

**Environmental Protection Agency  
2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop a measure that assesses the State permitting programs' quality, efficiency, and compliance.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Review and update current grant allocation processes to ensure resources are properly targeted.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Develop program regulations that improve oversight and accountability and reduce chances for waste, fraud, and abuse.	No action taken
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Reduce program funding by \$20 million until there is greater confidence that the funds are achieving the desired results.	Not enacted
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
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

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
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 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.	No action taken
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.	No action taken
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
2004	Endocrine Disruptors	Articulate clearly R&D priorities to ensure compelling, merit-based justifications for funding allocations.	Completed

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
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.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Endocrine Disruptors	Maintain funding at approximately the FY 2005 President's Budget level.	Completed
2006	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
2006	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
2006	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

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
2006	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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Calculate and evaluate recidivism rates.	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
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

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
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.	No action taken
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
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	Create outcome measures for AEGLs.	Action taken, but not 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
2003	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop a long-term outcome efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop an efficiency measure for Acute Exposure Guidance Levels	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Maintain funding at the 2004 President's Budget level.	Completed
2005	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.	No action taken
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.	No action taken
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.	No action taken
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	Use efficiency measures to demonstrate improved efficiencies or cost effectiveness in achieving program goals.	No 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.	Work will begin in 2006.



**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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).	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Establish targets and timeframes for its measures, including efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not 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
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

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Develop a second long-term outcome measure and at least one annual outcome measure.	No action taken
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.	No action taken
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.	No action taken
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
2005	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Conduct one evaluation on an aspect of the program to identify areas and means for program improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Work with other Federal agencies to support attainment of long-term environmental and human health goals.	No action taken
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

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
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
2006	EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	Work to increase the implementation and delegation of environmental programs on Indian lands.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	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
2006	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	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 has been participating in an Office of Pesticide	Completed
2006	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Programs initiative on performance indicators. The program has proposed new measures for this reassessment.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Seek out regular independent evaluations and a systematic process to review the program's strategic planning.	Completed

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
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
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
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).	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	The program must develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects the efficiency of the program.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	No 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.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Develop an annual performance measure for the Ocean Dumping Program.	Work will begin in 2006.

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
2004	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Pesticide Field Programs	Make the Field Programs budgeting more transparent and more clearly link to adequate and relevant program-specific measures.	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.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The program will develop long-term risk-based outcome performance measures that will supplement the existing long-term measures.	Action taken, but not completed

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
2004	Pesticide Reregistration	Per the Agency targets develop and finalize appropriate regional performance targets.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	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
2004	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Establish performance measures, including efficiency measures.	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
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
2006	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

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
2006	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
2006	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
2006	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



**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
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
2002	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
2006	Superfund Removal	Develop a plan for regular, comprehensive and independent assessments of program performance.	No action taken
2005	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

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
2002	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	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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions**

<b>Year Work Started</b>	<b>PART Program Title</b>	<b>Follow-Up Action</b>	<b>Action Taken**</b>
2006	U. S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Develop baselines and targets for its long-term and efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	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.	No action taken
2006	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
2006	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.	Work will begin in 2006.
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.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Water Pollution Control Grants	Target additional program funding to States implementing probabilistic monitoring activities in support of the national probabilistic monitoring survey.	Work will begin in 2006.

## Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

### **\*\*Action Taken -**

*Explanation provided in OMB PARTWeb Update Guidance. EPA updated this list of actions following OMB guidance in November 2005. EPA has added additional language to indicate follow-up actions that will begin in 2006.*

- *No action taken* – The agency/program has not taken steps to implement the follow-up action.
- *Action taken, but not completed* – The agency/program has not taken steps to implement the follow-up action.
- *Completed* – The agency/program has completed the follow-up action.
- *Not enacted* – This category should only be used for actions categorized as budgetary or legislative, such as when the President’s Budget included a funding proposal that the Congress did not enact or the Administration submitted legislation that the Congress did not enact.

## Environmental Protection Agency

### FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

#### Supplemental PART Information

This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
<b>Goal 1:</b>	<b>Clean Air and Global Climate Change</b>	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
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
EPA Indoor Air Quality	Estimated future premature lung cancer deaths prevented annually through lowered radon exposure.	FY 2012
EPA Climate Change Programs	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmcte) 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
EPA Indoor Air Quality	Number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.	FY 2006
NAAQS and Regional Haze Programs	Regional Haze Program Measure: Percent improvement in visibility on 20% worst days, on average, for all eastern Class I areas.	FY 2018
NAAQS and Regional Haze Programs	Regional Haze Program Measure: Percent improvement in visibility on 20% worst days, on average, for all western Class I areas.	FY 2018
EPA Acid Rain Program	Percent of change in number of chronically acidic waterbodies in acid sensitive regions.	FY 2030

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PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
NAAQS and Regional Haze Programs Air Quality Grants and Permitting	NAAQS Program Measure: 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 Programs Air Quality Grants and Permitting	NAAQS Program Measure: 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)	2010
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
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.	UD
National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Progress toward reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard setting and air quality management decisions.	UD
Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Reductions in melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancers, measured by millions of skin cancer cases avoided (melanoma and nonmelanoma).	FY 2050
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Tons of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2010

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This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
EPA Acid Rain Program	Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions reduced from electric power generation sources.	FY 2010
EPA Indoor Air Quality	Total number of schools implementing an effective indoor air quality plan.	FY 2006
	<i>Annual Performance Measure</i>	
National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Percent improvement in customer satisfaction and product usefulness survey score.	UD
	<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
EPA Indoor Air Quality	Annual Cost to EPA per person with asthma taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.	FY 2006
EPA Indoor Air Quality	Average cost to EPA per student per year in a school that is implementing an Indoor Air Quality plan.	FY 2006
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
EPA Climate Change Programs	Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (mmtce) prevented per societal dollar in the building sector.	FY 2010
EPA Climate Change Programs	Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (mmtce) prevented per societal dollar in the industry sector.	FY 2010
EPA Climate Change Programs	Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (mmtce) prevented per societal dollar in the transportation sector.	FY 2010
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Tons of pollutants (VOC, NOX, PM, CO) reduced per total emission reduction dollars spent.	UD

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This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	Tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer and noncancer risk) emissions reduced per total cost (\$).	UD
EPA Indoor Air Quality	Total Cost (public and private) per future premature cancer death prevented through lowered radon exposure.	FY 2006
<b>Goal 2:</b>	<b>Clean and Safe Water</b>	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Surface Water Protection, Water Pollution Control Grants	Percentage of waterbody segments identified by States in 2000 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained.	FY 2006
Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	By 2011, provide wastewater and drinking water systems to the remaining Alaska and Native Village population living in unserved homes (under development).	UD
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	CWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level (\$billions/yr).	FY 2006
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	DWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level (\$billions/yr).	FY 2005
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.	UD
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	UD
Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale).	UD



**Environmental Protection Agency**

**FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**Supplemental PART Information**

This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

<b>PART Program</b>	<b>PART Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily NPS-impaired that are partially or fully restored.	FY 2006
Tribal General Assistance Program	Percent decrease in the number of homes in Indian Country with inadequate wastewater sanitation systems.	UD
Tribal General Assistance Program	Percent decrease in the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.	FY 2007
Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Percent of Alaska rural and Native households with drinking water that meets SDWA requirements.	UD
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Percentage of water miles/acres identified by States or Tribes as having fish consumption advisories in 2002 where increased consumption of safe fish is allowed. (485,205 river miles; 11,277,276 lake acres)	UD
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Percentage of waterbodies previously designated nonattainment, now meeting all water quality standards.	FY 2006
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in, or other recreational contact with, the ocean, rivers, lakes, or streams, measured as a five year average.	FY 2006
Tribal General Assistance Program	Show at least a 10% 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.	FY 2007
Underground Injection Control	Percentage of source water areas (both surface and ground water) for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.	FY 2005

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This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Underground Injection Control, Public Water System Supervision, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Percent population served by community water systems in compliance with health-based drinking water standards	FY 2005
<i>Annual Performance Measure</i>		
Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Percent of Alaska rural and Native households with drinking water and wastewater systems (under development).	FY 2006
Underground Injection Control	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).	UD
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Percentage of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards.	UD
Underground Injection Control	Percentage of identified Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells closed or permitted.	UD
Underground Injection Control	Percentage of prohibited Class IV and high-priority, identified, potentially endangering Class V wells closed or permitted in ground-water based source water areas.	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
Drinking Water Research	Use of Drinking Water Research Program's Contaminant Candidate List research products by the Office of Water and other key clients.	UD

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This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Drinking Water Research	Use of Drinking Water Research Program's Six Year Review research products by the Office of Water and other key clients.	UD
	<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Average funding (millions of dollars) per project initiating operations.	FY 2006
Underground Injection Control Grant Program	Dollars per well to move Class V wells back into compliance.	UD
Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Number of households served with wastewater and drinking water systems per million dollars (EPA and State)	UD
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Number of waterbodies protected per million dollars of CWSRF assistance provided.	UD
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Number of waterbodies restored or improved per million dollars of CWSRF assistance provided.	UD
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, Underground Injection Control, Public Water System Supervision	People receiving drinking water in compliance with health-based drinking water standards per million dollars (Federal and State).	FY 2006
Public Water System Supervision, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Dollars per community water system in compliance with health-based drinking water standards	FY 2006
Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	Section 319 funds (\$ million) expended per partially or fully restored waterbody.	FY 2006

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This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Source Water Protection	Loading (pounds) of pollutants removed per program dollar expended	FY 2006
Water Pollution Control Grants	Cost per water segment restored.	FY 2006
<b>Goal 3:</b>	<b>Land Preservation and Restoration</b>	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Superfund Remedial	Acres of land ready for re-use at Superfund sites.	FY 2010
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 Oil Spill Control	Compliance rate of all facilities subject to Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations.	FY 2005
EPA Oil Spill Control	Gallons of oil spilled to navigable waters by facilities subject to the Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations.	FY 2005
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 2008
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Increase the number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.	FY 2008
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	Percent of RCRA construction completions using 2005 baseline.	FY 2006

