

**Environmental Protection Agency
2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Table of Contents - Program Performance and Assessment

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) OMB Report	1
Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Supplemental Information	19
Annual Performance Goals and Measures – Environmental Programs	28
GOAL 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change	27
GOAL 2: Clean and Safe Water	40
GOAL 3: Land Preservation and Restoration.....	48
GOAL 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	56
GOAL 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship.....	79
Annual Performance Goals and Measures – Enabling Support Programs.....	86
NPM: Office of Administration and Resources Management.....	86
NPM: Office of Environmental Information	88
NPM: Office of the Inspector General.....	90

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

This table lists PART Follow-Up Actions, also known as Improvement Plans, that EPA programs are implementing in response to PART assessments.

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop a measure that assesses the State permitting programs' quality, efficiency, and compliance.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	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
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Review and update current grant allocation processes to ensure resources are properly targeted.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Correcting incomplete data fields and reporting deficiencies in database to support analysis for cost effectiveness and efficiency by January 30, 2007.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Finalizing web based project reporting system to include all projects funded by EPA dollars by April 30, 2007.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	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, 2007, EPA shall provide a draft regulation to OMB for review and comment.	No action taken
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Brownfields Revitalization	Complete performance measures that are under development including a new cross-agency measure that tracks brownfields redevelopment.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2005	Brownfields Revitalization	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
2005	Brownfields Revitalization	Improve grantee use of electronic reporting systems to reduce data lags in performance information.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Chesapeake Bay Program	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Chesapeake Bay Program	Developing a comprehensive implementation strategy that is coordinated between program partners and accurately accounts for available resources.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Chesapeake Bay Program	Promoting and tracking implementation of the most cost effective restoration activities to maximize water quality improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	EPA will focus on improving the quality and breadth of CWSRF performance data. In particular, EPA needs to focus on collecting data on minor systems, which receive a significant proportion of CWSRF funding, and waterborne disease.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Protection Program	Developing a long-term outcome performance measure to assess the public health impacts of improvements in drinking water compliance.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Protection Program	Revising the current drinking water small system affordability methodology to address negative distributional impacts.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Protection Program	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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	Drinking Water Protection Program	The program is developing an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	No action taken
2006	Drinking Water Research	Develop a performance measure which tracks the efficiency with which the program delivers its services to its primary client, the EPA Office of Water.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Research	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
2006	Drinking Water Research	Improve oversight of non-grant partners and require non-grant partners to work towards the annual and long term goals of the program.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	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
2005	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	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
2005	Endocrine Disruptors	Articulate clearly R&D priorities to ensure compelling, merit-based justifications for funding allocations.	Completed
2005	Endocrine Disruptors	By the end of CY 2006, develop baseline data for an efficiency measure that compares dollars/labor hours in validating chemical assays.	Completed
2005	Endocrine Disruptors	Maintain funding at approximately the FY 2005 President's Budget level.	Completed
2006	Endocrine Disruptors	By the end of CY 2007, collect data for first year of new contracts and compare to baseline efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2004	EPA Acid Rain Program	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. Program should work as appropriate to promote the enactment of the Clear Skies legislation.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Acid Rain Program	Program should develop efficiency measures to track and improve overall program efficiency. Measures should consider the full cost of the program, not just the federal contribution.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Climate Change Programs	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Climate Change Programs	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
2006	EPA Ecological Research	Develop a program-specific customer survey to improve the program's utility to the Agency.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Ecological Research	Link budget resources to annual and long-term performance targets by requesting and reporting Human Health Research and Ecosystem Research funding separately.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Ecological Research	Refine the questions used in independent scientific reviews to improve EPA's understanding of program utility and performance in relationship to environmental outcomes.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Continue to expand and improve use of statistically valid non-compliance rates.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2003	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	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
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Direct funds toward completion of the Permit Compliance System (PCS)	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	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
2005	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	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
2005	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Calculate and evaluate recidivism rates.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Begin to transition from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA Architecture; and incorporate in the next EPA Strategic Plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Created standardized definitions (completed) and merging data bases from within the agency to allow easier implementation and evaluation of measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Developing baselines and targets to measure recidivism.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Developing a baseline and targets for the outcome measure, pounds of pollutants reduced, that is characterized as to risk.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Environmental Education	The administration is continuing its recommendation to terminate the program at EPA and rely on NSF programs to fulfill scientific education initiatives.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop a long-term outcome efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Maintain funding at the 2004 President's Budget level.	Completed
2005	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop a cost efficiency measure for management of the Toxic Substances Control Act 8(e) Hazard Notification process.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop a long-term outcome measure for the PFOA Stewardship Initiative for inclusion in the FY 2009 OMB Submission.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Assess initial year actual data for the AEGL efficiency measure to identify issues requiring resolution prior to second year implementation of the measure in the FY 2008 Annual Plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Update baseline data for TSCA 8(e) efficiency measure through FY 2007.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop an efficiency measure for Acute Exposure Guideline Levels	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Human Health Research	Develop ambitious long-term performance targets that clearly define what outcomes would represent a successful program.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Human Health Research	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Human Health Research	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	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
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	Link budget requests more explicitly to accomplishment of performance goals, specifically by stipulating how adjustments to resource levels would impact performance.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	Use efficiency measures to demonstrate improved efficiencies or cost effectiveness in achieving program goals.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Develop and implement a method of measuring the impacts of the program's outreach and education efforts.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	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
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals, especially for program grant and contractor funding.	Completed
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Refine/Improve measures used in State Grant Reporting Template to improve accountability of program partners for achievement of program goals.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Further improve results reporting from program partners.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Establish targets and timeframes for its measures, including efficiency measures.	Completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Maintain funding at the 2004 President's Budget level.	Completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Propose appropriations language to change the Toxic Substances Control Act to lift the cap on fees that the Agency can collect for new chemical reviews.	Completed
2005	EPA New Chemicals Program	Develop an efficiency measure to target improvements in the initial phases of EPA's management of Pre-Manufacture Notices (PMNs).	Completed
2006	EPA New Chemicals Program	Develop a long-term/annual output measure addressing the program's recognition of PMN submissions for advancing pollution prevention, or a suitable alternative measure, for inclusion in the FY 2009 OMB Submission.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
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2006	EPA New Chemicals Program	Develop baselines and targets for the efficiency measure targeting improvements in the initial phases of EPA's management of Pre-Manufacture Notices (PMNs).	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	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
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Develop a second long-term outcome measure and at least one annual outcome measure.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	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
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	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
2005	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Develop targets and baselines.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Evaluate why cost effectiveness appears inversely proportional to amount of Federal funding.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Work to develop appropriate outcome performance measures.	Completed
2006	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Conduct one evaluation on an aspect of the program to identify areas and means for program improvements.	Completed
2006	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Work with other Federal agencies to support attainment of long-term environmental and human health goals.	Completed
2003	EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	EPA will develop ambitious performance targets for its annual and efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	EPA will improve the program's accountability.	Completed
2006	EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	Improving data quality both in terms of scope and reliability to assist in setting meaningful targets for program improvement.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	Work to increase the implementation and delegation of environmental programs on Indian lands.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	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
2005	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Develop an efficiency measure for the waste minimization component of the RCRA base program.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	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
2006	Global Change Research	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
2006	Global Change Research	More clearly define the program's framework and mission to help focus assessment efforts and provide structure for setting priorities.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Global Change Research	Develop an efficiency measure that captures the cost effectiveness of research activities.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Global Change Research	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
2006	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	Expand efficiency measure to include all major work products.	No action taken
2006	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	Implement new IRIS review process.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	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.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	Investigate alternative approaches for measuring progress related to providing timely, high quality scientific assessments.	No action taken
2006	Land Protection and Restoration Research	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Land Protection and Restoration Research	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
2006	Land Protection and Restoration Research	Develop a new efficiency measure that captures the cost effectiveness of research activities.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	In response to initial findings that the program needed better long-term outcome goals with adequate baselines and targets, the program will conduct a baseline characterization study.	Completed
2005	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Programs initiative on performance indicators. The program has proposed new measures for this reassessment.	Completed
2005	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Seek out regular independent evaluations and a systematic process to review the program's strategic planning.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Begin collecting data to support two new efficiency measures - one long and one short-term - to enable the program to measure further efficiency improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Request \$66 million for EPA's mobile source programs, \$1.5 million more than the 2005 President's Budget request.	Completed
2005	Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
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2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	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
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	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
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	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).	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	The program must develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects the efficiency of the program.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	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
2005	Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2005	Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	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
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Develop an additional performance measure for non-estuary program activities.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Develop an annual performance measure for the Ocean Dumping Program.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	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
2005	Pesticide Field Programs	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
2005	Pesticide Field Programs	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
2005	Pesticide Field Programs	Make the Field Programs budgeting more transparent and more clearly link to adequate and relevant program-specific measures.	Completed
2005	Pesticide Field Programs	Include a \$1 million reduction in funding for the Field Programs, WQ program in the FY2006 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
2006	Pesticide Field Programs	Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Field Programs	Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	Pesticide Field Programs	Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The Administration recommends maintaining funding at the 2004 President's Budget level adjusted for the annual pay increase.	Completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The program will also work on long-term outcome efficiency measures.	Completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The program will develop long-term risk-based outcome performance measures that will supplement the existing long-term measures.	Completed
2006	Pesticide Registration	Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Registration	Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Registration	Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Pesticide Reregistration	Per the Agency targets develop and finalize appropriate regional performance targets.	Completed
2004	Pesticide Reregistration	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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
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2004	Pesticide Reregistration	The original PART 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. (Management/Performance)	Completed
2006	Pesticide Reregistration	Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Reregistration	Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Reregistration	Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Establish performance measures, including efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Shift funding from this research program to another Environmental Protection Agency pollution prevention program that has shown results (see New Chemicals PART).	Completed
2004	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
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2005	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention Program	Evaluate Science Advisory Board Report recommendations for improving performance measures to better demonstrate P2 results.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention Program	Identifying and reducing barriers associated with core EPA activities that limit implementation of pollution prevention practices by industry.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention Program	Developing additional P2 Program efficiency measures to expand the portion of the program's resources that are addressed.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention Program	Fully implement Grant Track and P2 State Reporting System. Obtain consistent 2007 results from Regions.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Public Water System Supervision Grant Program	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
2005	Public Water System Supervision Grant Program	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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2004	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	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
2004	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	Program should establish appropriate efficiency measures to adequately track program efficiency over time.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Continue to monitor progress to ensure that the program is on track to meet goals.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Continue to support the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	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
2006	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Program will develop a long-term performance measure and set ambitious targets for reduced incidence of non-melanoma skin cancers.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Program will develop 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.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Superfund Remedial Action	Implement the recommendations of the Agency's 120-day study on management of the Superfund program.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Superfund Remedial Action	Modernize the program's data repository (CERCLIS) to ensure accurate and complete information on program performance and financial management.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Superfund Remedial Action	Validate the reporting method for performance data and develop a new Superfund cleanup efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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2003	Superfund Removal	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
2003	Superfund Removal	Modernize the program's data repository (CERCLIS) to ensure accurate and complete information on program performance and financial management.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Superfund Removal	Develop a plan for regular, comprehensive and independent assessments of program performance.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Surface Water Protection	Require that 106 State workplans and performance data are formatted and reported consistently and directly support specific goals in EPA's strategic plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Surface Water Protection	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
2006	Surface Water Protection	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
2003	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	Establish better performance measures, including an appropriate efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	Focus on maximizing programmatic net benefits and minimizing the cost per deleterious health effect avoided.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	Increase funding for toxic air pollutant programs by \$7 million in State grants for monitoring to help fill data gaps.	Completed
2006	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	Use the newly developed efficiency measure to demonstrate efficiency improvements.	No action taken
2005	U. S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Develop baselines and targets for its long-term and efficiency measures.	Completed
2005	U. S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Follow-up on the results of the business process review to help EPA implement program changes that could improve effectiveness.	Completed

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2005	Underground Injection Control Grant Program	Develop an outcome-based annual performance measure and an efficiency measure, which demonstrate the protection of source water quality.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Underground Injection Control Grant Program	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
2006	Water Pollution Control Grants	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
2006	Water Pollution Control Grants	Require that State workplans and performance data are formatted and reported consistently and directly support specific goals in EPA's strategic plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Water Pollution Control Grants	Target additional program funding to States implementing probabilistic monitoring activities in support of the national probabilistic monitoring survey.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Water Quality Research	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
2006	Water Quality Research	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
2006	Water Quality Research	Develop a new outcome efficiency measure that captures the cost effectiveness of research activities.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Water Quality Research	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.	Action taken, but not completed

EPA updated the PART Follow-Up Status following completion of Fall PARTWeb Update on December 15, 2006.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

This table includes PART performance measures that do not report annual results (long-term performance measures) or that have targets under development (UD). The annual and efficiency measures included in this table will be incorporated into EPA's budget and GPRA documents as data become available. The "Year Data Available" column provides the most current estimate for the date EPA expects to report on each measure.

