	\$66,102.9	\$58,618.0

Restoration			
Research: SITE Program	\$4,569.5	\$97.5	(\$14.4)
Superfund: Remedial	\$6,554.2	\$3,691.8	\$4,115.6
Administrative Law	\$47.2	\$51.0	\$58.4
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$13.3	\$12.4	\$30.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$1,087.7	\$1,128.1	\$671.7
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$78.7	\$70.5	\$69.3
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$265.6	\$252.4	\$250.9
Exchange Network	\$349.1	\$353.7	\$181.4
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$1,218.6	\$2,358.9	\$4,941.3
Acquisition Management	\$509.6	\$504.5	\$3,773.9
Human Resources Management	\$788.2	\$706.6	\$1,165.3
Information Security	\$98.7	\$99.9	\$72.5
IT / Data Management	\$4,280.3	\$4,144.3	\$4,481.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$463.6	\$483.3	\$330.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$207.7	\$167.8	\$73.7
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$402.5	\$467.1	\$298.5
Regional Science and Technology	\$12.4	\$14.1	\$1.6
Science Advisory Board	\$49.1	\$49.4	\$57.1
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$20.7	\$24.3	\$29.5
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$376.4	\$464.1	\$723.7
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$179.5	\$178.9	\$173.3
Total	\$91,870.1	\$81,795.5	\$80,375.2

Additional Information Related to Objective 3

Web Links:

Final Report: Absorption and Release of Contaminants On to Engineered Nanoparticles:
http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/7392/report/F

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART):

In FY 2008, EPA developed and implemented an action plan for all Agency Program Assessment Rating Tool measures in response to a government-wide Agency Program Assessment Rating Tool measure review. The plan leveraged ongoing strategic and annual planning and reflected performance measure improvements. The tables of measures and results provided in Section II of this report, "Performance Results," identify all Program Assessment Rating Tool measures, which make up more than two-thirds of EPA's performance measures. Please refer to www.expectmore.gov for more detailed information.

Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration

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: 3.1: PRESERVE LAND

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

Performance Measures Met	Performance Measures Not Met	Data Available After November 17, 2008	Total Performance Measures
4	1	2	7

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

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

Strategic Target (2)

By 2011, increase the use of coal combustion ash to 50 percent from 32 percent in 2001.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(MW2) Percentage increase of coal combustion ash that is used instead of disposed.					1.8 Increase over prior year	-0.7	1.8 Increase over prior year	Data Available September 2009	Percent
Baseline - In 2007, 42.7 percent of coal combustion ash was used rather than landfilled. This is ahead of our cumulative target of 42.6 percent.									
Explanation - The amount of coal ash used instead of disposed in 2007 was 42.7 percent, a decrease of 0.7 percentage points from the 2006 level.									

Strategic Target (3)

By 2011, increase by 118 the number of tribes covered by an integrated waste management plan compared by FY 2006.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(MW8) Number of tribes covered by an integrated solid waste management plan.					27	28	26	35	Tribes
Baseline - This is a new measure for FY 2007. The baseline is established as zero since any waste management plans developed before 2007 were reassessed based on guidelines issued that year. No tribes were covered by an integrated solid waste management plan in 2006									

Strategic Target (4)

By 2011, close, clean up, or upgrade 138 open dumps in Indian country and on other tribal lands compared to FY 2006.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(MW5) Number of closed, cleaned up, or upgraded open dumps in Indian Country or on other tribal lands.					30	107	30	166	Open Dumps
Baseline - This is a new measure for FY 2007. The baseline is established as zero, as this measure concerns open dumps which are addressed starting in FY 2007. No tribes were covered by an integrated solid waste management plan in 2006.									

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(MW3) Daily per capita generation of municipal solid waste (MSW).	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.62	4.5	Data Available October 2009	Pounds MSW
Baseline - An analysis conducted at the end of FY 2005 shows approximately 4.5 lbs of MSW per person daily generation.									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Explanation – New incoming data reports that the FY 2007 target of 4.5 lbs MSW was met.									