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#### Supplemental PART Information

This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	Percent of final remedies (cleanup targets) selected at RCRA sites using 2005 baseline.	FY 2006
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	Percent of site assessments at RCRA facilities using 2005 baseline.	FY 2006
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Reduce hazardous waste combustion facility emissions of dioxins and furan.	UD
Superfund Remedial Action	Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.	FY 2005
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 2005
Superfund Removal	Total Superfund-lead removal actions completed.	FY 2005
Superfund Removal	Total voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, completed.	FY 2005
<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>		
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Cleanups complete (3-year rolling average) per total cleanup dollars.	FY 2008

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This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Facilities under control (permitted) per total permitting costs.	UD
EPA Oil Spill Control	Gallons of oil spilled to navigable waters per million program dollar spent annually on prevention and preparedness at Facility Response Plan (FRP) facilities.	FY 2005
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	Number of final remedy components constructed at RCRA corrective action facilities per federal, state, and private sector dollars.	FY 2007
<b>Goal 4:</b>	<b>Healthy Communities and Ecosystems</b>	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Human Health Research	Percentage of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments in which 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	None
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	None
Brownfields Revitalization	Acres of brownfields made ready for reuse.	UD
Brownfields Revitalization	Assessed or cleaned Brownfields properties redeveloped.	UD
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.	UD
Human Health Research	Percentage of human health program publications rated as highly cited papers.	None

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This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
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.	None
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	UD
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)	UD
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	UD
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)	UD
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)	UD
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.	None
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	UD
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	UD

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#### Supplemental PART Information

This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
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	UD
Existing Chemicals Program	Percent cumulative reduction of chronic human health risk from environmental releases of industrial chemicals in commerce since 2001.	2008
Existing Chemicals Program	Percentage of high-priority chemicals for which EPA has developed short-term exposure limits.	2008
New Chemicals Program	Risks avoided to workers and the general population from prevention of the entry of new chemicals into commerce (under development).	UD
Pesticide Registration	Percent reduction in terrestrial and aquatic wildlife mortality incidents involving pesticides	2008
Pesticide Reregistration	Cumulative reduction in the number of systemic poisoning incidents associated with exposure from organophosphate pesticides as reported to Poison Control Centers.	2008
Pesticide Reregistration	Percent reduction in terrestrial and aquatic wildlife incidents and mortalities caused by certain high-risk pesticides.	UD
U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Percentage of water quality standards met in shared and transboundary surface waters.	2012
Pesticide Field Programs	Cumulative reduction in the number of occupational poisoning incidents associated with exposure from pesticides.	UD
Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl)	2010
Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	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.	2008



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This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas	2008
	<i>Annual Performance Measure</i>	
Existing Chemicals Program	Reduction in the current year production-adjusted hazard-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals.	UD
New Chemicals Program	Number of TSCA 8(e) notices received for PMN-reviewed chemicals.	UD
Human Health Research	Average score of customer satisfaction survey for use of Human Health Program methods, models and data.	UD
U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Increase in the number of homes connected to potable water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems (under development)	FY 2006
Pesticide Field Programs	Reduction in number of occupational poisoning incidents associated with pesticide exposure (cum)	UD
	<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
New Chemicals Program	Review costs per chemical (for EPA and industry) (under development).	UD
Pesticide Registration	Percent reduction in review time for registration of conventional pesticides.	UD
Pesticide Reregistration	Reduction in cost per Reregistration Eligibility Decision.	2008
Endocrine Disruptors	Cost per labor hour of contracted validation studies.	UD
<b>Goal 5:</b>	<b>Compliance and Environmental Stewardship</b>	
	<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	

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This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
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 Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Change in behavior to use Improved management practices. (criminal enf)	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 env edu 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 Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated. (civil enf) characterized as to risk	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated. (criminal enf) characterized as to risk	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Reduction in recidivism. (criminal enf)	FY 2007
EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	Percent decrease in the number of homes in Indian Country with inadequate wastewater sanitation systems	FY 2007
EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	Percent decrease in the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.	FY 2007

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#### Supplemental PART Information

This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

PART Program	PART Measures	Year Data Available
EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	Show at least a 10 percent 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 for which baseline data are available.	FY 2007
<i>Annual Performance Measure</i>		
EPA Environmental Education	Number of NNEMS fellows who pursue environmental careers.	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Change in behavior to use Improved Management practices. (criminal enf)	FY 2007
EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Percent of compliance actions taken as a result of inspection/enforcement. (pest. enf)	FY 2007
EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Percent of violators committing subsequent violations. (pest. enf)	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 enf) characterized as to risk	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Reduction in recidivism (criminal enf).	FY 2007
<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>		
EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Number of enforcement actions taken (Federal + State) per million dollars of cost (Federal + State). (pest enf)	FY 2007

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#### Supplemental PART Information

This table includes program performance measures that do not report results annually (long-term performance measures) or have targets under development (UD).

<b>PART Program</b>	<b>PART Measures</b>	<b>Year Data Available</b>
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Pounds of pollutant reduction per FTE. (criminal enf) Pollution characterized as to risk	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated per FTE. (civil enf) Pollution characterized as to risk	FY 2007
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, & Waste Management Program	Pounds of priority chemicals reduced in waste streams per federal and private sector costs.	FY 2007
EPA Environmental Education	Ratio of number of students/teachers that have improved environmental knowledge per total dollars expended.	FY 2008

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### FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

#### 6-Year Performance Data Annual Performance Goals and Measures (*Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized*)

#### GOAL: 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 2010, 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.

#### Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels - PM-10<sup>1</sup>

In 2007	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-10 standard. <sup>2</sup>
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).
In 2005	Most of the data will be available in 2006.
In 2004	Maintained healthy air quality for 120 million people who lived in areas designated in attainment of the clean air standards for PM-10.
In 2003	Maintained healthy air quality for 6.1 million people living in monitored areas attaining the PM standards; increased by 228 thousand the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.
In 2002	Maintained healthy air quality for 3.4 million people living in monitored areas attaining the PM standards; and increased by 2.7 million the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.

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<sup>1</sup> Measures developed for the 2005 NAAQS Grants and Permitting PART Assessment that support this APG are included under "Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy Ozone Levels - 8 Hour." EPA will reevaluate presentation of these measures in future budget documents. EPA will reevaluate presentation of these measures in future planning and budget documents

<sup>2</sup> This metric is no longer used and will be revised for the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report and the FY 2008 planning and budget documents.

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#### 6-Year Performance Data Annual Performance Goals and Measures (*Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized*)

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Tons of PM-10 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources</i>	23,000	37,297	49,729	62,161	74,594	87,026	<i>Tons</i>
<i>Tons of PM-2.5 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources</i>	17,250						<i>Tons</i>

Baseline: The 1992 baseline for population is the population in areas not classified or designated as attainment for the clean air national ambient air quality standards. The 1992 baseline for areas is those areas that are designated as non-attainment of the NAAQs but not meeting the standard (50 areas).. Through FY 2003, 120,279,036 are living in areas designated to attainment; 5 areas are designated to attainment for this/these pollutants. The 1995 baseline for PM-10 reduced from mobile sources is 880,000 tons. 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 2007	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 8-hour ozone standard. <sup>3</sup>
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 2004) for a cumulative total of 7% (relative to 2001).
In 2005	Data will be available in 2006.
In 2004	EPA designated the attainment status for all areas in April 2004. Based upon these designations, 126 areas of the United States encompassing 159.3 million people were determined to be nonattainment.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.</i>			3	3	5	6	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003,</i>			15.5	13	17	21	<i>Percentage</i>

<sup>3</sup> This metric is no longer used and will be revised for the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report and the FY 2008 budget.

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#### 6-Year Performance Data Annual Performance Goals and Measures (*Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized*)

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>weighted by population and AQI value. 15.5</i>							
<i>Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.</i>			61	65	70	75	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.</i>			85	88	91	94	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Percent of new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.</i>			75	79	83	87	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Limit the increase of CO emissions (in tons) from mobile sources compared to a 2000 baseline.</i>		<i>0.51M</i>	<i>0.67M</i>	<i>Data Avail. 06</i>	<i>1.01 M</i>	<i>1.18M</i>	<i>Tons</i>
<i>Millions of Tons of Volcanic Organic Compounds (VOCs) Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources</i>		<i>0.51M</i>	<i>0.68M</i>	<i>Data Avail. 06</i>	<i>1.03 M</i>	<i>1.20M</i>	<i>Tons</i>
<i>Millions of Tons of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Reduced since 2000 Reduced from Mobile Sources</i>		<i>1.02M</i>	<i>1.35M</i>	<i>Data Avail. 06</i>	<i>2.03 M</i>	<i>2.37M</i>	<i>Tons</i>

Baseline: The ozone concentration measure reflects improvements (reductions) in ambient ozone concentrations 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. The units for this measure are therefore "million people-parts per billion" (million people-ppb). The 2003 baseline is 15,972 million people-ppb. AQI data is gathered from monitors using EPA-approved federal reference and/or equivalent methods. EPA assumes the collecting agency has properly maintained each monitor and that the data sent to EPA have passed at least an automated QA/QC check. The monitoring networks that provide the data have been doing so for decades. The baseline for the AQI was targeted at 8 percent but 15.5 percent was achieved. 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, and 11.8M tons for mobile source NOx emissions.