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Goal 1:	Clean Air and Global Climate Change	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
EPA Acid Rain Program	Percent of change in number of chronically acidic waterbodies in acid sensitive regions.	FY 2030
EPA Acid Rain Program	Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions reduced from electric power generating sources.	FY 2010
EPA Climate Change Programs	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas in the building sector.	FY 2012
EPA Climate Change Programs	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas in the industry sector.	FY 2012
EPA Climate Change Programs	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	FY 2012
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Millions of tons of nitrogen oxides (NOX) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2010
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Millions of tons of volcanic organic compounds (VOCs) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2010
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Tons of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2010
EPA Indoor Air Quality	Estimated future premature lung cancer deaths prevented annually through lowered radon exposure.	FY 2012
EPA Indoor Air Quality	Total number of schools implementing an effective Indoor Air Quality Plan.	FY 2009
NAAQS and Regional Haze Programs	Percent improvement in visibility on 20% worst days, on average for all eastern Class I areas.	FY 2018
NAAQS and Regional Haze Programs	Percent improvement in visibility on 20% worst days, on average to western Class I areas.	FY 2018

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
NAAQS and Regional Haze Program, Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	FY 2015
NAAQS and Regional Haze Program, Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	FY 2015
National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Percentage of ORD-developed outputs appearing in the Office of Air and Radiation National Ambient Air Quality Standard Staff Paper (SP)	FY 2010
National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	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.	FY 2009
National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Progress toward reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard setting and air quality management decisions.	FY 2009
Stratospheric Ozone Protection	By 2011, total equivalent stratospheric chlorine will have reached its peak, and begun its gradual decline to a value less than 3.4 parts per billion of air by volume.	FY 2011
Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Elimination of U.S. consumption of Class II Ozone Depleting substances measured in tons/yr. of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	FY 2010
Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Reduced incidence of melanoma skin cancers, measured by new skin cancer cases avoided per 100,000 population.	FY 2050
Toxic Air Pollutants	Percentage reduction in tons toxicity-weighted cancer risk emissions from 1993 baseline.	FY 2010
Toxic Air Pollutants	Percentage reduction in tons toxicity-weighted of non-cancer risk emissions from 1993 baseline.	FY 2010
	<i>Annual Performance Measure</i>	
Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Average number of days during the ozone season that the ozone standard is exceeded in baseline non-attainment areas, weighted by population.	UD
National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Percentage of program publications rated as highly cited papers.	FY 2007
	<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Percent reduction in time (days) per certificate approval for large engines (nonroad ci, Heavy duty gas and diesel engines).	FY 2012
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Tons of pollutants (VOC, NOX, PM, CO) reduced per total emission reduction dollars spent.	UD
NAAQS and Regional Haze Programs	Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days to process State Implementation Plan revisions, weighted by complexity	FY 2008
Toxic Air Pollutants – Regulations and Regional Support	Tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer and noncancer risk) emissions reduced per total cost (\$).	UD
Goal 2:	Clean and Safe Water	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Alaska Native Villages	100% of serviceable rural Alaska homes will have access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal by 2011.	FY 2011
Alaska Native Villages	100% of Alaska rural population served by public water systems in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act regulatory requirements by 2011.	FY 2011
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	CWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level (\$billions/yr)	FY 2011
Drinking Water Research	Indep. Exp. Rev. 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	FY 2010
Drinking Water Research	Indep. Exp. Rev. 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	FY 2010
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	DWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level (\$billions/yr)	FY 2018
Nonpoint Source	Number of waterbodies identified by states (in 2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily NPS-impaired that are partially or fully restored.	FY 2011
Tribal General Assistance Program	Percent decrease in the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.	FY 2007
Tribal General Assistance Program	Percent decrease in the number of homes in Indian Country with inadequate wastewater sanitation systems.	FY 2007
Tribal General Assistance Program	Show an improvement for each of four parameters—total nitrogen, total phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, and fecal coliforms—at not fewer than 90 monitoring stations in tribal waters.	UD

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Underground Injection Control	Percent of CWS for which minimized risk to public health through source water protection is achieved.	FY 2011
Water Quality Research	Percentage of WQRP publications rated as highly cited publications.	FY 2008
Water Quality Research	Percentage of WQRP publications in “high impact” journals.	FY 2008
	<i>Annual Performance Measure</i>	
Drinking Water Protection Program	Percent of data for violations of health-based standards at public water systems that is accurate and complete in SDWIS/FED for all MCL and TT rules.	UD
Drinking Water Research	Percentage of research products used by the Office of Water as the basis of or in support of Contaminant Candidate List Decisions.	UD
Drinking Water Research	Percentage of research products used by the Office of Water as the basis of or in support of Six Year Review Decisions.	UD
	<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Average funding (millions of dollars) per project initiating operations	FY 2008
Underground Injection Control Grant Program	Dollars per well to move Class V wells back into compliance	FY 2011
Goal 3:	Land Preservation and Restoration	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
EPA’s Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	By 2008, update controls for preventing releases at 150 RCRA HWM facilities due for permit renewal.	FY 2008
EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	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
EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	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
Land Protection and Restoration Research	Percentage of Land research publications rated as highly cited publications.	FY 2008
Land Protection and Restoration Research	Percentage of Land publications in “high impact” journals.	FY 2008

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Increase the number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration on Indian County.	FY 2011
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Increase the number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.	FY 2011
Oil Spill Control	Gallons of oil spilled to navigable waters by facilities subject to the Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations.	FY 2011
Superfund Remedial Action	Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.	FY 2011
Superfund Remedial Action	Acres of land ready for re-use at Superfund sites.	FY 2010
Superfund Remedial Action	Superfund sites with human health protection achieved (exposure pathways are eliminated or potential exposures are under health-based levels for current use of land or water resources.	FY 2011
Superfund Removal	Total Superfund-lead removal actions completed.	FY 2011
Superfund Removal	Total voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, completed.	FY 2011
	<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Tons of municipal solid waste recycled over total net costs of recovery.	UD
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Cleanups complete (3-year rolling average) per total cleanup dollars.	UD
Goal 4:	Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Brownfields Revitalization	Assessed or cleaned Brownfields properties redeveloped.	UD
Chesapeake Bay Program	Percent of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from prior year.	FY 2011
Chesapeake Bay Program	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
Ecological Research	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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Ecological Research	States, tribes and EPA offices improved their ability to determine causes of eco degradation through the application of recently developed (within 5 years) ORD causal diagnostic tools and methods	FY 2009
Ecological Research	States, tribes and EPA offices improved their ability to forecast eco impacts of actions through the application of recently developed (within 5 years) ORD environmental forecasting tools and methods	FY 2009
Ecological Research	States, tribes and EPA offices improved their ability to protect/restore eco condition and services through the application of recently dev. (within 5 years) ORD environ. restoration tools and methods	FY 2009
Endocrine Disruptors	Determination of the extent of the impact of endocrine disruptors on humans, wildlife, and the environment to better inform the federal and scientific communities.	FY 2009
Endocrine Disruptors	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 2009
Human Health Research	Percentage of peer-reviewed EPA RAs where ORD methods, models or data for assessing risk to susceptible subpops is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or apply default risk assessment assumptions	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Percentage 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
Human Health Research	Percentage of human health program publications rated as highly cited papers.	FY 2007
Human Health Research	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
Human Health Research	Risk assessors and risk managers use ORD's methods and models to evaluate the effectiveness of public health outcomes (as evaluated by external expert review).	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Risk assessors and risk managers use ORD's methods, models and data to characterize aggregate and cumulative risk in order to manage risk of humans exposed to multiple environmental stressors.	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Risk assessors and risk managers use ORD's methods, models and data to characterize and provide adequate protection of susceptible subpopulations (as evaluated by external expert review).	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Risk assessors and risk managers use ORD's methods, models and data to use mechanistic (mode of action) information to reduce uncertainty in risk assessment (as evaluated by external expert review).	FY 2009

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Human Health Risk Assessment	Percentage of regulatory decisions in which decision-makers used HHRA peer-reviewed health assessments	FY 2008
Human Health Risk Assessment	Usefulness of HHRA's Air Quality Criteria Documents (AQCDs), represented by the number of days between the completion of AQCD peer review and publication of the EPA staff document that relies on AQCD findings	FY 2007
Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).	FY 2010
Pesticide Registration	Percent of agricultural watersheds that exceed EPA aquatic life benchmarks for two key pesticides.	FY 2011
Pollution Prevention Program	Cumulative pounds of hazardous materials reduced by P2 program participants.	FY 2011
Pollution Prevention Program	Cumulative business, institutional and government costs reduced by P2 program participants.	FY 2011
U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Percentage of water quality standards met in shared and transboundary surface waters.	FY 2012
U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the Mexican Border area that lacked access to adequate wastewater sanitation in 2003.	FY 2011
U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the Mexican Border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.	FY 2011
	<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
Brownfields Revitalization	Acres of brownfields made ready for reuse per million dollars.	UD
New Chemicals	Review costs per chemical (for EPA and industry)	UD
Pesticide Field Program	Average cost and average time to produce or update an Endangered Species List.	FY 2011
Pesticide Field Program	Reduced cost per pesticide occupational incident avoided.	FY 2011
Pesticide Reregistration	Reduction in cost per Reregistration Eligibility Decision	FY 2008
Goal 5:	Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated. (civil enforcement)	FY 2007

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated. (criminal enforcement)	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Reduction in recidivism. (criminal enforcement)	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Change in behavior to use Improved management practices. (criminal enforcement)	FY 2007
EPA Environmental Education	Number of states adopting or aligning Guidelines for Learning curricula and standards to state academic standards or number of states developing new environmental education standards based on Guidelines for Learning.	FY 2008
EPA Environmental Education	Percent of all students and teachers targeted demonstrate increased environmental knowledge, as measured by Guidelines for Learning K-12, developed by North American Assoc for Environmental Education.	FY 2008
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	By 2008, reduce priority list chemicals in hazardous waste streams reported by businesses to the Toxic Release Inventory by 10% (8.4 million tons) from a 2001 baseline.	FY 2008
EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	Show improvement for each of 4 parameters –total nitrogen, total phosphorus, DO, and fecal coliforms—at not fewer than 90 monitoring stations in tribal waters for which baseline data are available.	FY 2012
	<i>Annual Performance Measure</i>	
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Change in behavior to use Improved Management practices. (criminal enforcement)	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Pollutant impact.	FY2008
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Pounds of pollution reduced, treated or eliminated. (criminal enforcement)	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Reduction in recidivism (criminal enforcement).	FY 2007
EPA Environmental Education	Number of NNEMS fellows who pursue environmental careers.	FY 2007

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Percent of compliance actions taken as a result of inspection/enforcement. (pesticide enforcement)	FY 2007
EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Percent of violators committing subsequent violations. (pesticide enforcement)	FY 2007
	<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated per FTE. (civil enforcement)	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Pounds of pollutant reduction per FTE. (criminal enforcement)	FY 2007
EPA Environmental Education	Ratio of number of students/teachers that have improved environmental knowledge per total dollars expended.	FY 2008
EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Number of enforcement actions taken (Federal + State) per million dollars of cost (Federal + State). (pesticide enforcement)	FY 2007
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Pounds of priority chemicals reduced in waste streams per federal and private sector costs.	UD

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MEASURES

Environmental Programs

INTRODUCTION:

The table included in this appendix presents targets and results for all of EPA's annual performance goals (APGs) and measures for FY 2005 and FY 2006 and targets for FY 2007 and FY 2008. It contains the most current performance data and targets available.