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

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

Strategic Target (1)

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

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(HW3) Annual increase in the percentage of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls.	2.8	3.1	2.5	4.3	2.4	2.9	1.8	2.0	Percent
Baseline – At the end of FY 2006, the percentage of hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls nationwide was 91.4 percent.									

Strategic Target (2)

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

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(ST6) Increase the rate of significant operational compliance by 1% over the previous year's rate (target).	+1	2	66	62	67	63	68	66	Percent
Baseline - Annual targets increase each year by one percent from the FY04 baseline of 64 percent.									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Explanation - One of EPA's challenges has been maintaining and even increasing the UST compliance rates. Prior to the Energy Policy Act of 2005, many UST facilities were only infrequently inspected, and because of that, had low compliance rates. EPA and states are now inspecting those infrequently inspected facilities and finding many out of compliance, which explains the lower compliance rates we have been measuring. However, EPA believes that by maintaining more frequent inspections in the future, we will ensure better compliance and fewer releases.									

Strategic Target (3)

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

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(ST1) No more than 10,000 confirmed releases per year.	<10,000	7,421.00	<10,000	8,361.00	<10,000	7,570.00	<10,000	7,364	UST Releases
Baseline - Between FY 1999 and FY 2008, confirmed UST releases averaged 8,208.									
Explanation - 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 FY2009 and future goals more challenging by lowering the goal to no more than 9,000 releases.									

OBJECTIVE: 3.2: RESTORE LAND

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

Performance Measures Met	Performance Measures Not Met	Data Available After November 17, 2008	Total Performance Measures
15	3	0	18

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

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

Strategic Target (1)

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

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(C8) Score in annual Core Emergency Response assessment.					55	96	65	97.9	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, 96 was the average score of the ten EPA regions based on the core emergency response readiness criteria.									

Strategic Target (2)

Between 2006 and 2011, complete 975 Superfund-lead hazardous substance removal actions. In FY2005, 175 of these actions were completed.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(132) Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.	195	172.00	195	157.00	195	200.00	195	215	Removals
Baseline - In FY 2006, there were 157 Superfund-lead removal actions completed, for a total of approximately 5,300 completions since 1980.									

Strategic Target (3)

Between 2006 and 2011, oversee and complete 650 voluntary removal actions. In FY2005, 137 of these actions were completed.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(135) Voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, completed.	105	137.00	115	93.00	120	151.00	125	157	Removals
Baseline - In FY 2006, there were 97 voluntary removal actions completed, for a total of approximately 1,200 completions since 1980									

Strategic Target (4)

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

Strategic Target (5)

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

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(329) Percentage of inspected facilities subject to Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations found to be in compliance.	100	77	100	71	75	67	78	66	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, 71 percent of inspected facilities subject to Facility Response Plan regulations were found to be in compliance.									
Explanation - The lower than expected result is due to inspection of facilities anticipated to be out of compliance with SPCC and/or Facility Response Plan regulations as a results of state referrals, citizen complaints, and/or recent reports of oil discharge at these facilities. EPA focuses its limited resources on inspecting facilities about which we have received complaints and/or referrals.									

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(324) Number of inspections and exercises conducted at oil storage facilities that are required to have Facility Response Plans.	360	335	100	345	200	335	250	334	Inspections/ Exercises
Baseline - In FY 2006, there were 345 inspections and exercises conducted at oil storage facilities that are required to have Facility Response Plans.									
(328) Percentage of inspected facilities subject to Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) regulations found to be in	100	100	100	50	53	40	55	35	Percent

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
compliance.									
Baseline - In FY 2006, 50 percent of inspected facilities subject to SPCC regulations were found to be in compliance.									
Explanation - The lower than expected result is due to inspection of facilities anticipated to be out of compliance with SPCC and/or Facility Response Plan regulations as a results of state referrals, citizen complaints, and/or recent reports of oil discharge at these facilities. EPA focuses its limited resources on inspecting facilities about which we have received complaints and/or referrals.									