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### FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

#### 6-Year Performance Data Annual Performance Goals and Measures *(Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized)*

#### Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels - PM- 2.5<sup>4</sup>

- In 2007            The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-2.5 standard.<sup>5</sup>
- 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            Data will available in 2006.
- In 2004            Areas were designated for PM 2.5 and 20% increase in the number of people who live areas with ambient PM2.5 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) in all monitored counties.</i>					<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Tons of PM-2.5 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources</i>		<i>36,370</i>	<i>48,974</i>	<i>61,217</i>	<i>73,460</i>	<i>85,704</i>	<i>Tons</i>

Baseline:            The PM2.5 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/m3). The 2003 baseline is 2,581 million people-ug/m3. 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 510,000 tons.

<sup>4</sup> Measures developed for the 2005 NAAQS Grants and Permitting PART Assessment that support this APG are included under "Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy Ozone Levels - 8 Hour." EPA will reevaluate presentation of these measures in future budget documents.

<sup>5</sup> This metric is no longer used and will be revised for the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report and the FY 2008 budget.



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### FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

#### 6-Year Performance Data Annual Performance Goals and Measures *(Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized)*

#### Acid Rain

- 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 Reduce total annual average nitrogen deposition and total ambient nitrate concentrations 5% from baseline. Baseline for annual targets up through 2010 is 1990 monitored levels.
- In 2006 Reduce total annual average sulfur deposition and ambient sulfate concentrations 27% from baseline. Baseline for annual targets up through 2010 is 1990 monitored levels.
- In 2005 Data will be available in late 2006
- In 2005 Data will be available in late 2006.
- In 2004 Reduced total annual average nitrogen deposition and ambient nitrate concentrations by 7% from baseline.
- In 2004 Reduced total annual average sulfur deposition and ambient sulfate concentrations by 31% from baseline.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Percent change in average nitrogen deposition and mean total ambient nitrate concentrations reduced.</i>			7	<i>No Targets Established</i>	<i>No Targets Established</i>	10	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Percent change in average sulfur deposition and mean ambient sulfate concentrations reduced.</i>			31	<i>No Targets Established</i>	<i>No Targets Established</i>	29	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources</i>	<i>7 million</i>	<i>6,800,000</i>	<i>7,100,000</i>	<i>Data Lag</i>	<i>7,000,000</i>	<i>7,500,000</i>	<i>Tons Reduced</i>

Baseline: The base of comparison for assessing progress on the annual performance goal is the 1980 emissions baseline. 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 used as

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### FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

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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 which is 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 both total sulfur and nitrogen deposition is critical to reducing the number of chronically acidic water bodies. Ambient sulfate and ambient nitrate ("acid rain" particulate") contributes to unhealthy air and respiratory problems in humans, especially children and other sensitive populations. The baseline is established from monitored site 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>).

The base of comparison for assessing progress on the annual performance goal is the 1980 emissions baseline. 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 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 which is 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.

#### Air Toxicity-Weighted

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.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.</i>					22	22	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for noncancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.</i>					55	56	<i>Percentage</i>

Baseline:            The baseline begins in 1993. Air Toxics emissions data are revised every three years to generate inventories for the National Emissions Inventory (NEI), which replaced the National Toxics Inventory (NTI). In intervening years between updates of the NEI, the model EMS-HAP (Emissions

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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.

#### **OBJECTIVE: HEALTHIER INDOOR AIR**

By 2008, 22.6 million more Americans than in 1994 will be experiencing healthier indoor air in homes, schools, and office buildings.

##### **Healthier Residential Indoor Air**

In 2007 Additional people will be living in homes with radon reducing features.

In 2006 Additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.

In 2005 Data will be available in late 2006.

In 2004 For FY 2004, EPA estimates that it met its goal of approximately 834,400 additional people living in healthier residential indoor environments. This result is based upon information gathered from the Indoor Environment Partner Network which includes traditional partners and grantees, as well as analysis of various results data efforts including public service announcements and outreach, as well as information from the National Association of Home Builders and radon mitigation fan sales. This is a compound measure which includes results from the secondhand smoke, Asthma, and Radon Programs.

In 2003 EPA estimates that it met its goal of approximately 834,400 additional people living in healthier residential indoor environments.

In 2002 An additional 834,400 are living in healthier residential indoor environments.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Number of additional homes (new and existing) with radon reducing features</i>		149,000	Data Avail. 06	Data Avail. 06	180,000	190,000	<i>Homes</i>
<i>Percent of public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.</i>		27	27	31	>20	>20	<i>Percentage</i>

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Number
<i>Additional health care professionals trained annually by EPA and its partner on the environmental management of asthma triggers.</i>		2,360	3,080	3,380	2000	2000	

Baseline: The baseline for the performance measure was 1996 (107,000 homes). Annual Surveys are conducted by our partners to gather information such as types of houses built, lot sizes, foundation designs, types of lumber used, types of doors and windows used, 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 typically mailed out to home builders. The survey responses are analyzed, with respect to State market areas and Census Divisions in the United States, to assess the percentage and number of homes built each year that incorporate radon-reducing features. The data are also used to assess the percentage and number of homes built with radon-reducing features in high radon potential areas in the United States (high risk areas). Other analyses include radon-reducing features as a function of housing type, foundation type, and different techniques for radon-resistant new home construction.

#### **Healthier Indoor Air in Schools**

- In 2007 Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.
- In 2006 Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.
- In 2005 Data will be available in late 2006.
- In 2004 For FY 2004, EPA estimates that it met its goal of approximately 1.63M students, faculty, and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.
- In 2003 Based on EPA reviews and analyses of partner/grantees' reports and consulting with partners of EPA's indoor environment network, EPA is confident that more than 1 million students and staff are experiencing improved IAQ in schools. In particular, EPA has seen an increase in IAQ planning progress and/or IAQ TfS implementation in 12 of the 15 largest US school district representing more than 4700 schools. This includes the school districts of Los Angeles, Miami, and Dallas.
- In 2002 EPA is confident that 1.2 million students, faculty and staff experienced improve indoor air quality in their schools.

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality programs based on EPA's Tools for Schools guidance.</i>		3200	3100	3000	1200	1100	<i>Number</i>

Baseline: 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 2010, through worldwide action, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery, and the risk to human health from overexposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation, particularly among susceptible subpopulations, such as children, will be reduced.

#### **Restrict Domestic Consumption of Class II HCFCs**

- In 2007 Remaining US consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,900 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.
- In 2006 Restrict domestic annual consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,900 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.
- In 2005 Data for this annual performance goal are reported at the end of the calendar year. Then, EPA conducts reviews and quality control checks before final numbers are reported. We expect data will be available in late 2006.
- In 2004 EPA met its FY 2004 goal, verifying that domestic consumption of Class II HCFCs was 5,500 metric tons and newly produced domestic exempted production and import of class I CFCs and halons was 1,225 metric tons.

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- In 2003 EPA met its FY 2003 goal, verifying that domestic consumption of Class II HCFCs was 7,110 metric tons and newly produced domestic exempted production and import of class I CFCs and halons was 2,049 metric tons in compliance with EPA's phaseout regulations.
- In 2002 EPA met its FY 2002 goal, verifying that domestic consumption of Class II HCFCs was 13,950 metric tons and newly produced domestic exempted production and import of class I CFCs and halons were 2,347 metric tons in compliance with EPA's phaseout regulations.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Remaining US Consumption of HCFCs in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).</i>	13,950	7,110	5,500	<i>Data lag</i>	<9,900	<9,900	<i>ODP MTs</i>
<i>Cumulative federal dollars spent per school joining the SunWise program.</i>					560	525	<i>Dollars</i>

Baseline: 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 2008, 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 2006 PART assessment. The program will have new performance information to report in FY 2008. EPA will continue to track progress on routine program indicators such as preparedness and response capability for radiological incidents.

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#### **OBJECTIVE: REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS INTENSITY**

Through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs, contribute 45 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) annually to the President's 18 percent greenhouse gas intensity improvement goal by 2012. (An additional 75 MMTCE to result from the sustained growth in the climate programs are reflected in the Administration's business-as-usual projection for greenhouse gas intensity improvement. )

#### **Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

- In 2007            Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 98.0 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.
  
- In 2006            Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 89.3 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.
  
- In 2005            Data for this measure will be available in October 2006.
  
- In 2004            Greenhouse gas emissions were reduced from projected levels by approximately 87.9 MMCTE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.
  
- In 2003            EPA's Climate Protection Programs reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 82.4 million metric tons of carbon equivalent in 2003.
  
- In 2002            EPA's Climate Protection Programs reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 71 million metric tons of carbon equivalent in 2002

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.</i>	19.6	23	26.2	<i>Data Avail. 06</i>	26.5	29.4	<i>MMTCE</i>
<i>Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.</i>	2.1	2.3	2.6	<i>Data Avail. 06</i>	3.3	4.2	<i>MMTCE</i>
<i>Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.</i>			53.2	<i>Data Avail. 06</i>	59.5	64.5	<i>MMCTE</i>

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Baseline: 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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 ([www.epa.gov/globalwarming/publications/car/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/globalwarming/publications/car/index.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-CO<sub>2</sub> 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 2010, 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**

##### **PM Effects Research**

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, OAR has improved assessments of health risks to develop PM standards that maximize protection of human health, as determined by independent expert review.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Integrated report on the health effects of different particle sizes or particle components in healthy and select susceptible subgroups.					1		Report



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<i>Percentage of NAAQS program publications rated as highly cited papers</i>	35.7	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Percent progress toward completion of a hierarchy of air pollutant sources based on the risk they pose to human health.</i>	30	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Percent planned actions accomplished toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in the science that support standard setting and air quality management decisions.</i>	100	<i>Percent</i>

Baseline: To assess progress towards its goal of increased use of particulate matter research program products, ORD is measuring the percentage of program publications rated as highly cited papers, the percent progress toward completion of a hierarchy of air pollutant sources based on the risk they pose to human health, and the percent of planned actions ORD has accomplished toward reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard setting and air quality management decisions.