As EPA has continued to improve and refine its performance measures, it has changed some APGs and measures over the years. As a result, targets and data may not be available for all four fiscal years included in the table, and some cells will appear blank.

The table groups performance measures first by Goal, then by Strategic Objective, and finally under the APGs to which they apply. Measures that are not currently used for the Office of Management and Budget's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessments appear in italics. The background information included with APGs provides context for EPA's statement of intended performance with respect to its past accomplishments and progress towards longer-term strategic objectives.

Data that EPA has used to measure its performance are described in the "Supplemental Information" to this report, provided on the internet at www.epa.gov/ocfo/budget/2008/verify_validation.pdf.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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 2011, 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.

Air Quality Index

- In 2008 Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.
- In 2007 Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.
- In 2006 Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.
- In 2005 Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.	13	32.1	17	Data Avail 2007	21	26	Percent

Background: Baseline was zero in 2003.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels - PM-10

- In 2008 Tons of particulate matter (PM-10) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.
- In 2007 Tons of particulate matter (PM-10) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.
- In 2006 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-10 standard will increase by 4% (relative to 2005) for a cumulative total of 11% (relative to 1992).

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-10 standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2004) for a cumulative total of 7% (relative to 1992).

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Tons of PM-10 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	62,161	62,161	74,594	Data Avail 2007	87,026	99,458	Tons

Background: Beginning 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.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy Ozone Levels - 8 Hour

In 2008 Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.

In 2007 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 8-hour ozone standard.

In 2006 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 8-hour ozone standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2005) for a cumulative total of 8% (relative to 2001).

In 2005 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 8-hour ozone standard will increase by 4% (relative to 2004) for a cumulative total of 7% (relative to 2001).

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	3	6	5	Data Avail 2007	6	8	Percent
Limit the increase of CO emissions (in tons) from mobile sources compared to a 2000 baseline.	0.84	0.84	1.01	Data Avail 2007	1.18	1.35	Million Tons
Millions of Tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	0.86	0.86	1.03	Data Avail 2007	1.20	1.37	Million Tons
Millions of Tons of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Reduced since 2000 Reduced from Mobile Sources	1.69	1.69	2.03	Data Avail 2007	2.37	2.71	Million Tons

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Background: 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. The 1995 baseline was 8.1M tons for mobile source VOC emissions, and 12.0M tons for mobile source NOx emissions. Beginning 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, 11.8M tons for mobile source NOx emissions, and 79.2 M tons for CO.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels - PM- 2.5

- In 2008 Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.
- In 2007 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-2.5 standard.
- In 2006 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-2.5 standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2005) for a cumulative total of less than 1% (relative to 2001).
- In 2005 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-2.5 standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of less than 1% (relative to 2001).

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	2	Data Avail 2007	2	Data Avail 2007	3	4	Percent
Tons of PM-2.5 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	61,217	61,217	73,460	Data Avail 2007	85,704	97,947	Tons

Background: 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 million people-ug/mg3. Beginning 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 510,550 tons.

Acid Rain

- In 2008 Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achieving the year 2010 SO2 emissions cap for utilities. Annual emissions reduction target is 8.0 million tons from the 1980 baseline.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

- In 2007 Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achieving the year 2010 SO2 emissions cap for utilities. Annual emissions reduction target is 7.5 million tons from the 1980 baseline.

- In 2007 Reduce total annual average nitrogen deposition and total ambient nitrate concentrations 10% from baseline. Baseline for annual targets up through 2010 is 1990 monitored levels.

- In 2007 Reduce total annual average sulfur deposition and ambient sulfate concentrations 29% from baseline.

- In 2006 Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achieving the year 2010 SO2 emissions cap for utilities. Annual emissions reduction target is 7.0 million tons from the 1980 baseline.

- In 2005 Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achieving the year 2010 SO2 emissions cap for utilities. Annual emissions reduction target is 6.9 million tons from the 1980 baseline.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources	6,900,000	7,200,000	7,000,000	Data Avail 2007	7,500,000	8,000,000	Tons Reduced
Percent change in average nitrogen deposition and mean total ambient nitrate concentrations reduced.					10	No Targets Established ¹	Percentage
Percent change in average sulfur deposition and mean ambient sulfate concentrations reduced.					29	No Targets Established ²	Percentage

Background: 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. Sulfur and nitrogen deposition contribute to acidification of lakes and streams, making them unable to support fish and other aquatic life. Reductions in sulfur and nitrogen deposition are critical to reducing the number of chronically acidic water bodies. Ambient sulfate and ambient nitrate ("acid rain" particulate") contribute to unhealthy air and respiratory problems in humans, especially children and other sensitive populations. The baseline is established from monitored site

¹ EPA will track progress against this performance metric triennially with the next planned report date in FY 2010. There is no performance target for FY 2008.

² EPA will track progress against this performance metric triennially with the next planned report date in FY 2010. There is no performance target for FY 2008.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

levels based on consolidated map of 1989-1991 showing a three year of deposition levels produced from the CASTNET sites (<http://www.epa.gov/castnet/sites.html>).

Air Toxicity-Weighted

- In 2008 Cumulative reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted for non-cancer emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.
- In 2008 Cumulative reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted for cancer emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.
- In 2007 Reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted for cancer and non-cancer emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.
- In 2006 Reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted for cancer and non-cancer emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.			34	Data Avail 2007	35	35	Percent
Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for noncancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.			58	Data Avail 2007	58	59	Percent

Background: The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will utilize the National Emissions Inventory (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 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 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.

New Source Review

- In 2008 Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.
- In 2007 Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.
- In 2006 Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.	65	69	70	Data Avail 2007	75	78	Percent

Background: The baseline for NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application is 61% in 2004.

Title V

In 2008 Percent of significant and new Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.

In 2007 Percent of significant and new Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.

In 2006 Percent of significant and new Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.

In 2005 Percent of significant and new Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	88	88	91	Data Avail 2007	94	97	Percentage
Percent of new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	79	79	83	Data Avail 2007	87	91	Percentage

Background: The 2004 baseline for significant title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application is 85% and the baseline for new title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.

OBJECTIVE: HEALTHIER INDOOR AIR

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Through 2012, working with partners, reduce human health risks by reducing exposure to indoor air contaminants through the promotion of voluntary actions by the public.

Healthier Residential Indoor Air

- In 2008 Additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.
- In 2007 Additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.
- In 2006 850,000 additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.
- In 2005 Additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Number of additional homes (new and existing) with radon reducing features	173,000	Data Avail 2007	180,000	Data Avail 2007	190,000	225,000	Homes
Number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.			4,100,000	Data Avail 2007	No Target Established ³	No Target Established ⁴	Number
Percent of public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.	31	31	>20	33	>20	>20	Percentage
Additional health care professionals trained annually by EPA and its partner on the environmental management of asthma triggers.	3380	3380	2000	Data Avail 2007	2000	2000	Number

Background: This performance measure includes EPA radon and asthma work. By 2008, the number of people living in homes built (new or existing) with radon reducing features will be 225,000. The baseline for the performance measure is 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, etc. Also, the surveys gather information on the use of radon-resistant design features in new houses. Each year, the survey of building practices is mailed 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-

³ EPA will track performance against this metric triennially with the next planned report date in FY 2009. There are no performance targets for FY 2007 and FY 2008.

⁴ EPA will track performance against this metric triennially with the next planned report date in FY 2009. There are no performance targets for FY 2007 and FY 2008.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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.

Healthier Indoor Air in Schools

- In 2008 Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.
- In 2007 Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.
- In 2006 630,000 students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.
- In 2005 Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality programs based on EPA's Tools for Schools guidance.	3000	3000	1200	Data Avail 2007	1100	1100	Number

Background: 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

By 2030, through worldwide action, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery, and overexposure to ultraviolet radiation, particularly among susceptible subpopulations, such as children, will be reduced.

Restrict Domestic Consumption of Class II HCFCs

- In 2008 Remaining U.S. consumption of class II HCFCs will be below 9,900 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) .
- In 2007 Remaining U.S. consumption of class II HCFCs will be below 9,900 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs).
- In 2006 Restrict domestic annual consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,906 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 10,000 ODP MTs.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 Restrict domestic annual consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,906 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 10,000 ODP MTs.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Remaining U.S. Consumption of HCFCs in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	<9,900	Data Avail 2007	<9,900	Data Avail 2008	<9,900	<9,900	ODP MTs

Background: 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 2011, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.

EPA is developing new outcome-oriented performance measures for this program in preparation for a 2007 PART assessment. The program will have new performance measures to report in FY 2009. EPA will continue to track progress on routine program indicators such as preparedness and response capability for radiological incidents.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS INTENSITY

Through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs, contribute 80 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) annually to the President's 18 percent greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity goal by 2012. (An additional 24 MMTCE to result from the sustained growth in the climate programs are reflected in the Administration's business-as-usual projection for GHG intensity improvement.)

Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In 2008 Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the building, industrial, and transportation sectors.

In 2007 Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 96.2 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2006 Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 102 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.

In 2005 Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 90 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.	23.8	29.9	26.5	Data Avail 2007	29.4	32	MMTCE
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	2.9	2.9	1.2	Data Avail 2007	1.6	1.5	MMTCE
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.	53.5	58.7	58	Data Avail 2007	62.6	68	MMCTE

Background: 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 (<http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/GlobalWarming.nsf/content/ResourceCenterPublicationsUSClimateActionReport.html>), 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

Through 2011, provide and apply sound science to support EPA's goal of clean air by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 1.

Research

Clean Air Research

In 2008 Increased use of clean air research program products.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

- In 2007 Increased use of particulate matter research program products.
- In 2006 By 2006, develop and report on new data on the effects of different PM sizes or components to improve understanding of the health risks associated with short-term exposure to PM in healthy and select susceptible populations so that, by 2010, the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) has improved assessments of health risks to develop PM standards that maximize protection of human health, as determined by independent expert review.
- In 2005 By FY 2005, deliver and transfer improved receptor models and data on chemical compounds emitted from sources so that, by 2006, EPA's Office of Air and Radiation and the states have the necessary new data and tools to predict, measure, and reduce ambient PM and PM emissions to attain the existing PM National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the protection of public health.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percent progress toward completion of a hierarchy of air pollutant sources based on the risk they pose to human health. (Research)	Baseline	5	10	10	30	50	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)	91	94	100	94	100	100	Percent

Background: By FY 2006, the program established 10% of a hierarchy of air pollutant sources based on the risk they pose to human health. By FY 2008, the program plans to complete 50% of this hierarchy. Additionally, the program plans to meet 100% of its planned actions in FY 2008, an improvement from 94% completion in FY 2005. In achieving these targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of developing a better understanding and characterization of human health and environmental outcomes related to clean air.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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.

Safe Drinking Water

- In 2008 90% of the population served by community water systems that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.
- In 2007 94% of the population will be served by community water systems in compliance with health-based drinking water standards.
- In 2006 90% of the population served by community water systems in Indian country will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.
- In 2006 93% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection.
- In 2005 93% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Percent of the population served by community water systems in Indian country that receives drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.</i>	86.3	86.3	90	86.6	93	86	% Population
% population served by CWS that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based DW standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	88.5	88.5	93	89	94	90	% population

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF	81.9	84.7	83.3	86.9	84	86	% Rate
Number of additional projects initiating operations	415	43.9	425	399	433	440	Projects
Percent of community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performance).	94	94	98	94	98	95	% CWS
Percentage of identified Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells closed or permitted.						90	Wells
Percentage of Class I, II, and III wells that maintain mechanical integrity without a failure that releases contaminants to underground sources of drinking water (under development).						98	Wells
Percentage of prohibited Class IV and high-priority, identified, potentially endangering Class V wells closed or permitted in ground-water based source water areas (under development).						96	Wells
Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	93	89	93	89	94	89.5	% Systems
Percent of person months during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.						95	% CWS

Background: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of Federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage 1 disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.

River/Lake Assessments for Fish Consumption

In 2008 Improve the quality of recreation waters.

In 2008 Reduce public health risk and allow increased consumption of fish and shellfish.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2007 Coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs will be open and safe for swimming in over 95% of the days of the beach season.

In 2006 Coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs will be open and safe for swimming in over 94% of the days of the beach season.