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

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

Strategic Target (1)

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

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(121) Superfund final site assessment decisions completed.	500	551.00	419	518.00	350	395.00	400	415	Assessments
Baseline - By the end of FY 2005, a cumulative total of 39,288 final site assessment decisions had been made since the program's inception.									
Explanation - By the end of FY 2008, a cumulative total of 40,187 final site assessment decisions had been made since the program's inception.									

Strategic Target (2)

By 2011, control all identified unacceptable human exposures from site contamination for current land and/or groundwater use conditions at approximately 85 percent (1,316) of 1,544 Superfund final and deleted NPL sites in the environmental indicator reporting universe .BY 2011, increase to 95 percent the high National Corrective Action Prioritization System (NCAPS)-ranked RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins controlled. (The universe of all facilities that need RCRA corrective action will be final by the end of FY 2007 and will include all high, medium and low ranked facilities.)

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(151) Number of Superfund sites with human exposures under control.			10	34.00	10	13.00	10	24	Sites
Baseline - By the end of FY 2005, Superfund had controlled human exposures at 80 percent (1,235) of 1544 final and deleted NPL sites in the environmental indicator reporting universe in that year.									
Explanation - By the end of FY 2008, Superfund had controlled human exposures at 1306 final and deleted NPL sites in the environmental indicator reporting universe.									
(CA6) Percentage of RCRA Corrective Action (CA) facilities with current human exposures under control (using 2008 baseline).			82	89	92	93	95	96.2	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, 88 percent of facilities have human exposures controlled, reflecting the strong EPA/state partnership in this program.									

Strategic Target (3)

By 2011, control the migration of contaminated groundwater through engineered remedies, natural processes, or other appropriate actions at 74 percent (1,017) of 1,381 Superfund groundwater sites. (The universe of 1,381 sites is the number of NPL sites with groundwater contamination as of FY 2005 and includes 166 Superfund federal facility sites) By 2011, increase to 80 percent the high NCAPS-ranked RCRA facilities with migration of groundwater under control. (The universe of all facilities that need RCRA corrective action will be final by the end of FY 2007 and will include all high, medium and low ranked facilities.)

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(152) Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.			10	21	10	19	15	20	Sites
Baseline - By the end of FY 2005, Superfund had controlled groundwater migration at 68 percent (937) of 1381 groundwater sites in that year.									
Explanation - By the end of FY 2008, Superfund had controlled groundwater migration at 997 groundwater sites.									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(CA7) Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control (using 2008 baseline).			68	74	77	78	81	83.4	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, 73 percent of facilities have groundwater migration controlled, reflecting the strong EPA/state partnership in this program.									

Strategic Target (4)

By 2011, reduce the backlog of Leaking Underground Storage Tank cleanups (confirmed releases that have yet to be cleaned up) that do not meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration from 26 percent down to 21 percent. By 2011, increase to 22 percent the RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed. (The universe of all facilities that need RCRA corrective action will be final by the end of FY 2007 and will include all high, medium and low ranked facilities.) By 2011, complete construction of remedies at 76 percent (1,171) of 1,547 Superfund sites. (The universe of 1,547 sites is the total number of sites on the NPL as of FY 2005 and includes 72 Superfund federal facilities.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(112) Number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration (tracked as the number leaking underground storage tank cleanups completed).	14,500	14,583	13,600	14,493	13,000	13,862	13,000	12,768	Cleanups
Baseline - In FY 2006, EPA completed 14,493 leaking underground storage tank cleanups, for a cumulative total of 350, 813 cleanups completed since the inception of the program. Leaking underground storage tank cleanups completed in Indian Country are included in this number.									
Explanation - The goal of completing 13,000 cleanups per year from leaking underground storage tanks has become increasingly challenging to EPA and our state and tribal partners. There are a number of factors affecting this challenge, such as the increasing costs and complexity of cleanups, decreasing state budgets and increasing state workloads, and other factors.									
(113) Number of cleanups that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater	30	53	30	43	30	54	30	40	Cleanups