In 2003, ORD obtained baseline data for the percentage of program publications rated as highly cited papers, finding that 29.4% of papers fit this criteria. In 2004, 27.6% of program publications were rated as highly cited papers.

In 2005, ORD obtained baseline data for the progress toward completion of a hierarchy of pollutant sources. The hierarchy was 5% complete. ORD is targeting to have 10% of the hierarchy completed by 2006, and 30% by 2007.

ORD has collected baseline data on the percent of planned actions accomplished toward reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard setting and air quality management decisions, with 71% in 2003, 84% in 2004, and 94% in 2005 of the actions planned met each year.

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#### GOAL: 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 2007 93% 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 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 will be served by community water systems in compliance with health-based drinking water standards.
- In 2005 86.3% of the population served by community water systems in Indian country received drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards.
- In 2005 88.5% of the population was served by community water systems in compliance with health-based drinking water standards.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Percent of the population served by community water systems in Indian country that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards				86.3	90	93	% Population

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Percent population served by community water systems in compliance with health based drinking water standards.</i>				88.5	93	94	<i>% population</i>
<i>Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF</i>				84.4	83.3	84	<i>% Rate</i>
<i>Number of additional projects initiating operations</i>				439	425	433	<i>Projects</i>
<i>Percent of states conducting sanitary surveys at community water systems once every three years</i>				94	98	98	<i>% States</i>
<i>Percent community water systems in compliance with drinking water standards.</i>				89.2	93.5	94	<i>% Systems</i>

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

#### **Drinking Water Small Systems**

In 2007 Reduce the number of households on Tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.

In 2006 Reduce the number of households on Tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of household on Tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.				35,400	30,800	30,500	Households

Baseline: 2003 Baseline: In 2003, Indian Health Service indicates that 39,000 homes lack access to safe drinking water (12% of tribal homes nationwide).

#### **River/Lake Assessments for Fish Consumption**

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In 2007	91% of the shellfish growing acres monitored by states are approved or conditionally approved for use.
In 2007	At least 2% of the water miles/acres identified by states or tribes as having a fish consumption advisory in 2002 will have improved water and sediment quality so that increased consumption of fish and shellfish is allowed.
In 2006	91% of the shellfish growing acres monitored by states are approved or conditionally approved for use.
In 2006	At least 1% of the water miles/acres identified by states or tribes as having a fish consumption advisory in 2002 will have improved water and sediment quality so that increased consumption of fish and shellfish is allowed.
In 2005	1% of the water miles/acres identified by states or tribes as having a fish consumption advisory in 2002 did not have improved water and sediment quality so that increased consumption of fish and shellfish is allowed.
In 2005	EPA and states are working to approve or conditional approve for use 80% of shellfish growing acres monitored by states.
In 2004	24% of the nation's river miles and 35% of nation's lake acres have been assessed to determine if they contain fish and shellfish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities.
In 2003	15% of the nation's river miles and 33% of nation's lake acres have been assessed to determine if they contain fish and shellfish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities.
In 2002	14% of the nation's river miles and 28% of nation's lake acres have been assessed to determine if they contain fish and shellfish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Percent of water miles/acres, identified by states or tribes as having fish consumption advisories in 2002, where increased consumption of fish is allowed.				0.00	1	2	% Miles/Acres
Percent of the shellfish growing acres monitored by states that are approved or conditionally approved for use				Data unavail	91	91	% Areas
Lake acres assessed for the need for fish advisories and compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory	28	33.00	35%				% Lake acres

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
methodologies. (cumulative)						
River miles assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories & compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies. (cumulative)	14 %	15.00	24%			% River miles
<p>Baseline: In 2002, fish consumption advisories were 13.4 million (32.9%) lake acres and 544,000 (15.3%) river miles. In 1995, 77% of assessed estuary square miles met the designated use for shell fish consumption.</p>						
<b>Increase Information on Beaches</b>						
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 2007	Restore water quality to allow swimming in not less than 4% of the stream miles and lake acres identified by states in 2000 as having water quality unsafe for swimming.					
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 2006	Restore water quality to allow swimming in not less than 3% of the stream miles and lake acres identified by states in 2000 as having water quality unsafe for swimming.					
In 2005	Coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs were open and safe for swimming in 96% of the days of the beach season.					
In 2005	EPA is working to restore water quality to allow swimming in not less than 2% of the stream miles and lake acres identified by states in 2000 as having water quality unsafe for swimming.					
In 2004	Reduced exposure to contaminated recreation waters by providing monitoring and closure data on 1,857 beaches to the public and decision-makers.					
In 2003	Reduced exposure to contaminated recreation waters by providing monitoring and closure data on 2,823 beaches to the public and decision-makers..					

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In 2002            Reduced exposure to contaminated recreation waters by providing monitoring and closure data on 2,445 beaches to the public and decision-makers.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Days (of beach season) that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.				96%	94	95	% Days/Season
Restore water quality to allow swimming in stream miles and lake acres identified by states				Available 2006	3	4	% Miles/Acres
Beaches for which monitoring and closure data is available to the public at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/">http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/</a> . (cumulative)	2,445	2,823	1,857.00				Beaches

Baseline:            By the end of FY 1999, 33 states had responded to EPA's first annual survey on state and local beach monitoring and closure practices and EPA made available to the public via the internet. An average of 9 recreational contact waterborne disease outbreaks reported per year by the Centers for Disease Control for the years 1994-1998, based on data housed in EPA/ORD internal database. In 2002, monitored beaches were opened 94% of the days during the beach season.

#### **Source Water Protection**

In 2007            30% of source water areas for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.

In 2006            20% of source water areas for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.

In 2005            Data available in 2006.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Percentage of source water areas (both surface and ground water) for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.</i>				<i>Available 2006</i>	20	30	<i>% Areas</i>

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Baseline: EPA defines "achieve minimized risk" as substantial implementation of source water protection actions, as determined by a State's source water protection strategy. Approximately 268 million people were estimated to be served by Community Water Systems (CWSs) in 2002. This equates to 5% of source water areas for community systems achieving minimized risk in 2002.

#### **OBJECTIVE: PROTECT WATER QUALITY**

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

##### **Watershed Protection**

- 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 Of the 21,632 water bodies in the U.S. identified by states in 2000 as impaired (i.e., not attaining state water quality standards), 8 percent were restored in FY 2005.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Annual percentage of waterbody segments identified by States in 2000 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).</i>				8.00	5	9.0	<i>% Miles/Acres</i>
<i>Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF</i>						93.4%	<i>Rate</i>
<i>Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total phosphorus loadings</i>						4.5	<i>lbs in millions</i>
<i>Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total nitrogen loadings</i>						8.5	<i>lbs in millions</i>
<i>Additional pounds of reduction to total sediment loadings</i>						700,000	<i>lbs</i>

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Number of TMDL's that are established by States and approved by EPA on schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative)</i>						21,329	<i>TMDLs</i>
<i>Percentage of high priority state NPDES permits that are scheduled to be reissued.</i>						95	<i>% permits</i>
<i>Cost per water segment restored.</i>						1,058.8	<i>water segment</i>
<i>Percentage of majors in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year</i>						22.5	<i>% majors</i>
<i>% of S/Terr/authorized Tribes that, within the preceding 3-yr period, submitted new or rvsd WQ criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new science info from EPA/or sources not considered in prev std</i>						67	<i>% S/T/Terr</i>
<i>Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States, and Territories that are approved by EPA</i>						85	<i>% submissions</i>
<i>Loading (pounds) of pollutants removed per program dollar expended</i>						285.34	<i>lbs</i>
<i>Number of TMDL's required that are established or approved by EPA on a schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative)</i>						24,967	<i>TMDLs</i>
<i>Percentage of waters accessed using statistically valid surveys</i>						54	<i>% waters</i>

Baseline: 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



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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.

#### **Dredged Material/Ocean Disposal**

- 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
- In 2005 Maintain water clarity and dissolved oxygen in coastal waters at the national levels reported in the 2002 National Coastal Condition Report.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale).</i>				2.7	2.7	2.8	<i>Scale score</i>

Baseline: 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 aerially weighted mean of regional scores using the 2002 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.

#### **State/Tribal Water Quality Standards**

- In 2007 In coordination with other federal partners reduce, by 23%, households on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.
- In 2006 In coordination with other federal partners reduce, by 17%, households on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.
- In 2005 In coordination with other federal partners households on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation was reduced by 34 percent.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>FY 2003</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>
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	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud	
Number of households on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.				34%	17	23	% Households

Baseline: The performance measure of state submissions (above) thus represents a "rolling annual total" of updated standards acted upon by EPA, and so are neither cumulative nor strictly incremental. EPA must review and approve or disapprove state revisions to water quality standards within 60-90 days after receiving the state's package. In 2002, there will be four key parameters available at 900 sampling stations in Indian country. In 2002, Indian Health Service indicated that 71,000 households on Tribal lands lack access to basic sanitation.

#### **OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH**

Provide and apply a sound scientific foundation to EPA's goal of clean and safe water by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of the environmental outcomes under Goal 2.

#### **Research**

##### **Scientific Rationale for Surface Water Criteria**

- In 2007 Provide the scientific foundation and information for the development of a water quality model of the Gulf of Mexico hypoxic zone
- 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.
- In 2005 By 2005, provided methods for developing water quality criteria so that, by 2008, approaches and methods will be 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.