In 2005 Coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs will be open and safe for swimming in over 94% of the days of the beach season.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Percentage of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.</i>						5.5	<i>% of women</i>
<i>Percent of state-monitored shellfish-growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources that are approved or conditionally approved for use.</i>						65-85	<i>% Areas</i>
<i>Maintain the 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.</i>						2	<i>Outbreaks</i>
<i>Days (of beach season) that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.</i>	96	96	94	97	95	96	<i>% Days/Season</i>

Background: In 1999, 7% of the Nation's rivers and 15% of the Nation's lakes were assessed to determine if they contained fish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities. In September 1999, 25 states/tribes are monitoring and conducting assessments based on the national guidance to establish nationally consistent fish advisories. In the 2000 Report to Congress on the National Water Quality Inventory, 69% of assessed river and stream miles; 63% of assessed lake, reservoir, and pond acres; and 53% of assessed estuary square miles supported their designated use for fish consumption. For shell fish consumption, 77% of assessed estuary square miles met this designated use.

OBJECTIVE: PROTECT WATER QUALITY

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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Watershed Protection

- In 2008 Use pollution prevention and restoration approaches to protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis.
- In 2007 Water quality standards are fully attained in over 25% of miles/acres of waters by 2012, with an interim milestone of restoring 8.0% of these waters - identified in 2000 as not attaining standards - by 2005.
- In 2006 Water quality standards are fully attained in over 25% of miles/acres of waters by 2012, with an interim milestone of restoring 5% of these waters - identified in 2000 as not attaining standards - by 2005.
- In 2005 Water quality standards are fully attained in over 25% of miles/acres of waters by 2012, with an interim milestone of restoring 2% of these waters - identified in 2000 as not attaining standards - by 2005.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Number of waterbody segments identified by States in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).						1100	Number of Segments
Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF	90	95.4	93.3	94.7	93.4	93.5	Rate
Percentage of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards.						86	POTWs
Reduction in phosphorus loadings (millions of pounds).			4.5	Data Avail 2007	4.5	4.5	lbs in millions
Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total nitrogen loadings.			8.5	Data Avail 2007	8.5	8.5	lbs in millions
Additional tons of reduction to total sediment loadings.			700,000	Data Avail 2007	700,000	700,000	lbs
Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily NPS-impaired that are partially or fully restored.						250	waterbodies
Number of TMDLs that are established by States and approved by EPA on schedule consistent with national policy. (cumulative)	14,462	15,338	18,692	19,368	21,923	24,411	TMDLs

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percentage of high priority state NPDES permits that are scheduled to be reissued.	95	104	95	96.4	95	95	% permits
Percentage of majors in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	19.7	19.70	22.5	Data Avail 2007	22.5	22.5	% majors
Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States, and Territories that are approved by EPA.	89.5	83.5	90.9	89	85	87	% submissions
Number of TMDLs required that are established or approved by EPA on a schedule consistent with national policy. (cumulative)	17,767	18,660	20,501	23,185	25,811	28,401	TMDLs
Percentage of waters accessed using statistically valid surveys.	38	38	54	54	54	54	% waters
Percent of high priority EPA and state NPDES permits that are reissued on schedule.	95	100	95	98.5	95	95	% permits
% of S & Terr. that, within the preceding 3-yr. period, submitted new or revised wq criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific info from EPA or sources not considered in prev std.						68	% wq criteria

Background: As of 2002, states report 453 watersheds had met the criteria that greater than 80% of assessed waters met all water quality standards. For a watershed to be counted toward this goal, at least 25% of the segments in the watershed must be assessed within the past 4 years consistent with assessment guidelines developed pursuant to section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act. In 2002, 0% of the 255,408 miles/and 6,803,419 acres of waters identified on 1998/2000 lists of impaired waters developed by States and approved by EPA under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

Coastal and Ocean Waters

- In 2008 Improve National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale.)
- In 2007 Scores for overall aquatic system health of coastal waters nationally, and in each coastal region, is improved on the (good/fair/poor) scale of the National Coastal Condition Report by at least 0.1 point
- In 2006 Scores for overall aquatic system health of coastal waters nationally, and in each coastal region, is improved on the (good/fair/poor) scale of the National Coastal Condition Report by at least 0.1 point

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 Scores for overall aquatic system health of coastal waters nationally, and in each coastal region, is improved on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report by at least 0.1 point

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale).</i>	2.7	<i>Data Avail 2008</i>	2.7	<i>Data Avail 2008</i>	2.8	2.8	<i>Scale score</i>
<i>Active dredged material ocean dumping sites will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plans.)</i>						95	<i>% Sites</i>

Background: National rating of "fair/poor" or 2.4 where the rating is based on a 5-point system where 1 is poor and 5 is good and is expressed as an aerielly weighted mean of regional scores using the National Coastal Condition Report indicators [i.e., water clarity, dissolved oxygen, coastal wetlands loss, eutrophic conditions, sediment contamination, benthic health, and fish tissue contamination]. The 2002 National Coastal Condition Report indicated 4.3 for water clarity and 4.5 for dissolved oxygen, 1.4 for coastal wetlands loss; 1.3 for contamination of sediments in coastal waters; 1.4 for benthic quality; & 1.7 for eutrophic condition.

Alaska Native Villages

In 2008 Percent serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.						88	Homes

Background: In 2003, 77% of serviceable rural Alaska homes had access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.

OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE RESEARCH TO SUPPORT CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

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

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Research

Drinking Water Research

- In 2008 Increased use of drinking water research products
- In 2007 Increased use of drinking water research products
- In 2006 By 2006, provide results of full-scale treatment demonstration projects and evaluations of other approaches for managing arsenic in drinking water, so that by 2010, the Office of Water, states, local authorities and utilities have scientifically sound data and approaches to manage risks to human health posed by exposure to arsenic, as determined by independent expert review.
- In 2005 Increased use of drinking water research products

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Six Year Review decisions. (Research)	100	90	100	94	100	100	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Contaminate Candidate List Decisions. (Research)	100	60	100	100	100	100	Percent

Background: In FY 2008, the program plans to deliver 100% of its planned outputs in support of both Contaminant Candidate List and Six Year Review decisions. In 2006, the program completed 100% and 94% of its planned outputs in these areas, respectively. In achieving its 2008 targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of supporting the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in drinking water.

Water Quality Research

- In 2008 Increased use of water quality research products
- In 2007 Increased use of water quality research products
- In 2006 By 2006, provide demonstrations of bioassessment methods for Mid-Western U.S. rivers, so that, by 2010, the Office of Water, states, and tribes have approaches and methods to develop and apply criteria for habitat alteration, nutrients, suspended and bedded sediments, pathogens, and toxic chemicals that will support designated uses for aquatic ecosystems, as determined by independent expert review.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 By 2005, provide methods for developing water quality criteria so that, by 2008, approaches and methods are available to States and Tribes for their use in developing and applying criteria for habitat alteration, nutrients, suspended and bedded sediments, pathogens and toxic chemicals that will support designated uses for aquatic ecosystems and increase the scientific basis for listing and delisting impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
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	67	100	100	100	100	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #3) delivered. (Research)	100	71	100	92	100	100	Percent

Background: In FY 2008, the program plans to deliver 100% of its planned outputs in support of each of its long-term goals. In FY 2006, the program completed 100% of its planned outputs in support of two of its long-term goals, and 92% of its planned outputs in support of its third. In achieving its FY 2008 targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of supporting the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in fish, shellfish, and recreational waters, and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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 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.

Municipal Solid Waste Source Reduction

- | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In 2008 | Divert 35% (87.3 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day. |
| In 2008 | Increase reuse and recycling of construction and demolition debris. |
| In 2008 | Increase the number of tribes covered by an adequate and recently-approved integrated solid waste management plan, and close, clean up, or upgrade open dumps in Indian Country and on other tribal lands. |
| In 2008 | Increase use of coal combustion ash rather than disposing of it. |
| In 2007 | Divert 34.2% (85.2 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day. |
| In 2007 | Increase reuse and recycling of construction and demolition debris. |
| In 2007 | Increase the number of tribes covered by an adequate and recently-approved integrated solid waste management plan, and close, clean up, or upgrade open dumps in Indian Country and on other tribal lands. |
| In 2007 | Increase use of coal combustion ash rather and disposing of it. |
| In 2006 | Divert 33.4% (83.1 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day. |
| In 2005 | Divert an additional 1% (for a cumulative total of 35% or 81 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day. |

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Percentage of construction and demolition debris that is reused or recycled.</i>					62	62.8	percent
Millions of tons of municipal solid waste diverted.	81	79	83.1	Data Avail 2008	85.2	87.3	million tons
<i>Percentage of coal combustion ash that is used instead of disposed.</i>					1.8	1.8	percent
Daily per capita generation of municipal solid waste.	4.5	4.5	4.5	Data Avail 2008	4.5	4.5	lbs. MSW
<i>Number of closed, cleaned up, or upgraded open dumps in Indian Country or on other tribal lands.</i>					30	30	open dumps
<i>Number of tribes covered by an adequate and recently-approved integrated solid waste management plan.</i>					27	26	tribes

Background: An analysis conducted at the end of FY 2005 shows approximately 79 million tons (33%) of municipal solid waste diverted and 4.5 lbs of MSW per person daily generation. There is a two-year data lag in reporting these data. In terms of construction and demolition debris, in 2003, 164 million tons was generated from buildings (of which 28% was recycled), and 167.3 million tons was generated from roads (of which 88% was recycled). The total C&D debris generated was 331.3 million tons with 59% recycled (or 195.3 million tons). Debris from bridges, land clearing and excavations are not included in EPA's characterization. The annual percentage increase in C&D debris reuse and recycling is expected despite an anticipated increase in debris generation. There is a two-year data lag in reporting these data. For coal combustion ash, approximately 125 millions tons are generated annually, and in 2001, 32% was used rather than landfilled. The annual increase in use is targeted although associated increases in generation are also expected annually. 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

- In 2008 Reduce releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly.
- In 2007 Reduce releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly.
- In 2006 Reduce releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly.
- In 2005 Reduce releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
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	1.8	percent
No more than 10,000 confirmed releases per year.	<10,000	7,421	<10,000	8,361	<10,000	<10,000	UST releases
Increase the rate of significant operational compliance by 1% over the previous year's rate (target).	65	66	66	62	67	68	percent

Background: FY 2004 was the first year that states and regional offices reported the percentage of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection) requirements, out of a total estimated universe of approximately 256,000 facilities. At the end of FY 2006, 62 percent of USTs were in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention requirements. Given the inspection requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, some states are now targeting previously un-inspected facilities, and these are more likely to be out-of-compliance. Between FY 1999 and FY 2006, confirmed UST releases averaged 10,534. At the end of FY 2006, the percentage of hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls nationwide was 91.4 percent.

OBJECTIVE: 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.