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
migration in Indian Country.									
Baseline - In FY 2006, EPA completed 43 leaking underground storage tank cleanups in Indian Country, for a cumulative total of 738 leaking underground storage tank cleanups completed in Indian Country since the inception of the program.									
Explanation - In FY 2008, EPA met and exceeded its goal.									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(141) Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.	40	40	40	40	24	24	30	30	Completions
Baseline - By the end of FY 2005, Superfund had completed construction at 62 percent (966) of 1547 final and deleted NPL sites in that year.									
Explanation - By the end of FY 2008. Superfund had completed construction at 1060 final and deleted NPL sites.									
(CA5) Percent of RCRA construction completions using 2008 baseline.			13	22	25	28	27	34.6	Percent
Baseline - In FY 2006, RCRA achieved 22 percent construction completions.									

Strategic Target (5)

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

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(S10) Number of Superfund sites ready for anticipated use site-wide.					30	64	30	85	Sites
Baseline - As of July 2006, 20 percent (194) of the 966 final and deleted construction complete NPL sites in that year met EPA's									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
definition for ready for anticipated use site-wide.									
Explanation - By the end of FY 2008, 343 final and deleted NPL construction NPL sites met EPA's definition for ready for anticipated use site-wide.									

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

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

Strategic Target (1)

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

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(285) Percentage of Superfund sites at which settlement or enforcement action taken before the start of remedial action.	90	100	90	100	95	98	95	95	Percent
Baseline - In FY 1998 approximately 70 percent of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding federal facilities) was initiated by private parties. In FY 2003, a settlement was reached or an enforcement action was taken with non-federal PRPs before the start of the remedial action at approximately 90 percent of Superfund sites.									

Strategic Target (2)

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

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(078) Refer to Department of Justice, settle, or write off 100% of Statute of Limitations cases for Superfund sites with total	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	Percent

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
unaddressed past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000 and report value of costs recovered.									
Baseline - In FY 1998 the Agency will have addressed 100 percent of Cost Recovery at all NPL & non-NPL sites with total past costs equal or greater than \$200,000.									

OBJECTIVE: 3.3: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

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

Performance Measures Met	Performance Measures Not Met	Data Available After November 17, 2008	Total Performance Measures
3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVE-LEVEL MEASURES

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
(H89) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the managed material streams, conserve resources and appropriately manage waste long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100.00	100	100	Percent
Baseline - In 2003, the program began measuring the planned outputs delivered in support of the materials management, resources conservation and waste management long-term goal; 67 percent of its outputs were completed on time. This measure contributes to EPA's goal of providing scientifically sound guidance and policy decisions related to the use of land protection and restoration.									
(H90) Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the mitigation, management and long-term stewardship of contaminated	100	70	100	96	100	100.00	100	100	Percent

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
sites long-term goal.									
<p>Baseline - In 2003, the program began measuring the planned outputs delivered in support of the mitigation, management and long-term stewardship of contaminated sites long-term goal; 87 percent of its outputs were completed on time. This measure contributes to EPA's goal of providing scientifically sound guidance and policy decisions related to the use of land protection and restoration.</p>									

(H88) Percentage of Land research publications rated as highly cited publications.	Baseline	25.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.8	18	Percent
<p>Baseline – In FY 2005, 25.3 percent of research publications were rates as highly cited publications.</p>									
<p>Explanation – In 2005, the citation analysis required publications to be categorized using data from Thomson's <i>Journal Citation Reports</i>. In 2006, Thomson Scientific's <i>Essential Science Indicators</i> released journal categories for the first time, which provide more accurate overall citation rates. A revised analysis of the 2005 data indicated that only 19.9 percent of Land Research Program publications were "highly cited" in 2005; the 2008 data reflect a slight decrease from that citation percentage. Additional benchmarking and trend data are necessary before more meaningful future targets can be established.</p>									

(H87) 'Percentage of Land publications in "high impact" journals.	Baseline	24.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.7	26.2	Percent
<p>Baseline – In FY 2005, 24.2 percentage of Land publications were in "high impact" journals.</p>									
<p>Explanation – The 2008 data exceed the original targets established from the baseline but additional benchmarking and trend data are necessary before more meaningful future targets can be established.</p>									