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Methods for developing water quality criteria based on population-level risks of multiple stressors to aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife.				methods			methods
Report on bioassessment methods for a range of designated uses in freshwater systems within Mid-Western U.S. rivers					1		Report
Report on the conditions and seasonal trends of water quality in the Gulf of Mexico hypoxic zone						1	report

Baseline: This research supports the Hypoxia Action Plan's goal of reducing nutrient loading from the Mississippi River Basin and ultimately reducing the size of the Hypoxic Zone in the Gulf of Mexico to less than 5,000 square kilometers by the year 2015 and EPA's Strategic Plan Goal 4 (Healthy Communities and Ecosystems), Objective 3 (Ecosystems), Subobjective 5 (Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico). Moreover, the activity supports the recommendations of the White House Council on Environmental Quality and the Ocean Commission Report, which urged an integrated ecosystem approach to improve Gulf water quality and reduce nutrient loading and which led to the formation of the Gulf of Mexico Alliance, led by the governors of the five Gulf states.

#### Drinking Water Research

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. <sup>6</sup>

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Final reports of full-scale demonstrations of arsenic					3		Reports

<sup>6</sup> This metric is no longer used and will be revised for the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report and the FY 2008 planning and budget documents.

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
treatment technologies							
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Six Year Review decisions.</i>		<i>100</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Contaminate Candidate List Decisions.</i>		<i>73</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Percent</i>

Baseline: To assess progress toward its goal of increased used of drinking water research products, ORD is tracking the percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Six Year Review decisions and the percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Contaminant Candidate List decisions. The Drinking Water Research Program Multi-Year Plan, developed by ORD, Office of Water, and other key clients, identifies the critical outputs and their due dates. This plan is used as the baseline to track the percent of planned outputs delivered each year in support of these decisions.

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**GOAL: 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 2008, 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 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 2006 Divert 33.2% (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 End of year data for 2005 will be available in 2009 to verify diversion of 35% (80 million tons) of municipal solid waste from landfilling and combustion, and to determine whether the national average MSW generation rate is maintained at no more than 4.5 pounds per person per day.
- In 2004 End of year 2004 data will be available in 2006 to verify diversion of 33.4% (80 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain the national average municipal solid waste generation rate at no more than 4.5 pounds per person per day.
- In 2003 The per capita waste generation rate was maintained at less than 4.5 lbs but 30.6% of MSW was diverted from land filling and combustion (which does not meet the target of 32%).
- In 2002 The per capita waste generation rate was maintained at less than 4.5 lbs and 29.6% of MSW was diverted from land filling and combustion.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Millions of tons of municipal solid waste diverted.</i>	70.50	72.30	<i>data lag</i>	<i>data lag</i>	83.1	85.2	<i>million tons</i>

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Daily per capita generation of municipal solid waste.</i>	4.50	4.40	<i>data lag</i>	<i>data lag</i>	4.5	4.5	<i>lbs. MSW</i>

Baseline: An analysis conducted in FY 2001 shows approximately 68 million tons (29.2%) of municipal solid waste diverted and 4.4 lbs of MSW per person daily generation. While data indicates that the growth in recycling rates has slowed, EPA has maintained the goal of a 35% recycling rate as part of the FY 2003-2008 Strategic Plan.

#### Waste and Petroleum Management Controls

- 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 In FY 2005, 66% of UST facilities achieved operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention requirements. Confirmed UST releases were less than 10,000 (or exactly 7,421). The RCRA program established permits or approved controls at 84 additional hazardous waste management facilities (or 3.1% of 2,751 regulated facilities).
- In 2004 In FY 2004, 72% of UST facilities were in significant operational compliance with release detection requirements (a decrease of -4% from the target of 76%) and 77% of UST facilities were in significant operational compliance with release prevention requirements (a decrease of -6% from the target of 83%). Confirmed UST releases in FY2004 were less than 10,000 (or exactly 7,848). The RCRA program established permits or approved controls at 103 additional hazardous waste management facilities (or 3.7% of 2,752 regulated facilities).
- In 2003 For UST facilities, 72% are in operational compliance with leak detection (a decrease of -8% from the target of 80%), and 79% are in operational compliance with spill prevention requirements (a decrease of -6% from the target of 85%). An additional 4.1% of the RCRA facilities have permits or approved controls, and 600 oil facilities are in compliance with spill requirements.
- In 2002 1.8% of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities received permits or other approved controls, and 580 oil facilities were in compliance with spill prevention, control and countermeasure provisions of the oil pollution regulations.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Annual increase in the percentage of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other</i>	1.8%	4.1%	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	2.4%	<i>percentage pts.</i>

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>approved controls.</i>							
Number of confirmed UST releases nationally.			7,848.00	7,421.00	<10,000	<10,000	UST releases
Percent increase of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements).				2.00	+1	+1	percent
Baseline:	For 2005, 64% of the estimated universe of 246,650 facilities were in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection) requirements.						

### OBJECTIVE: RESTORE LAND

By 2008, 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 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	The goal was not met. Cost recovery was addressed at 195 NPL sites, of which 94 of the 95 cost recovery cases had outstanding unaddressed past costs greater than \$200,000 and pending SOL concerns.
In 2004	EPA achieved its goal of addressing through enforcement, settlement or compromise/write-off all of the pending cost recovery cases with outstanding unaddressed past costs greater than \$200,000 and pending SOL concerns.

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- In 2003      Ensured trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Addressed 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 2002      The goal was met. Cost recovery was addressed at 204 NPL and non-NPL sites of which 101 had total past costs greater than or equal to \$200,000 and potential statute of limitations (SOL) concerns. EPA secured cleanup and cost recovery commitments from private parties in excess of \$645 million.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Refer to DOJ, settle, or write off 100% of Statute of Limitations (SOLs) cases for SF sites with total unaddressed past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000 and report value of costs recovered.	100	100	100%	99%	100	100	Percent

Baseline:      In FY 98 the Agency will have addressed 100% of Cost Recovery at all NPL & non-NPL sites with total past costs equal or greater than \$200,000.

#### **Superfund Potentially Responsible Party Participat**

- 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 2006      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      EPA reached a settlement or took an enforcement action by the start of remedial action at more than 90% of those Superfund sites having known non-Federal, viable, liable parties.
- In 2004      EPA reached a settlement or took an enforcement action by the start of remedial action at more than 98% of those Superfund sites having known non-Federal, viable, liable parties.
- In 2003      Maximized all aspects of PRP participation which included maintaining PRP work at 87% of the new remedial construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund, and emphasized fairness in the settlement process.
- In 2002      In FY 2002 the percentage of remedial construction starts initiated by responsible parties exceeded the target by one percent.



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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
PRPs conduct 70% of the work at new construction starts	71	87					Percent
Percentage of Superfund sites at which settlement or enforcement action taken before the start of RA.			98%	100%	95	95	Percent

Baseline: In FY 98 approximately 70% of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding Federal facilities) was initiated by private parties. In FY2003, a settlement was reached or an enforcement action was taken with non-Federal PRPs before the start of the remedial action at approximately 90 percent of Superfund sites.

#### Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land

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	Superfund made 551 final assessment decisions, completed remedy construction at 40 sites, and selected final remedies at 39 sites. The RCRA CA program controlled human exposure to toxins at 209 sites and toxic releases to ground water at 142 sites. State LUST programs completed 14,583 cleanups that exceeded state standards.
In 2004	Superfund made 548 final assessment decisions, completed remedy construction at 40 sites, and selected final remedies at 30 sites. The RCRA corrective action program controlled human exposures and groundwater migration at 195 and 150 high priority RCRA facilities, respectively, which reflects strong EPA/state partnership. State LUST programs completed 14,285 cleanups.
In 2003	917 final Superfund site assessment decisions were made.
In 2003	Superfund completed final site assessment decisions at 917 sites, completed remedy construction at 40 sites, and initiated 380 removal actions. The RCRA program controlled human exposures at 230 sites and groundwater migration at 175 sites. There were 18,518 LUST cleanups.

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In 2002 Human exposures to toxins were controlled at 205 RCRA facilities and toxic releases to groundwater were controlled at 171 RCRA facilities. 15,769 leaking underground storage tank cleanups were completed, and 42 Superfund construction completions were achieved.

In 2002 Superfund completed final site assessment decisions at 587 sites and completed remedy construction at 42 sites. The LUST program completed 15,769 cleanups and the RCRA program controlled human exposures to toxins at 205 sites and toxic releases to ground water at 171 sites.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration (tracked as the number LUST cleanups completed).</i>	15,769.00	18,518.00	14,285.00	14,583.00	18,300	13,000	<i>cleanups</i>
<i>Number of cleanups that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration on Indian Country.</i>				53.00	30	30	<i>cleanups</i>
<i>Superfund final site assessment decisions completed.</i>	587	917	548.00	551.00	419	350	<i>assessments</i>
<i>Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.</i>	42	40.00	40.00	40.00	40	40	<i>completions</i>
<i>Number of final remedies (cleanup targets) selected at Superfund sites.</i>			30.00	39.00	20	20	<i>remedies</i>
<i>Percentage of Superfund spending that is obligated to individual sites each year.</i>				54.30	54.8	<i>Dis-continued</i>	<i>percent</i>
<i>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).</i>				131.00	129	132	<i>sites</i>
<i>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).</i>				84.00	81	82	<i>sites</i>
<i>Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where all</i>				47.00	51	56	<i>sites</i>

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>remedies have completed construction.</i>							
<i>Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where the final remedial decision for contaminants at the site has been determined.</i>				61.00	61	67	<i>remedies</i>
<i>Program dollars expended annually per operable unit completing cleanup activities.</i>				\$647	\$1,000	\$960	<i>thousand</i>
<i>Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with current human exposures under control (using 2005 baseline).</i>					82	89	<i>percent</i>
<i>Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control (using 2005 baseline).</i>					68	75	<i>percent</i>

Baseline: In FY 2005, Superfund controlled groundwater migration at 69% (898 of 1,306) of eligible NPL sites, completed construction at 62% (926 of 1,498) of the eligible NPL sites, and selected final remedies at 67% (1,003 of 1,498) of the eligible NPL sites. Included in these cumulative figures are Federal Facility NPL sites: groundwater migration controlled at 83 sites, construction completion at 47 sites and final remedy selection at 61 sites. In FY 2005, the Superfund program adjusted its baseline for Final Assessment Decisions to 38,603 by taking out sites where only removal work is done to focus efforts on those sites where long-term remedial work may be needed. Formal data extraction methods for the Superfund efficiency measure were developed and the baseline for the measure is 54.3 percent. The average amount of program dollars spent for each operable unit completing remedial activity at Federal Facilities was \$647,000. Of the 1,714 RCRA Corrective Action highest priority facilities, 96% (1,649) have human exposures controlled and 78% (1,341) have groundwater migration controlled, reflecting the strong EPA/state partnership in this program. Beginning in FY 2006, the performance measures for the RCRA program will be based on an updated number of facilities (1,968) established in October 2004. Through the end of FY 2005, EPA completed 332,799 leaking underground storage tank cleanups.