Superfund Cost Recovery

- In 2008 Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.
- In 2007 Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.
- In 2006 Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.
- In 2005 Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>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.</i>	100	99	100	100	100	100	Percent

Background: In FY 1998 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 Participation

- In 2008 Reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the time of the Remedial Action start at 95 percent of non-Federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties.
- In 2007 Reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the time of the Remedial Action start at 95 percent of non-Federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties.
- In 2005 Reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the time of the Remedial Action start at 90 percent of non-Federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties.
- In 2005 Reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the time of the Remedial Action start at 90 percent of non-Federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Percentage of Superfund sites at which settlement or enforcement action taken before the start of RA.</i>	90	100	90	100	95	95	Percent

Background: In FY 1998 approximately 70% 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.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land

In 2008	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.
In 2007	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.
In 2006	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.
In 2005	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.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration (tracked as the number LUST cleanups completed).	14,500	14,583	13,600	14,493	13,000	13,000	cleanups
Number of cleanups that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration on Indian Country.	30	53.	30	43	30	30	cleanups
Superfund final site assessment decisions completed.	500	551	419	518	350	272	assessments
Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.	40	40	40	40	24	30	completions
Superfund sites with human health protection achieved (exposure pathways are eliminated or potential exposures are under health-based levels for current use of land or water resources).	10	no data*	10	34	10	10	sites
Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.	10	23	10	21	10	15	sites
Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where all remedies have completed construction.	46	47	51	55	56	60	sites
Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where the	56	61	61	70	76	81	remedies

GOAL 3: LAND PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

PPA-52

Measures that are not currently used for the Office of Management and Budget's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessments appear in italics.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
final remedial decision for contaminants at the site has been determined.							
Percent of RCRA construction completions using 2008 baseline.			13	22	25	27	percent
Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with current human exposures under control (using 2008 baseline).			82	89	92	95	percent
Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control (using 2008 baseline).			68	74	77	81	percent
<i>Number of Superfund sites ready for reuse site-wide.</i>					30	30	sites

Background: In FY 2004, Superfund controlled human exposures at 83% (1,242 of 1,493) of eligible NPL sites and controlled groundwater migration at 67% (875 of 1,306) of eligible NPL sites, completed construction at 62% (926 of 1,498) of the eligible NPL sites, selected final remedies at 67% (1,003 of 1,498) of the eligible NPL sites. Of the 1,714 RCRA Corrective Action high priority facilities, 84% (1,440) have human exposures controlled and 70% (1,199) have groundwater migration controlled, reflecting the strong EPA/state partnership in this program. The new performance measures for the RCRA program reflect establishment of a new facility baseline (1,968 facilities) established in October 2004. In FY 2004, EPA completed 317,405 leaking underground storage tank cleanups by the end of FY 2004. The Agency has worked with state partners to evaluate multi-year cleanup goals in light of new pressures that have slowed the pace of cleanup in recent years. The result of this process has been a reduction of multi-year goals to a target number that better reflects the current challenges. (*In 2005, EPA conducted a comprehensive reassessment of the data used to determine the number of Superfund sites with human exposure controlled in order to improve how actual conditions are accounted for at these sites. As a result, the definition of the measure was revised to include achieving more permanent, long-term control and protection at these sites, which included a new baseline from which to measure. Thus, there is no result for FY 2005.)

Prepare/Respond to Accidental/Intentional Release

- In 2008 Reduce and control the risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances by improving our Nation's capability to prepare for and respond more effectively to these emergencies.
- In 2007 Reduce and control the risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances by improving our Nation's capability to prepare for and respond more effectively to these emergencies.
- In 2006 Reduce and control the risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances by improving our Nation's capability to prepare for and respond more effectively to these emergencies.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 Reduce and control the risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances by improving our Nation's capability to prepare for and respond more effectively to these emergencies.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.	195	172	195	157	195	195	removals
Voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, completed.	105	137	115	93	120	125	removals
<i>Number of inspections and exercises conducted at oil storage facilities that are required to have Facility Response Plans.</i>	360	335	100	345	200	250	inspections/ exercises
Percentage of inspected facilities subject to Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) regulations found to be in compliance.	100	100	100	50	53	55	percent
Percentage of inspected facilities subject to Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations found to be in compliance.	100	77	100	71	75	78	percent
<i>Average state of emergency response readiness as determined by readiness criteria.</i>					55	65	percent

Background: By the end of FY 2004, there have been cumulative total of over 8,280 Superfund removal response actions initiated since 1980. EPA exceeded its FY 2004 expectations for readiness by reducing the core emergency response readiness deficit by 56%. EPA was involved in 308 oil spill responses in FY 2004. The Agency typically responds to or monitors 300 oil spill cleanups per year.

OBJECTIVE: 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

Research

Land Protection and Restoration Research

In 2008 Increased use of land protection and restoration research products

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

- In 2007 Increased use of land protection and restoration research products
- In 2006 Document the performance, including cost savings, of innovative characterization and remediation options, so that newer approaches with cost or performance advantages are applied for Superfund and other cleanup projects.
- In 2005 In FY 2005, complete at least four SITE demonstrations, with emphasis on NAPLs and sediments, in order to, by 2010, develop or evaluate 40 scientific tools, technologies, methods, and models, and provide technical support that enable practitioners to 1) characterize the nature and extent of multimedia contamination; 2) assess, predict, and communicate risks to human health and the environment; 3) employ improved remediation options; and 4) respond to oil spills effectively.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the management of material streams, conserve resources and appropriately manage waste long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the mitigation, management and long-term stewardship of contaminated sites long-term goal.	100	70	100	96	100	100	Percent

Background: In FY 2008, the program plans to deliver 100% of its planned outputs in support of each of its long-term goals. In FY 2006, the program completed 100% of its planned outputs in support of its two long-term goals. In achieving its FY 2008 targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of applying sound science in the protection and restoration of land.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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 2011, prevent and reduce pesticide and industrial chemical risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems.

Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In 2008 | Decrease cost per pesticide occupational incident avoided. |
| In 2008 | Ensure new pesticide registration actions (including new active ingredients, new uses) meet new health standards and are environmentally safe. |
| In 2008 | Improve the health of those who work in or around pesticides by reaching a 50% reduction in moderate to severe incidents for six acutely toxic agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rate. |
| In 2008 | Percentage of acre treatments that will use applications of reduced-risk pesticides. |
| In 2008 | Protect those occupationally exposed to pesticides by improving or maintaining a rate of 3.5 or less incidents per 100,000 potential risk events. |
| In 2008 | Reduce concentration of pesticides detected in general population. |
| In 2008 | Reduce decision times for registration of reduced risk chemicals. |
| In 2008 | Register reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides. |
| In 2007 | Decrease cost per pesticide occupational incident avoided. |
| In 2007 | Ensure new pesticide registration actions (including new active ingredients, new uses) meet new health standards and are environmentally safe. |
| In 2007 | Improve the health of those who work in or around pesticides by reducing moderate to severe incidents for six acutely toxic agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rate. |
| In 2007 | Percentage of acre treatments that will use applications of reduced-risk pesticides. |
| In 2007 | Reduce concentration of pesticides detected in general population. |

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

- In 2007 Reduce decision times for registration of reduced risk chemicals.
- In 2007 Register reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides.
- In 2006 Ensure new pesticide registration actions (including new active ingredients, new uses) meet new health standards and are environmentally safe.
- In 2006 Percentage of acre treatments that will use applications of reduced-risk pesticides
- In 2006 Reduce decision times for registration of reduced risk chemicals.
- In 2006 Register reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides.
- In 2005 Ensure new pesticide registration actions (including new active ingredients, new uses) meet new health standards and are environmentally safe.
- In 2005 Percentage of acre treatments that will use applications of reduced-risk pesticides
- In 2005 Reduce decision times for registration of reduced risk chemicals.
- In 2005 Register reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Register reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides.</i>	14	14	14	15	14	14	Registrations
<i>New Chemicals (Active Ingredients)</i>	8	3	8	19	8	8	Registrations
<i>New Uses</i>	200	164	200	235	200	200	Actions
Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.	13.5	16	17	Data Avail 2007	18.0	18.0	% Acre-Treatments
Incidents per 100,000 potential risk events in population occupationally exposed to pesticides.						<= 3.5	Incidents per 100,000
Percent reduction in concentrations of pesticides detected in general population.					10	Bi-Annual	% Reduction
Percent reduction in moderate to severe incidents for six acutely toxic agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rate.					10	Bi-Annual	% Reduction

Environmental Protection Agency FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

Background: The baseline for registration of reduced risk pesticides, new chemicals, and new uses, is zero in 1996 (the year FQPA was enacted). Cumulative actuals in FY 2006 for reduced risk pesticides are 172 registrations, 101 new chemicals (AI) and 3,541 new use actions. These performance measures are now counted on an annual basis in order to better address PRIA requirements.

The baseline for reducing registration decision times for reduced risk chemicals is 32.5 months in 2002.

According to NHANES data for 1999-2002 the concentration of pesticides residues detected in blood samples from the general population are: Dimethylphosphaste = 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. There were 1,385 incidents out of 39,850,000 potential risk events for those occupationally exposed to pesticides in 2003. The rates for moderate to severe incidents for exposure to agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rates base on 1999 -2003 data were: 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).

Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk

- In 2008 Ensure that through ongoing data reviews, pesticide active ingredients, and products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of the Native Americans
- In 2008 Reduce the average cost and average time to produce or update an Endangered Species Bulletin.
- In 2008 Reduce the percent of urban watersheds sampled that exceeds EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern (diazinon, chlorpyrifos, malathion).
- In 2007 Ensure that through ongoing data reviews, pesticide active ingredients, and products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of the Native Americans
- In 2007 Reduce the average cost and average time to produce or update an Endangered Species Bulletin.
- In 2006 Ensure that through ongoing data reviews, pesticide active ingredients, and products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of the Native Americans
- In 2005 Ensure that through ongoing data reviews, pesticide active ingredients, and products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of the Native Americans

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Product Reregistration</i>	400	501	545	545	545	545	Actions

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percent of urban watersheds that exceeds EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern.						25, 25, 30	% Watersheds

Background: The baseline for REDs is completion of 612 REDs by 2008. A total of 7,358 product reregistrations were completed by 2006. Reregistration decision time baseline is 30 months in 2002.

Based on 1992 - 2001 data, 40% of urban watersheds exceeded aquatic life benchmarks for diazinon, 37% for chlorpyrifos, and 30% of urban watersheds exceeded aquatic life benchmarks malathion. Based on 1992 - 2001 data, 18% percent of agricultural watersheds exceeded aquatic life benchmarks for azinphos-methyl and 18% of agricultural watersheds exceeded aquatic life benchmarks for chlorpyrifos.

In 2004, the average cost per Endangered Species Bulletin produced or updated was \$4,000 and 100 hours.

Endocrine Disruptors

In 2008 Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program will continue its progress toward completing the validation of endocrine test methods.

In 2007 Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program will continue its progress toward completing the validation of endocrine test methods.

In 2006 Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program will continue its progress toward completing the validation of endocrine test methods.

In 2005 Standardization and validation of screening assays

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Cumulative number of assays validated.			11/20	2/21	8/20	13/20	Assays

Background: The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) requires EPA to use validated assays to screen chemicals for their potential to affect the endocrine system. The development and validation of assays is currently the principal effort in implementing the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP). The validation process consists of several discrete steps: Detailed Review Paper is the first stage of the overall validation process. It is a review of the scientific literature relevant to an assay and discusses the scientific principles on which the assay is based, reviews candidate protocols and makes recommendations as to which is most suitable as a starting point for assay refinement and validation. Prevalidation consists of studies to optimize and standardize the protocol and verify the ability of the protocol to accurately measure the endpoints of concern. Validation determines the transferability of the protocol to other laboratories and determines inter-laboratory variability. Peer review is the review by an independent group of experts of the scientific work establishing the validity of the protocol.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Realize the Value from Pesticide Availability

- In 2008 Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.
- In 2008 Number of acres using reduced risk pest management practices compared to the grant and/or contract funds expended on environmental stewardship.
- In 2007 Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.
- In 2006 Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.
- In 2005 Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions</i>	45	42	45	48	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	Million dollars
Billions of dollars in crop loss avoided by ensuring that effective pesticides are available to address pest infestations.						1.5	Billion dollars loss avoided

Background: The Section 18's 2005 baseline is 45 days. EPA's FY 2006 response time for Section 18 decisions (emergency pesticide use exemptions for pest infestations) was slightly higher than the target of 45 days because the program's focus was diverted to address Homeland Security and food security concerns associated with soybean rust.

According to EPA and USDA data for the years 2000-2005, emergency exemptions issued by EPA resulted in \$1.5 billion in avoided crop loss. In a similar manner, based on U.S Census housing data, industry data, and academic studies on damage valuation, EPA calculates that in 2003 there were \$900 million in annual savings from structural damage avoided due to availability of registered termiticides. For 2005, funding of Strategic Agriculture Initiative grants resulted in \$2.63 per acre impacted.

Lead Gasoline Phase-Out

- In 2008 Eliminate use of lead in gasoline in remaining countries that still use lead as an additive, affecting more than 700 million people.
- In 2008 Increase access to low-sulfur fuels in developing countries.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Number of countries completing phase out of leaded gasoline. (incremental)</i>						7	Countries
<i>Number of countries introducing low sulfur in fuels. (incremental)</i>						2	Countries
Background:	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.						