#### Prepare/Respond to Accidental/Intentional Release

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 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. |

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In 2005 172 Superfund-lead removal actions and 137 voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, were completed. EPA was involved in 260 oil spill responses during FY 2005. The compliance rates of inspected facilities subject to SPCC and FRP regulations were 100 and 77 percent, respectively.

In 2004 385 removal actions were initiated in FY2004 for a total of over 8,280 actions initiated since 1980. The core emergency response readiness deficit was reduced by 56%. EPA was involved in 308 oil spill responses during FY2004. The Agency typically responds to or monitors 300 oil spill cleanups every year.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Percentage of emergency response readiness improvement.			56%		10%	10%	percent
<i>Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.</i>				<i>172.00</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>removals</i>
<i>Voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, completed.</i>				<i>137.00</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>removals</i>
<i>Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually per million dollars.</i>				<i>1.54</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>removals</i>
Oil spills responded to or monitored by EPA.			308.00	260.00	300	300	spills
Number of inspections and exercises conducted at oil storage facilities that are required to have Facility Response Plans.				335.00	100	200	inspections/ exercises
<i>Compliance rate of inspected facilities subject to Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) regulations.</i>				<i>100.00</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>percent</i>
<i>Compliance rate of inspected facilities subject to Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations.</i>				<i>77.00</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>percent</i>

Baseline: Based on data assessment methods with EPA regional offices, the number of facilities subject to FRP regulations has been determined to be 5,000 rather than 6,000.

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#### OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Through 2008, provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 3.

#### Research

##### Scientifically Defensible Decisions for Site Cleanup

- In 2007            Deliver 100 percent of planned outputs in support of Superfund/Oil/LUST projects.
- 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            Completed at least 4 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 enables 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.
- In 2004            Provided risk assessors and managers with site-specific data sets on three applications detailing the performance of conventional remedies for contaminated sediments to help determine the most effective techniques for remediating contaminated sites and protecting human health and the environment.
- In 2003            Delivered state-of-the-science report and methods to EPA and other stakeholders for risk management of fuel oxygenates; organic and inorganic contamination of sediments, ground water and/or soils; and oil spills to ensure cost-effective and technically sound site clean-up.
- In 2002            EPA provided evaluation information on six innovative approaches that reduce human health and ecosystem exposure from dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) and methyl tertiary butyl-ether (MTBE) in soils and groundwater, and from oil and persistent organics in aquatic systems.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>FY 2003</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>
	<b>Actuals</b>	<b>Actuals</b>	<b>Actuals</b>	<b>Actuals</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Pres Bud</b>
Draft of FY05 Annual SITE Report to Congress					1	Report

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<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of Superfund/Oil/LUST projects.						100	Percent

Baseline: The percentage delivered will be determined by dividing the number of planned outputs (as shown in the Multi-Year Plan for OSWER and tracked in ORD's internal tracking system) by the actual number of outputs delivered on time.

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**GOAL: HEALTHY COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS**

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

**OBJECTIVE: CHEMICAL, ORGANISM, AND PESTICIDE RISKS**

Prevent and reduce pesticide, chemical, and genetically engineered biological organism risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems.

**Decrease Risk from Agricultural Pesticides**

- In 2007            Ensure new pesticide registration actions (including new active ingredients, new uses) meet new health standards and are environmentally safe.
- In 2007            Percentage of acre treatments that will use applications of reduced-risk pesticides.
- 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 2005            Ensured 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 use applications of reduced-risk pesticides.
- In 2004            Decreased adverse risk from agricultural uses from 1995 levels.
- In 2003            Adverse risk from agricultural pesticides was decreased to ensure that new pesticides entering the market are safe for humans and the environment.
- In 2002            In FY 2002, EPA continued to register pest control products, including "safer" pesticides, thus ensuring that growers have an adequate number of pest control options available to them.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Register safer chemicals and biopesticides	107.00	124	143.00	135.00	143	157	Regist. (Cum)

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>New Chemicals (Active Ingredients)</i>	60	72	<i>79.00</i>	<i>82.00</i>	94	100	<i>Regist. (Cum)</i>
New Uses	2329	425	3,142.00	3,306.00	3879	3900	Actions (Cum)
<i>Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.</i>	<i>7.5%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>13%</i>	9%	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>Acre-Treatments</i>
Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions				42.00	45	45	Days
<i>Percent reduction in review time for registration of conventional pesticides.</i>				<i>(7%)</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>5.4%</i>	<i>Reduction</i>
<i>Reduce registration decision times for reduced risk chemicals</i>				<i>47%</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>Reduction</i>

Baseline: The year FQPA was enacted (1996) was the initial year for counting registration of reduced risk pesticides, new chemicals, and new uses. Progress is measured (from zero) cumulatively since 1996. The baseline for acres-treated with reduced-risk pesticides is 3.6% (30,332,499 acres) of a total 843,063,644 all pesticide acre-treatments in 1998. Annual total acre-treatments, reported by USDA's National Agricultural Statistical Survey, serve as the basis for computing the percentage of acre-treatments using reduced risk pesticides. Acre-treatments count the total number of pesticide treatments each acre receives each year. Conventional chemicals FY 2002 baseline for reducing time is 44 months; reduced risk pesticides FY 2002 baseline for reducing time is 32.5 months. The S18 2005 baseline is 45 days.

#### Reassess Pesticide Tolerances

- 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 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 Ensured 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 2004 Despite having not met its targets in previous years, the Agency is committed to meeting its 2008 deadline.



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In 2003 Assured that pesticides active ingredients registered prior to 1984 and the products that contain them were reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health & the environment. Also considered the unique exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of Native Americans in regulatory decisions.

In 2002 Reregistration efforts delayed to focus on reviewing and testing pesticides against anthrax.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Tolerance Reassessments</i>	66.90	68	73%	7,816 (80.4%)	100%		<i>Tolerances(Cum)</i>
<i>Cumulative percent of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions Completed.</i>	72.7%	75%	77.6%	82.3% (504)	92.7%	588 (96%)	<i>Decisions (Cum)</i>
<i>Product Reregistration</i>	314.00	306	127.00	377.00	400	320	<i>Actions</i>
Kids Top 20 Tolerance Reassessments	65.60	65.6	68.9%	74.4% (664)	100%		Tolerances(Cum)
Number of inert ingredients tolerances reassessed			28.00	168.00	100	100	tolerances
<i>Reduction in time required to issue Reregistration Eligibility Decisions.</i>				3.5%	10%	12%	<i>Reduction</i>

Baseline: The baseline value for tolerance reassessments is the 9,721 tolerances that must be reassessed by 2006 using FQPA health and safety standards. The baseline for REDS is the 612 REDs that must be completed by 2008. The baseline for inerts tolerances is 870 that must be reassessed by 2006. The baseline for the top 20 foods eaten by children is 893 tolerances that must be reassessed by 2006. Reregistration decision time baseline 38-40 months.

Through 2005, the Agency completed reassessing 80 percent of 9,721 tolerances, 82 percent of 612 REDs.

#### Testing of Chemicals in Commerce for Endocrine Disruptors

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.

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In 2005 Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program will continue its progress toward completing the validation of endocrine test methods.

In 2004 EPA did not meet its goal for standardization and validation of screening assays as described in FY 2004 and will begin tracking a more meaningful set of measures in FY 2006.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Detailed Review Papers Completed.</i>					18	18	<i>Papers</i>
<i>Prevalidation Studies Completed.</i>					58	60	<i>Pre-val Studies</i>
<i>Validation Studies Completed.</i>					80	102	<i>Valid. Studies</i>
<i>Peer Reviews.</i>					10	14	<i>Peer Reviews</i>
<i>Cumulative number of screening assays that have been validated.</i>					11	14	<i>Assays</i>

Baseline: 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.

#### **Reduce Wildlife Incidents and Mortalities**

In 2007 Reduce from 1995 levels the number of incidents involving mortalities to nontargeted terrestrial and aquatic wildlife caused by pesticides

In 2006 Reduce from 1995 levels the number of incidents involving mortalities to nontargeted terrestrial and aquatic wildlife caused by pesticides

In 2005 Reduced from 1995 levels the number of incidents involving mortalities to nontargeted terrestrial and aquatic wildlife caused by pesticides.

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In 2004            The amount of data for wildlife incidents and mortalities was insufficient for analysis.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Percent reduction in terrestrial and aquatic wildlife mortality incidents involving pesticides</i>				<i>Data lag</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>% reduction</i>

Baseline:            80 bird incidents involving 1150 estimated bird casualties and 65 fish incidents involving 632,000 estimated fish casualties were reported in 1995.

#### **Exposure to 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            Reduced exposure to and health effects from priority industrial / commercial chemicals.