Exposure to Industrial / Commercial Chemicals

- In 2008 Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial/commercial chemicals
- In 2007 Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial/commercial chemicals
- In 2006 Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial/commercial chemicals
- In 2005 Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial / commercial chemicals

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
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.	29	Data Available 2009	29	Data Available 2009	Biannual Data	29	Percent
Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).	38,700	Data Available 2009	216,000	Data Available 2009	199,000	90,000	Children
Background:	Baseline for percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 40 days of EPA effort to process is 54% in 2004. 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.						

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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). EPA has incorporated into its Strategic Plan the federal government goal to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern by 2010.

Risks from Industrial / Commercial Chemicals

- In 2008 Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals.
- In 2007 Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals.
- In 2006 Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals.
- In 2005 Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Cumulative number of chemicals with proposed, interim, and/or final values for Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (AEGL).	125	165	145	185	209	233	Total number chemicals
<i>Percent of chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.</i>			100	100	100	100	Percent
<i>Percentage of HPV chemicals identified as priority concerns through assessment of Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS) and other information with risks eliminated or effectively managed.</i>	TBD		100	100	100	100	% of HPV Chemicals
<i>Cumulative number of chemicals for which VCCEP data needs documents are issued by EPA in response to Industry sponsored Tier 1 risk assessments.</i>	TBD		8	6	9	10	Cumulative Chemicals
Reduction in the current year production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and toxic transfers.	2	Data Available 2008	3	Data Available 2008	2.5	2.5	% RSEI relative risk
<i>Percent reduction from prior year in total EPA cost per chemical for which proposed AEGL value sets are developed.</i>					34,160 (2)	34,160 (2)	Cost savings (%)
<i>Percent change from prior year in cost savings due to</i>						6.7	% cost savings

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	

new chemical prescreening.

Background: In 2006, additional 23 chemicals with proposed, interim, or final AEGL Values were reported for the AEGL Program (annual count).

The baseline for percent of chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment in 2004 and 2005 is 100%.

The baseline for HPV measure is zero chemicals in 1998. EPA screening of data obtained through the HPV Challenge Program is commencing in 2006; actions to obtain additional information needed to assess risks will commence subsequently as chemicals are identified as priority concerns through the screening process.

Baseline for the VCCEP Program is 0 for FY 2003.

Baseline for the Risk Screening Environmental Indicators Model Program is based on the cumulative reduction that was reported in 2002-2003 and is 6.6 percent.

Chemical Facility Risk Reduction

In 2008 Protect human health, communities, and ecosystems from chemical risks and releases through facility risk reduction efforts and building community infrastructures.

In 2007 Protect human health, communities, and ecosystems from chemical risks and releases through facility risk reduction efforts and building community infrastructures.

In 2006 Protect human health, communities, and ecosystems from chemical risks and releases through facility risk reduction efforts and building community infrastructures.

In 2005 Protect human health, communities, and ecosystems from chemical risks and releases through facility risk reduction efforts and building community infrastructures.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	

Number of risk management plan audits completed. 400 885 400 550 400 400 Audits

Background: 1,059 Risk Management Plan audits were completed between FY 2000 and FY 2003.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITIES

Sustain, clean up, and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them.

U.S. - Mexico Border Water/Wastewater Infrastructure

In 2008 Sustain and restore the environmental health along the United States-Mexico Border through implementation of the "Border 2012" plan.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Number of additional homes provided adequate safe drinking water in the Mexican border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.						2,500	More homes
Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the Mexican border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.						15,000	More homes

Background: 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.

Environmental Justice

In 2008 In FY 08, four communities with potential environmental justice concerns will achieve significant measurable environmental or public health improvement through collaborative problem-solving strategies.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Communities with Environmental Justice Concerns</i>						4	Communities

Background: The Agency works to address issues affecting disproportionately exposed and under-represented populations from adverse health or environmental effects. EPA identifies problem areas through: public comments received during the National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (NEJAC)

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

meetings; reviewing Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) filed under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in which environmental justice (EJ) indicators occur; concern from communities about new or renewals of permits under RCRA, CWA, CAA, etc.; and complaints filed under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. EPA also works to address these issues through the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice and by awarding grants to communities for addressing environmental problems.

Reducing POPs

In 2008 Reduce mean maternal blood levels of chlordane in indigenous populations in the Arctic

In 2008 Reduce mean maternal blood levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in indigenous populations in the Arctic

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Mean maternal blood levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (measured as Aroclor 1260) in indigenous populations in the Arctic. (cumulative)</i>				6.3		6.15	ug / l
<i>Mean maternal blood levels of chlordane (measured as the metabolites oxychlordane and trans-nonachlor) in indigenous populations in the Arctic. (cumulative)</i>				1.3		1.25	ug / l

Background: Data for these measures are not available annually because of the long biological residence of the selected congeners of about 3-5 years. With the signing of the global POPs convention in May 2001 EPA will work on domestic implementing legislation (e.g., a FIFRA amendment) and projects to support implementation by key developing countries (e.g., China). In FY2001 EPA worked with UNEP to identify regions (e.g., Sub-Saharan Africa, Central America, Southeast Asia) which would benefit from such support from EPA, and we have started projects on the basis of available funding. Whenever possible EPA will support projects, which also promote compliance with the global Prior Informed Consent (PIC) regime and the international commitment to improve chemicals management capabilities, as set out in the Bahia Declaration from the Third Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety in October 2000.

Mexico Border Outreach

In 2008 Cleanup waste sites in the United States-Mexico border region

In 2006 Develop air quality assessments and programs to improve air quality standards in border communities.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Cleanup waste sites in the United States-Mexico border</i>						1	Sites

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	

region. (incremental)

Background: In 2004, there are no border communities monitoring for pollutants that have not previously been monitored in their community. There are 17 monitoring stations along the US-Mexico Border (source: US-Mexico Border XXI Program: Progress Report 1996-2000). Monitoring for: carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter U.S. only, particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter, total suspended particulate matter Mexico only, lead.

Revitalize Properties

In 2008 Assess, clean up and promote the reuse of Brownfields properties, and leverage jobs and cleanup/redevelopment funding.

In 2007 Assess, clean up and promote the reuse of Brownfields properties, and leverage jobs and cleanup/redevelopment funding.

In 2006 Assess, clean up and promote the reuse of Brownfields properties, and leverage jobs and cleanup/redevelopment funding.

In 2005 Leverage jobs by assessing, promoting the cleanup and reuse of Brownfields properties.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	

Brownfield properties assessed.	1,000	1,381.00	1,000	Data Available 2007	1,000	1,000	Assessments
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Acres of Brownfields properties made ready for reuse.						225	Acres
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<i>Jobs leveraged from Brownfields activities.</i>	5,000	6,128.00	5,000	Data Available 2007	5,000	5,000	Jobs
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Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.	0.9	1.00	1.0	Data Available 2007	0.9	0.9	Billion dollars funds
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Background: By the end of FY 2005, the Brownfields program assessed 1,381 properties, leveraged 6,128 jobs, and leveraged \$1.0B in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Pacific Island Territories

In 2008 Sustain and restore the environmental health of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>% of population in each of U.S. Pacific Island Territories served by CWS will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards throughout the year.</i>						72	% Population
<i>The sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories will comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).</i>						67	% Time
<i>Beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming during the beach season.</i>						70	% Days

Background: 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.

OBJECTIVE: RESTORE AND PROTECT CRITICAL ECOSYSTEMS

Protect, sustain, and restore the health of critical natural habitats and ecosystems.

Protecting and Enhancing Estuaries

In 2008 Working with partners, protect or restore additional (i.e., measuring from 2008 forward) acres of habitat within the study area for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program.

In 2007 Working with NEP partners, protect or restore an additional 25,000 acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).

In 2006 Working with NEP partners, protect or restore an additional 25,000 acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 Working with NEP partners, protect or restore an additional 25,000 acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas.	25,000	103,959	25,000	140,033	75,000	50,000	Acres

Background: 2005 Baseline: 449,242 acres of habitat protected or restored; cumulative from 2002.

Gulf of Mexico

In 2008 Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.

In 2007 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic species in order to improve the health of the Gulf of Mexico.

In 2006 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic species in order to improve the health of the Gulf of Mexico.

In 2005 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic species in order to improve the health of the Gulf of Mexico.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Improve overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.</i>	0.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	Scale
<i>Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the five year running average</i>	12700	12,700	14,128	14,944	14,128	13,500	Square miles
<i>Percentage of water and habitat quality restored to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority coastal areas.</i>						64	% Impaired segments
<i>Acres of important coastal and marine habitats restored, enhanced or protected.</i>						18,200	Acres

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Background: In 2004, the Gulf of Mexico rating of fair/poor was 2.4 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.

The hypoxia running average size for 1996-2000 = 14,128 km². The 2002-2006 running average size = 14,944 km². In 2002, 812 impaired segments identified in Section 303(d) listings. In 2005, 16,000 acres restored, enhanced, or protected; Gulf of Mexico coastal wetlands habitats include 3,769,370 acres.

Great Lakes Implementation Actions

- In 2008 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved.
- In 2007 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved.
- In 2006 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved.
- In 2005 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved by at least 1 point

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved (cumulative)</i>	21.9	21.9	21	21.1	21	21	Scale
<i>Cubic yards (in millions) of contaminated sediment remediated in the Great Lakes. (cumulative from 1997)</i>	3.7	3.7	3.2	4.1	4.5	5.0	Million cubic yards per meter
<i>Average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples will decline.</i>	6.2	6	5	Data Available 2007	5	5	% Annual decrease
<i>Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air in the Great Lakes basin will decline</i>	7.1	7	7	8	7	7	% Annual decrease
<i>Restore and delist Areas of Concern (AOCs) within the Great Lakes basin (IC: Fed/State/Tribal Gov. Activities)</i>	0	0	2	1	4	2	Areas of concern

Background: Great Lakes rating of 20.9 reported in 2003, based on most current data available, generally from 2001) on a 40 point scale where the rating uses select Great Lakes State of the Lakes Ecosystem indicators based on a 1 to 5 rating system for each indicator, where 1 is poor and 5 is good. (ii) 2.1 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments were remediated from 1997 through 2001 of the 40 million requiring remediation. (iii) On average, total PCB

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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. 9iv) 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. (v) In 2002, no Areas of Concern had been delisted.

Wetland and River Corridor Projects

- In 2008 Working with partners, achieve a net increase in wetlands acres with additional focus on assessment of wetland condition.
- In 2007 Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.
- In 2006 Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.
- In 2005 Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Annually, in partnership with the Corps of Engineers and States, achieve no net loss of wetlands in the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program</i>	No Net Loss	Data Available 2011	No Net Loss	Data Available 2011	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres
<i>Working with partners, achieve a net increase in wetlands</i>	100,000	Data Available 2011	200,000	Data Available 2011	100,000	100,000	Acres per year

Background: 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.)

Chesapeake Bay Habitat

- In 2008 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that the overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved.
- In 2007 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved enough so that there are 100,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

- In 2007 Reduce nitrogen loads by 80 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 9.0 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 1.16 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels.
- In 2006 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved enough so that there are 100,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)
- In 2006 Reduce nitrogen loads by 80 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 9.0 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 1.16 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels
- In 2005 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved enough so that there are 90,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)
- In 2005 Reduce nitrogen loads by 74 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 8.7 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 1.06 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Reduction, from 1985 levels, of nitrogen (M/lbs), phosphorus (M/lbs), and sediment loads (tons) entering Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)</i>	74/8.7/1.06	67/8.4/0.9	74/8.7/1.1	72.3/8.7/1	80/9.0/1.16		% Reductions
Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	Greater Reduction	61	65	65	70	74	% Goal
Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	Greater Reduction	80	82	82	84	85	% Goal
Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	40	38	46	46	53	60	% Goal
<i>Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) present in the Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)</i>	89,659	72,942	90,000	78,259	90,000		Acres
Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pounds).	46	41	44	44	47	50	% Reduction
Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).	60.6	58	61	61	64	66	% Reduction

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million pounds).	63	54	57	57	61	64	% Reduction

Background: In 1984, there were 38,230 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation in the Chesapeake Bay. 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 32.68 million lbs of point source nitrogen reduced, 65% towards the goal. There were 5.07 million lbs of point source phosphorus reduced, 82% towards the goal. Four thousand six hundred six miles of forest buffer were planted, 46% towards the goal.