In 2004            2930 participants joined hospitals for a healthy environment reducing mercury use and generation in hospital waste.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Safe Disposed of Transformers.			7,015.00	0.00	5,000	0	Transformers
Safe Disposed of Capacitors .			1,457.00	0.00	9,000	0	Capacitors
<i>Annual percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 40 days of EPA effort to process.</i>				<i>69%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>72%</i>	<i>% Certif/Refund</i>
<i>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.</i>					<i>29%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with</i>			<i>Data lag</i>	<i>Data lag</i>	<i>216,000</i>	<i>199,000</i>	<i>children</i>

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>elevated blood lead levels (&gt;10ug/dl).</i>						
Baseline:	<p>1999/2000 baseline released in January 2003: Approximately 400,000 cases of childhood lead poisoning cases according to NHANES data. In 2004 a larger data set will be included as we will be expanding to include more EPA Regional efforts that will include all federally administered and State administered programs. Introduced the "number of children aged 1-5 years" measure in FY2004. Since the baseline is 1999/2000 data we are unable to project targets for 2004 and 2005 due to the data-lag. The FY2003 data for a new baseline may not be available until 2005. The baseline for PCB transformers is estimated at 2.2 million units and for capacitors is estimated at 1.85 million units as of 1988 as noted in the 1989 PCB Notification and Manifesting Rule. From 1991-2001 there was a declining trend in PCB disposal due to failing equipment and environmental liability: the total number of PCB large capacitors safely disposed of 436,485 and the total number of PCB transformers safely disposed of 172,672 as of 2002. 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 1991-1994 at 37%.</p>					
<b>Risks from Industrial / Commercial Chemicals</b>						
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.					
In 2004	98 High Production Volume chemicals with complete Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS) were submitted to the OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Meeting.					
In 2004	EPA reviewed all 1,377 Pre-manufacturing Notices reviewed during FY 2004, ensuring that those new chemicals marketed were safe for humans and the environment.					
In 2003	Of the approximately 1,633 applications for new chemicals and microorganisms submitted by industry ensured those marketed are safe for humans and the environment. Increased proportion of commercial chemicals that have undergone PMN review to signify they are properly managed and may be potential green alternatives to existing chemicals.					

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In 2002 EPA reviewed all 1,943 Pre-manufacturing Notices received during FY 2002. At the end of 2002, 21.5 percent of all chemicals in commerce had been assessed for risks. A large fraction of these chemicals also may be "green" alternatives to existing chemicals in commerce.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Reduction in the current year production-adjusted hazard-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals.</i>			Data lag	Data lag	3%	3%	Index Reduction
<i>Cumulative number of chemicals with proposed, interim, and/or final values for Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGL).</i>	78	101	133	165	145	163	Total Chemicals
<i>Number of chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.</i>					0	0	Chemicals
<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>					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>					8	9	Cumulative Chemicals.
<i>Total EPA cost per chemical for which proposed AEGL value sets are developed.</i>						\$34,160 (2%)	Cost (% cost savings)
<i>Annual number of pre-screened new chemical alternatives generated through industry's participation during the earliest stages of research and development.</i>						40	Notices

Baseline: The baseline for TSCA PMNs in FY2004 is zero. (EPA receives about 1,700 PMNs per year for chemicals about to enter commerce. From 1979-2002, EPA reviewed about 40,000 PMNs. Of the 78,000 chemicals potentially in commerce, 16,618 have gone through the risk-screening process of Notice of Commencement). The baseline for HPV measure is zero chemicals in 1998. The baseline for relative risk index for chronic human health associated

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with environmental releases of industrial chemicals in commerce the 2001 Risk Screening Environmental Indicators Model index. The baseline for the AEGL program is derived from the sum of AEGL values (10 minute, 1 hour, 4 hour and 24 hour exposure periods) and the numbers of chemicals addressed. Performance data are provided as percentages because the number of chemical on the highest priority list is subject to change in response to stakeholder needs. In FY 2005, there are 236 highest priority chemicals. These chemicals were identified by the AEGL FACA committee: 99 chemicals are on List 1 that was generated at the program's inception in 1996 and 137 chemicals are on List 2 that was generated in 2001. The total EPA cost per chemical for which proposed AEGL value sets were developed in 2006 was \$34,857. Measurement Development Plans exist for HPV, VCCEP, and New Chemicals.

#### Chemical Facility Risk Reduction

- 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 EPA audited 885 risk management plans.
- In 2004 EPA audited 730 risk management plans.
- In 2003 EPA audited 300 risk management plans.
- In 2002 Data not available.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Number of risk management plan audits completed.	Not Available	300	730.00	885.00	400	400	audits

Baseline: Baseline: Nearly 3,100 risk management plan audits were completed between FY 2000 and FY 2005.

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**OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITIES**

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

**World Trade Organization - Regulatory System**

In 2006 Assist key trade partner countries in assessing environmental effects of trade liberalization

In 2005 APG is on track.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of environmental reviews initiated by FTAA countries following the enactment of the 2002 Trade Promotion Act (TPA). (incremental)				0.00	3		countries
Latin American countries initiating environmental assessments of trade liberalization					3		countries

Baseline: As of the end of FY 2003, two environmental reviews (Chile and Singapore) have been initiated since the enactment of the 2002 Trade Promotion Act.

**Revitalize Properties**

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 Data will be available in 2006.

In 2004 2250 jobs were generated from Brownfields activities

In 2003 \$1.49B in cleanup and redevelopment funds were leveraged through Brownfields revitalization efforts.

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- In 2003 By the end of FY 2003, the Brownfields program leveraged 5,023 jobs, achieving a 62% placement rate for Brownfields Job Training Program participants, and leveraged of \$1.49 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funding.
- In 2002 \$0.7 billion of cleanup and redevelopment was leveraged.
- In 2002 2,091 jobs were generated from Brownfields activities.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Brownfield properties assessed.</i>	<i>3,807.00</i>	<i>1,052.00</i>	<i>1,076.00</i>		<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>assessments</i>
Properties cleaned up using Brownfields funding.			17.00	Data lag	60	60	properties
Jobs leveraged from Brownfields activities.	2091	5,023.00	2,250.00	Data lag	5,000	5,000	jobs
Percentage of Brownfields job training trainees placed.		62%	61%	Data lag	65%	65%	trainees placed
<i>Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>Data lag</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>funds</i>

Baseline: By the end of FY 2004, the Brownfields program assessed 6,993 properties, leveraged 31,397 jobs, achieved a 61% placement rate for Brownfields job training program participants, and leveraged \$7.1B in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

#### **OBJECTIVE: ECOSYSTEMS**

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

##### **Protecting and Enhancing Estuaries**

- 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).



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In 2005 Working with NEP partners, EPA protected or restored 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 2004 Restored and protected 107,000 acres of estuary habitat through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).

In 2003 Restored and protected 118,171 acres of estuary habitat through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).

In 2002 Restored and protected over 137,000 acres of estuary habitat through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Acres of habitat restored and protected nationwide as part of the National Estuary Program. (incremental)	137,710	118,171	107,000.00	25,000.00	25,000	25,000	Acres
<i>Program dollars per acre of habitat protected or restored</i>						505	<i>Dollars</i>
<i>Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas. (incremental)</i>						75,000	<i>Acres</i>

Baseline: As of January 2000, there were over 600,000 acres of habitat preserved, restored, and/or created.

#### **Gulf of Mexico**

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 Assisted the Gulf States to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone to 12,700 square kilometers.

In 2004 Assisted the Gulf States in implementing watershed restoration actions in 71.2 impaired coastal river and estuary segments.

In 2003 Assisted the Gulf States in implementing watershed restoration actions in 95 impaired coastal river and estuary segments.

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In 2002            Assisted the Gulf States in implementing restoration actions by supporting the identification of place-based projects in 137 State priority coastal river and estuary segments.

Performance Measures	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud	
Impaired Gulf coastal river and estuary segments implementing watershed restoration actions (incremental).	137	95	71.20	Data lag			Segments
Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico is improved				Data lag	2.4	2.4	5-point National Coastal Condition Index (1=poor; 5=good)
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				12,700.00	14,128	14,128	sq km

**Baseline:**            There are 95 coastal watersheds at the 8-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) scale on the Gulf coast. The Gulf of Mexico Program has identified 12 priority coastal areas for assistance. These 12 areas include 30 of the 95 coastal watersheds. Within the 30 priority watersheds, the Gulf States have identified 354 segments that are impaired and not meeting full designated uses under the States' water quality standards. 71 or 20% is the target proposed to reinforce Gulf State efforts to implement 5-year basin rotation schedules. The target of 71 is divided by 5 to achieve the goal for assistance provided in at least 14 impaired segments each year for the next 5 years. The 1996-2000 running average size = 14,128 km<sup>2</sup>. In 2002, the Gulf of Mexico rating of fair/poor was 1.9 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 indicators.

#### **Great Lakes Implementation Actions**

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.

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In 2005      Reduced by 5% average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.

In 2004      The reduction in the phosphorus concentration in Lake Erie was not met; the problem continues to be studied in conjunction with the Canadian government.

In 2003      Phosphorus concentrations were exceeded.

In 2002      By removing or containing contaminated sediments, 100,000-200,000 pounds of persistent toxics which could adversely affect human health will no longer be biologically available through the food chain. This contributes to decreasing fish contaminants and advances the goal of removing fish advisories

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved (cumulative)				21.9 points		21	40 point Great Lakes Ecosystem Scale (1=poor; 40=excellent)
Cubic yards (in millions) of contaminated sediment remediated in the Great Lakes. (cumulative from 1997)				3.7 M cubic yds		4.5 M	Cubic yards/M
Total phosphorus concentrations (long-term) in the Lake Erie Central Basin.	Mixed	18.40	21.2 ug/l	11 ug/l			ug/l
Average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples will decline.	Declining	Data lag	10%	5%	5%	5%	Annual Decrease
Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air in the Great Lakes basin will decline	declining	Data lag	8.4%	5%	7%	7%	Annual Decrease
Restore and delist Areas of Concern (AOCs) within the Great Lakes basin				0	3	4	AOC

Baseline:      In 2003, Great Lakes rating of 20 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. The trend (starting with 1972 data) for toxics in Great Lakes top predator fish is expected to be less than 2 parts per million (the FDA action level) but far above the Great Lakes Initiative target or levels at which fish advisories can

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be removed. The trend (starting with 1992 data) for PCB concentrations in the air is expected to range from 50 to 250 picograms per cubic meter. In 2002, no Areas of Concern had been delisted. The 2.1 million yards of remediated sediments are the cumulative number of yards from 1997 to 2001.