Long Island Sound

In 2008 Prevent water pollution, improve water quality, protect aquatic systems, and restore the habitat of Long Island Sound by working through the Long Island Sound Management Study Conference partnership.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to LIS.</i>						8,303	lbs/day
<i>Acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands restored or protected.</i>						50	Acres
<i>Additional miles of river and stream corridor reopened to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installation of by-pass structures such as fishways.</i>						8.3	Miles

Background: In 2000, TMDL baseline is 213,151 pounds/day. In 2005, 562 acres restored (cumulative) and 150 acres protected (cumulative). Eighty-one miles of river and stream corridor re-opened.

South Florida Ecosystem

In 2008 Protect and maintain the South Florida Ecosystem, including the Everglades and coral reef ecosystems.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Mean percent stony coral cover in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, working with all stakeholders.</i>						6.7/5.9	Mean % area
<i>Maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS.</i>						Maintain	Water quality
<i>Total phosphorous in Everglades surface waters.</i>						Maintain	Parts per billion

Background: In 2005, the mean percent of stony coral cover is 6.7% in FKNMS and 5.9% in Southeast Florida. 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.

Columbia River Basin

In 2008 Prevent water pollution, and improve and protect water quality and ecosystems in the Columbia River Basin to reduce risks to human health and the environment.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat protected, enhanced, or restored in the Columbia River Basin.</i>						3,000	Acres

Background: In 2005, 96,770 acres of wetland and upland habitat available for protection, enhancement or restoration.

OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Through 2011, 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.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Research

Research on Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals

- In 2008 Increased use of endocrine disruptors research program products
- In 2007 By 2007, develop improved protocols for screening and testing for the Agency's Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program and reduce scientific uncertainty on effects, exposure, and risk management issues
- In 2006 By 2006, develop and transfer standardized protocols for screening chemicals for their potential effects on the endocrine system, so that EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances has the necessary protocols to validate for use in the Agency's Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program, mandated by the Food Quality Protection Act, as determined by independent expert review.
- In 2005 Increased use of endocrine disruptors research program products

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Improved protocols for screening and testing (Research)	2	2	1	1	6	1	Reports
Effects and exposure milestones met (Research)	5	5	9	9	4	3	Reports
Assessment milestones met (Research)	0	0	1	0	0	0	Reports
Risk management milestones met (Research)	5	5	3	3	3	2	Reports

Background: In 2008, the program plans to accomplish its goals of completing 1) one report relating to improved protocols for screening and testing; 2) three reports related to effects and exposure; and 3) two reports related to risk management. In achieving these targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of providing scientifically sound guidance and policy decisions related to the health of people, communities, and ecosystems, with regard to chemical toxicology.

Homeland Security Research

- In 2008 Enhance public health and safety and mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical, biological, or radiological materials into the environment.
- In 2007 Enhance public health and safety and mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical, biological, or radiological materials into the environment.
- In 2006 Provide methods, guidance documents, technologies and tools to first responders and decision-makers to enhance safety and to mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical or biological materials into the environment.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 By FY 2005, provide tools, case studies, and technical guidance so that, by FY 2006, first responders and decision-makers will have the methods, guidance documents, and technologies to enhance safety and to mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical or biological materials into the environment.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered to support efficient and effective clean-ups and safe disposal of decontamination wastes. (Research)</i>					100	100	Percent
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered to support water security initiatives. (Research)</i>					100	100	Percent
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered to support risk assessors and decision-makers in the rapid assessment of risk and the determination of cleanup goals and procedures following contamination. (Research)</i>					100	100	Percent
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of establishment of the environmental National Laboratory Response Network (Research)</i>					100	100	Percent

Background: 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. This APG will provide guidance documents for the restoration of buildings and water systems and the establishment of remediation goals. 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

In 2008 Increased use of human health research products

In 2007 Increased use of human health research products

In 2006 Increased use of human health research products

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 By FY 2005, provide risk assessors and managers with methods and tools for measuring exposure and effects in children, and characterizing and reducing risks to children from environmental agents in schools so that, by 2014, EPA will be able to demonstrate why some groups of people, defined by life stage, genetic factors, and health status, are more vulnerable than others to adverse effects from exposure to environmental agents.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of public health outcomes long-term goal. (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of mechanistic data long-term goal. (Research)	100	100	100	92	100	100	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of aggregate and cumulative risk long-term goal. (Research)	100	86	100	100	100	100	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the susceptible subpopulations long-term goal. (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent

Background: In FY 2008, the program plans to accomplish its goals of completing 100% of its planned outputs toward its four long-term goals. In achieving these targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of providing scientifically sound guidance and policy decisions related to human health.

Global Change Research

In 2008 Increased use of global change research products
 In 2007 Increased use of global change research products
 In 2006 Increased use of global change research products
 In 2005 Increased use of global change research products

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percentage of planned outputs delivered. (Research)					Baseline	100	Percent
Percent progress toward completion of framework linking global change to air quality. (Research)	45	47.5	60	65	75	85	Percent

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Background: In FY 2008, the program plans to accomplish its goal of completing and delivering 100% of its planned outputs. In achieving these targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of providing scientifically sound guidance and policy decisions related to the health of people, communities, and ecosystems, with regard to global change.

Human Health Risk Assessment

In 2008 Increased use of human health risk assessment program products

In 2007 Increased use of human health risk assessment program products

In 2006 By 2006, deliver at least 20 dose-response assessments, provisional values, or pathogen risk assessments so that by 2010, at least 100 assessments have been made available through the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) database and other communications to EPA program offices, regions, states and Tribes providing the necessary information to predict risk and make risk management decisions that protect public health.

In 2005 Through FY2005, initiate or submit to external review 28 human health assessments and complete 12 human health assessments through the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). This information will improve EPA's and other decisionmakers' ability to protect the public from harmful chemical exposure

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Air Quality Criteria/Science Assessment documents. (Research)	N/A	100	N/A	100	90	90	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of HHRA health assessments. (Research)	N/A	80	N/A	100	90	90	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of HHRA Technical Support Documents. (Research)	N/A	44	N/A	81	90	90	Percent

Background: In FY 2008 the program plans to complete 90% of its planned outputs in support of HHRA health assessments, 90% of its planned outputs in support of Air Quality Criteria/Science Assessment documents, and 90% of its planned outputs in support of HHRA Technical Support Documents. In achieving these targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of providing scientifically sound guidance and policy decisions related to the health of people, communities, and ecosystems.

Ecosystems Research

In 2008 Increased use of ecosystems research products

In 2007 Increased use of ecosystems research products

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2006 Increased use of ecosystems research products

In 2005 By FY 2005, provide technical guidance for implementing and evaluating projects to restore riparian zones, which are critical landscape components for the restoration of aquatic ecosystems and water quality, so that, by 2010, watershed managers have state-of-the-science field-evaluated tools, technical guidance, and decision-support systems for selecting, implementing, and evaluating cost-effective and environmentally-sound approaches to restore ecosystem services as part of watershed management

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Number of states using a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of national programs and policies. (Research)	20	22	25	25	30	35	States

Background: By FY 2008, the program expects that 35 states will use a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of national programs and policies. This will represent an increase of 13 states since FY 2005. In achieving its FY 2008 targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of providing scientifically sound guidance and policy decisions related to the health of ecosystems.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

GOAL 5: COMPLIANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

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

OBJECTIVE: ACHIEVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION THROUGH IMPROVED COMPLIANCE

By 2011, maximize compliance to protect human health and the environment through enforcement and other compliance assurance activities by achieving a 5 percent increase in the pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated by regulated entities, including those in Indian country.

Monitoring and Enforcement

- In 2008 Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA will increase complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improve environmental management practices.
- In 2007 Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA will increase complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improve environmental management practices.
- In 2006 Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA will increase complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improve environmental management practices.
- In 2005 Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA will increase complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improve environmental management practices.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)	300	1,100	450	890	500	550	Million Pounds
Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring that pollution be reduced, treated or eliminated (civil enf.)	30	28.8	30	Data Available 2008	30	30	Percentage
Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring	60	72.5	65	82	70	70	Percentage

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
implementation of improved environmental management practices.							
<i>Percentage of regulated entities taking complying actions as a result of on-site compliance inspections and evaluations.</i>	10	19	25	16	30	30	Percentage
<i>Dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved environmental management practices as a result of concluded enforcement actions (i.e., injunctive relief and SEPs)</i>	4.0	10.0	4.1	5.0	4.2	4.3	Billion Dollars

Background: The FY 2004-2006 rolling average baseline for pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated is 997,000,000 pounds of pollutants. The FY 2006 baseline for the percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring that pollutants be reduced, treated, or eliminated is the FY2005 result which is 28.8%. The reason for using the FY2005 result as the FY2006 baseline is due to the data lag in the FY2006 result. The FY2006 baseline for the percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring implementation of improved environmental management practices is 82%. The FY 2006 baseline for the percentage of regulated entities taking complying actions as a result of on-site compliance inspections and evaluations is 16%. The FY 2004-2006 rolling average baseline for dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved environmental management practices is \$6,600,000,000.

With the adoption of the Clean Air Interstate Rule, pollution reductions will move from an enforcement category to a regulatory category; therefore, the enforcement targets should not be expected to increase, although overall pollution reduction is certain to increase.

Compliance Incentives

- In 2008 Identify and correct noncompliance and reduce environmental risks through an increase in the percent of facilities that use EPA incentive policies to conduct environmental audits or other actions that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution or improve environmental management practices.
- In 2007 Identify and correct noncompliance and reduce environmental risks through an increase in the percent of facilities that use EPA incentive policies to conduct environmental audits or other actions that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution or improve environmental management practices.
- In 2006 Through self-disclosure policies, EPA will increase the percentage of audits or other actions reducing pollutants or improving environmental management practices.
- In 2005 Through self-disclosure policies, EPA will increase the percentage of audits or other actions reducing pollutants or improving EMP.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated, as a result of audit agreements.	0.25	1.9	0.4	0.05	0.4	0.4	Million Pounds

Background: The FY 2006 baseline for pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of audit agreements is 0.05 million pounds of pollutants.

Compliance Assistance

- In 2008 Prevent noncompliance or reduce environmental risks through EPA compliance assistance by achieving: an increase in the percent of regulated entities that improve their understanding of environmental requirements; an increase in the number of regulated entities that improve environmental management practices; and an increase in the percentage of regulated entities that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution.
- In 2007 Prevent noncompliance or reduce environmental risks through EPA compliance assistance by achieving: an increase in the percent of regulated entities that improve their understanding of environmental requirements; an increase in the number of regulated entities that improve environmental management practices; and an increase in the percentage of regulated entities that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution.
- In 2006 Through compliance assistance, EPA will increase the understanding of regulated entities, improve environmental management practices, and reduce pollutants.
- In 2005 Through compliance assistance, EPA will increase the understanding of regulated entities, improve environmental management practices, and reduce pollutants.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they improved EMP as a result of EPA assistance.</i>	50	51	50	74	50	50	Percentage
<i>Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct assistance from EPA reporting that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution, as a result of EPA assistance.</i>	25	13	15	28	15	15	Percentage

Background: The FY 2006 baseline for the percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they improved EMP as a result of EPA assistance is 74%. The FY 2006 baseline for the percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution as a result of EPA compliance assistance is 28%.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH POLLUTION PREVENTION AND INNOVATION

Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and the Adoption of other Stewardship Practices that Lead to Sustainable Outcomes. By 2011, 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.

Reducing PBTs in Hazardous Waste Streams

- In 2008 Reduce pollution in business operations.
- In 2007 Reduce pollution in business operations.
- In 2006 Reduce pollution in business operations.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Number of pounds (in millions) of priority chemicals reduced, as measured by National Partnership for Environmental Priorities members.					0.5	1.0	Pounds

Background: The new performance measure reflects the fact that the National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP) has quadrupled its members and now has over 100 partners, who have removed more than one million pounds of priority chemicals from the environment. As of August 2006, the NPEP program had also obtained industry commitments for 2.1 million pounds of priority chemical reductions through the year 2011. Reductions will be achieved primarily through source reduction made possible by safer chemical substitutes.

Innovation Activities

- In 2008 75% of innovation projects completed under the State Innovation Grant (SIG) Program and through other piloting mechanisms will achieve, on average, an 8% or greater improvement in environmental results from a project initiation baseline measure for the sectors and facilities involved (e.g., reductions in air or water discharges, improvements in ambient water or air quality, or improvements in compliance rates), or a 5% or greater improvement in cost-effectiveness and efficiency.
- In 2008 Performance Track facilities collectively will meet 3 of the 5 annual performance improvement targets for reducing, on a normalized basis, water use, hazardous materials use, production of greenhouse gases, toxic discharges to water and combined NOx, SOx, VOC and PM emissions.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

- In 2007 Performance Track facilities collectively will meet 4 of the 6 annual performance improvement targets for 3.7 billion gallons of water use, 16.3 million MMBTUs of energy use, 1,050 tons materials use, 460,000 tons of non-hazardous solid waste, 66,000 tons of air releases, and 12,400 tons of discharges to water.
- In 2006 Performance Track members collectively will achieve an annual reduction of: 600 million gallons in water use; 2.5 million MMBTUs in energy use; 15,000 tons of solid waste; 20,000 tons materials reduced; 6,000 tons of air releases; and 10,000 tons in water discharges, compared with 2001 results.
- In 2005 In 2005 Performance Track members collectively will achieve an annual reduction of 600 million gallons in water use; 2.5 million MMBTUs in energy use; 15,000 tons of solid waste; 6,000 tons of air releases; 10,000 tons in water discharges; and 15,000 tons of materials compared with 2001 results.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>Reduce 3.7 billion gallons of water use; 16.3 million MMBTUs of energy use; 1,050 tons of materials use; 460,000 tons of solid waste; 66,000 tons of air releases; & 12,400 tons of water discharges.</i>					4		Media Reduction
<i>Reduce water use at Performance Track facilities.</i>						3,900,000,000	Gallons
<i>Reduce hazardous materials use at Performance Track facilities.</i>						10,000	Tons
<i>Reduce production of greenhouse gases at Performance Track facilities.</i>						175,000	MTCO2E
<i>Reduce toxic releases to water at Performance Track facilities.</i>						220	Tons
<i>Reduce combined NOx, SOx, VOC and PM emissions at Performance Track facilities.</i>						4,000	Tons
<i>75% of innovation projects completed under the State Innovation Grants program will achieve, on average, 8% or greater improvement in envtl results for sectors and facilities involved, or 5% or greater improvement in cost-effectiveness & efficiency.</i>						75	Percentage

Background: For Performance Track, the baseline year is 2001 for FY 2005, 2006, and 2007. Performance will be measured against the 2001 baseline annual reduction of 475 M gallons of water conserved, 0.24 million MMBTUs of energy conserved, 150,000 tons of solid waste reduced, 1,113 tons of air emissions reduced, 6,870 tons of water discharged, and -2,154 tons of materials reduced. For FY 2008, the baseline year is 2005. The 2005 baseline

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

annual normalized reductions are: 3,387,333,545 gallons of water reduced, 8,794 tons of hazardous materials reduced, 151,129 MTCO2Es of greenhouse gas emissions reduced, 186 tons of toxic discharges to water reduced, and 3,533 tons of NOx, SOx, VOCs and PM emissions reduced.

EPA's State Innovation Grant program promotes the testing of innovative approaches in State environmental permitting programs. Individual projects are designed to test innovation that improves compliance rates, often within an entire business sector or across an entire permitting program, or improves the efficiency of permitting programs for either the regulated sector or the state environmental agency. Because each grant-supported project is unique, results can only be reported on a project-by project basis. EPA does not report program-wide results (e.g., total tons of air or water pollutants removed or prevented in a year) because not every project selected in a competition year focuses on a single environmental medium or pollutant. Rather, the EPA-funded projects help states test approaches that improve results, often in ways that address multi-media concerns. Similarly, these projects are demonstrations, or pilot tests of new approaches and the projects take 2-4 years to complete. Therefore, results for individual projects are reported at the end of each project. Results are usually described in terms such as an improvement in overall compliance rates at the end of a project above a baseline condition measured at the beginning of the project.

Reduction of Industrial / Commercial Chemicals

- In 2008 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.
- In 2007 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and municipal solid wastes.
- In 2005 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
<i>BTUs of energy reduced, conserved or offset by Pollution Prevention (P2) program participants.</i>					1,106,800	1,217,462	BTUs
<i>Gallons of water reduced by P2 program participants.</i>					1,790.1	1,640.4	Million Gallons
Business, institutional and government costs reduced by P2 program participants.					44.3	45.9	Million Dollars
Pounds of hazardous materials reduced by P2 program participants.					414	429.4	Million Pounds

Background: The baseline for the TRI non-recycled wastes measure is the amount of non-recycled wastes in 2001 reported FY2003. The baseline for eco-friendly detergents is 0 formulations in 1997. The baseline for the alternative feed stocks / processes measure is zero in 2000. The baseline for the quantity of hazardous chemicals / solvents measures is zero pounds in the year 2000. The baseline for the hospitals measure is zero in FY2001. The baseline reference point for reductions of pollution and conservation of BTUs and water is zero for 2003. The baseline for money saved will be 2003. The baseline for reduction in CO2 will be zero for 1996. The baseline for the Clean and Green Index is 2001 levels. The baseline for chemical releases is

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

2001 level. The baseline for chemical production related wastes is 2001 level. Note: Several output measures were changed to internal-only reporting status in 2005. Annual Performance measures are under development for EPA's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing program for the FY2006 Annual Performance Plan.

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.

Tribal Environmental Baseline/Environmental Priority

- In 2008 Protect human health and the environment on tribal lands by assisting federally recognized tribes to: build environmental capacity; assess environmental conditions and measure results; and implement environmental programs in Indian country.
- In 2007 Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.
- In 2006 Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.
- In 2005 Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud Target	Pres Bud Target	
Percent of tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans.	39	33	18	33	42	45	% Tribes
Percent of tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs (cumulative).	44	47	5	42	49	50	% Tribes
Percent of Tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring.	25.0	29.0	20.0	30.8	31.0	31.0	% Tribes

Background: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP program funding. These entities are the ones for which environmental assessments of their lands will be conducted.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MEASURES

Enabling Support Programs

NPM: OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Energy Consumption Reduction

- In 2008 As required by the Executive Order: Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy, and Transportation Management, EPA will achieve a 8% reduction in energy consumption from the Agency's 2003 baseline.
- In 2007 As required by the Executive Order: Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy, and Transportation Management, EPA will achieve a 5% reduction in energy consumption from the Agency's 2003 baseline.
- In 2006 As required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, EPA will achieve a 2% reduction in energy consumption from the Agency's 2003 baseline.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud	Pres Bud	
<i>Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.</i>			2	2	5	8	Percent

Background: On January 24, 2007, the President signed Executive Order: Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy, and Transportation Management, requiring all Federal Agencies to reduce its Green House Gas intensity and its energy use by 3% annually through FY 2015. For the Agency's 29 reporting facilities, the FY 2003 energy consumption of British Thermal Units (BTUs) per square foot is 346,518 BTUs per square foot.

Human Capital

- In 2008 EPA will develop workforce planning strategies that link current and future Human Capital needs to mission accomplishments which will result in significant reductions in skill gaps for Mission Critical Occupations. In addition, EPA's recruitment strategy will focus on hiring needs that will encourage the use of hiring flexibilities, build on centralized and local recruitment approaches, and focus on attracting applicants who are talented, diverse, and committed to EPA's mission.
- In 2007 EPA will develop workforce planning strategies that link current and future Human Capital needs to mission accomplishments which will result in significant reductions in skill gaps for Mission Critical Occupations. In addition, EPA's recruitment strategy will focus on hiring needs that will encourage the use of hiring flexibilities, build on centralized and local recruitment approaches, and focus on attracting applicants who are talented, diverse, and committed to EPA's mission.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud	Pres Bud	
<i>Percent increase in the number of non-SES managers and supervisors at the targeted proficiency level (intermediate) for "Interpersonal Skills and Oral Communication".</i>					25	10	Percent
<i>Percent increase in the number of non-SES managers and supervisors at the targeted proficiency level (advanced) for "Interpersonal Skills and Oral Communication".</i>					15	15	Percent
Average time to hire non-SES positions from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.					45	45	Days
For SES positions, the average time from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.					90	73	Days

Background: Human capital performance measures and targets were selected from EPA's President's Management Agenda, Proud-To-Be, Human Capital annual goal setting and measurement program and from EPA's human capital accountability system.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

NPM: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Information Exchange Network

- In 2008 Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).
- In 2007 Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).
- In 2006 Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).
- In 2005 Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud	Pres Bud	
<i>Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data.</i>	12	22	29	32	36	43	Systems
<i>States, tribes and territories will be able to exchange data with CDX through nodes in real time, using standards and automated data-quality checking.</i>	40	40	Target Not Established	Target Not Established	Target Not Established	55	Users
<i>Number of users from states, tribes, laboratories, and others that choose CDX to report environmental data electronically to EPA.</i>	20,000	45,000	47,000	62,000	55,000	70,000	Users

Background: The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001.

Information Security

- In 2008 OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.
- In 2007 OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.
- In 2006 OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

In 2005 OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud	Pres Bud	
<i>Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act reportable systems that are certified and accredited.</i>	75	90	100	100	100	100	Percent

Background: In FY 2002, the Agency started planning an effort to expand and strengthen its information security infrastructure.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

NPM: OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Fraud Detection and Deterrence

- In 2008 In 2008, the OIG will improve public confidence and integrity in EPA program operations by detecting and preventing fraud, abuse and breaches of security.
- In 2007 In 2007, OIG will improve public confidence and integrity in EPA program operations by detecting and preventing fraud, abuse and breaches of security.
- In 2006 In 2006, the OIG will improve public confidence and integrity in EPA program operations by detecting and preventing fraud, abuse and breaches of security.
- In 2005 In 2005, the OIG will improve Agency business and operations by identifying 800 recommendations, potential savings and recoveries equal to 150 percent of the annual investment in the OIG, 220 actions for better business operations, and 80 criminal, civil, or administrative actions reducing risk or loss of integrity.

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud	Pres Bud	
<i>Criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.</i>	80	125	80	121	80	70	Actions

Background: In FY 2005, the OIG established a baseline of 83 criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions. Revised FY 2008 performance targets are reduced proportionally to the OIG FY 2008 Congressional Justification Budget level.

Audit and Advisory Services

- In 2008 In 2008, the OIG will contribute to human health and environmental quality through audits, evaluations, advisory services, inspections, and investigations for improved Agency business practices, accountability, and performance.
- In 2007 In 2007, the OIG will contribute to human health and environmental quality through audits, evaluations, advisory services, inspections, and investigations for improved Agency business practices, accountability, and performance.
- In 2006 In 2006, the OIG will contribute to human health and environmental quality through audits, evaluations, advisory services, inspections, and investigations for improved Agency business practices, accountability, and performance.
- In 2005 In 2005, the OIG will contribute to improved environmental quality and human health by identifying 95 environmental recommendations, best practices, risks, or opportunities for improvement; contributing to the reduction or elimination of 23 environmental or infrastructure security risks; and 45 actions influencing environmental improvements or program changes.

**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

Performance Measures	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Pres Bud	Pres Bud	
<i>Environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction.</i>	288	794	303	407	318	291	Actions
<i>Environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action.</i>	895	1,231	925	1,024	955	805	Recommendations
Return on the annual dollar investment, as a percentage of the OIG budget, from audits and investigations.	150	285	150	1,100	150	100	Percentage

Background: In FY 2005, the OIG established a revised baseline of 564 environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction; 885 environmental and business risks or recommendations identified for corrective action; and 150% in potential dollar return on investment as a percentage of OIG budget, from savings, questioned costs, fines, recoveries, and settlements. The baselines increased because the OIG began including the non-monetary results of "Single Audits" and audits performed for the OIG in its targets and results by acknowledging the increasing number and significance of actionable recommendations in these audits to improve the management of assistance agreements. Revised FY 2008 performance targets are reduced proportionally to the OIG FY 2008 Congressional Justification Budget level.