#### Wetland and River Corridor Projects

In 2007 Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.

In 2006 Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.

In 2005 EPA is working with partners to achieve an increase of wetlands with additional focus on biological and functional measures. Annually, in partnership with the Corps of Engineers and states, EPA is working to achieve no net loss of wetlands in the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.

Performance Measures	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud	
Working with partners, achieve a net increase of wetlands				Data lag	100,000	100,000	Acres/year
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				Data lag	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres

Baseline: Annual net loss of an estimated 58,500 acres. In partnership with the Corps of Engineers, a baseline and initial reporting will begin in FY 2004 on net loss of wetlands in the CWA Section 404 regulatory programs.

#### Chesapeake Bay Habitat

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)

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 90,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)

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- In 2006 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.
- In 2005 Prevented water pollution and protected aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay was improved enough so that there was 89,659 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)
- In 2005 EPA reduced nitrogen loads by 67 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 8.4 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 0.92 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels.
- In 2004 Due to record wet weather in 2003, massive amounts of nutrients and sediments were washed into the Chesapeake Bay, which resulted in a 30% decline in submerged aquatic vegetation in a single year.
- In 2003 Improved habitat in the Chesapeake Bay.
- In 2002 Meeting the annual performance goal to improve habitat in the Bay requires adherence to commitments made by the Chesapeake 2000 agreement partners and monumental effort/resources from all levels of government (local, state, and a range of Federal agencies) and from private organizations/citizens.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Reduction, from 1985 levels, of nitrogen (M/lbs), phosphorus (M/lbs), and sediment loads (tons) entering Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)				67/8.4/0.92	74/8.7/1.06	80/9.0/1.16	Lbs/Lbs/Tons
Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) present in the Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)	85,252	89,659	64,709.00	89,659	90,000	100,000	Acres

Baseline: In 1984, there were 37,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation in the Chesapeake Bay. In 2002, baseline for nitrogen loads was 51 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads was 8.0 million pounds per year; and sediment loads was 0.8 million tons per year.

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#### **OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH**

Through 2008, provide a sound scientific foundation for EPA's goal of protecting, sustaining, and restoring the health of people, communities, and ecosystems by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 4.

#### **Research**

##### **Research on Commercial Chemicals and Microorganism**

In 2007            Reduction of uncertainty in characterizing the impacts of biotechnology (genetically modified crops) on ecosystems.

Performance Measures	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud	
Improved risk assessment tools and characterization of ecological risks of genetically modified crops.						6	reports

Baseline:            EPA has developed performance indicators that monitor research activities and outputs. The targets referenced for biotechnology research include products that contribute to reducing scientific uncertainty such as reports on the development of tools and their applications in assessments to characterize the impacts of genetically modified crops on ecosystems.

##### **Global Change Research - Human Health and Ecosyste**

In 2007            A preliminary evaluation of the direct effects of climate change on regional air quality for input to the Climate Change Science Program's Synthesis and Assessment Products.

Performance Measures	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud	
Conduct numerical air quality simulations using as input regional climate modeling, emissions modeling, and driver scenarios.						1	evaluation

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Baseline: This goal represents an important new contribution because it focuses on the effects of climate change on air quality, rather than the effects of air quality on climate change. This represents a unique contribution by EPA, as a member agency in the U.S. Climate Change Science Program (CCSP). This work is important due to its potentially significant implications for the ability of states and cities to meet EPA's air quality standards. Also, the results of this work are supporting the production of CCSP Synthesis & Assessment (S&A) Reports, due to be completed in December 2007. For this reason, communication and dissemination of the results of this work will be closely coordinated with the CCSP. This effort responds to President Bush's direction that climate change research activities be accelerated to provide the best possible scientific information to support public discussion and decision making on climate-related issues.

#### Estuarine Ecosystem Conditions

In 2007 30 states having estuarine resources use a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
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.						30	States

Baseline: ORD has developed a standard protocol for monitoring the ecological condition of estuaries; including, probabilistic sampling designs, response designs for indicators, laboratory analyses, statistical analyses and reporting formats. By 2007, ORD is targeting that 30 states having estuarine resources used a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies. In 2005, 22 states used a common monitoring design.

#### Human Health Risk Assessment Research

In 2007 Complete 16 human health assessments of high priority chemicals for interagency or external peer review so that EPA program offices and regions, states and local risk assessors have state-of-the-science health hazard assessment information on priority substances

In 2007 Complete the Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCD) for Lead in support of the EPA/OAQPS review and promulgation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

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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.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Completed dose-response assessments, provisional values, or pathogen risk assessments					20		Assessments
Complete 16 human health assessments of high priority chemicals for interagency or external peer review, including acrylonitrile, methanol, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, and dioxin.						16	assessments
Final AQCD for Lead which serves as the basis for the EPA/OAQPS staff paper for the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)						1	AQCD

Baseline: The Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is an electronic data base used in risk assessments, decision-making, and regulatory activities. EPA produces many of its major health assessments under the auspices of IRIS, the primary EPA database containing the Agency's scientific positions on human health effects that might result from exposure to various substances found in the environment. Through the IRIS Program, ORD administers an Agency-wide process of chemical nomination, assessment, consensus building, and peer review through which assessments on IRIS are produced and updated. The schedule of IRIS products for FYs 2006 and 2007 represent the highest program priorities.

National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) are required by the Clean Air Act to protect against health and welfare (environmental) effects of ambient concentrations of widespread major air pollutants (particulate matter, ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and lead). The NAAQS and its scientific bases ("criteria") must periodically be reviewed and revised as appropriate. The last Lead NAAQS review was 1990. Criteria for review of the Lead NAAQS are developed in the Lead Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCD) which covers chemical and physical properties, sources and emissions, environmental concentrations, human exposure, toxicology, epidemiology, and environmental effects. The Lead AQCD will be used by the Office of Air Quality, Planning and Standards to develop a Staff Paper risk assessment.

#### Research on Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals

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



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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.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Report on a protocol to screen environmental chemicals for their ability to interact with the male hormone receptor					1		Report
<i>Improved protocols for screening and testing</i>						6	<i>Reports</i>
<i>Effects and exposure milestones met</i>						4	<i>Reports</i>
<i>Assessment milestones met</i>						0	<i>Reports</i>
<i>Risk management milestones met</i>						3	<i>Reports</i>

Baseline: The Endocrine Disruptors program provides EPA with the scientific information necessary for the Agency to reduce or prevent potential unreasonable risks to human health and wildlife from exposures to chemicals that adversely affect the endocrine system, called endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs). In 1998, the Endocrine Disruptors Screening and Testing Advisory Committee, a FACA convened by EPA to provide advice on the development and implementation of a screening program, identified a few assays to use as starting points. However, as they affirmed, no assays were considered to be "validated" at the time. EPA's endocrine disruptor research program refined these assays and developed new ones when the starting point assays were found to be unreliable or inadequate. Between FY 2000 and FY 2006, EPA will have completed 22 milestones associated with this APG, including reducing scientific uncertainty regarding the mechanisms by which chemicals interfere with the endocrine system, developing reports on a variety of screening assays in different animal species (e.g., fish, frogs, rats), and transferring protocols that have been standardized in our laboratories and accompanying background documentation to OPPTS. OPPTS will have the protocols validated by an external peer review panel and will implement a screening program using them. The data that will be developed from the application of the validated protocols will enable the Agency to conduct risk assessments from which decisions can be made that will reduce or prevent unreasonable risks to humans and wildlife from exposure to endocrine disruptors.

Beginning in FY 2005, regular evaluations by independent and external panels will provide reviews of EPA research programs' relevance, quality, and successful performance to date, and will determine whether EPA has been successful in meeting its annual and long-term commitments for research.

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#### Homeland Security Research

- 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.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Comprehensive guidance document for building owners and managers on restoration of buildings after terrorist contamination with biological or chemical hazards					1		Guidance
Guidance document for emergency and remedial response personnel and water utility operators for the restoration of water systems after terrorist contamination with biological or chemical hazards					1		Guidance
Comprehensive guidance package including data, methodologies, and other risk assessment tools that will assist emergency responders in establishing remediation goals at incident sites					1		Guidance
Provide guidance documents to support efficient and effective outdoor clean-ups and safe disposal of decontamination wastes.						3	products
Develop emergency/laboratory capacity documents to improve the standardization of methods and/or safety of personnel involved with the collection of environmental samples during a significant event.						3	protocols
Test and evaluate homeland security-related technologies, producing technology evaluation reports.						13	reports

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Provide products to enhance security of water systems through early detection and prepare for a terrorist attack on water system for treatment of the water and decontamination of the infrastructure.						3	reports
Evaluate relevant health and risk-related data to support risk assessors in the rapid assessment of risk.						40	advisory levels

Baseline: The goal of the National Homeland Security Research Center is to provide appropriate and effective threat and consequence assessment guidance and technologies to help decision-makers prepare for and respond to attacks involving chemical, biological and radiological contaminants. This goal encompasses improving ways to detect and contain contaminants, and providing improved methods to decontaminate buildings, water infrastructure systems and outdoor environments. The Center is also committed to providing emergency response support, expanded laboratory capacity and capabilities, and evaluations of homeland security-related technologies. The Center was created in recognition of terrorists threats to the United States and its citizens and the need to improve the nation's domestic preparedness and response to intentional attacks.

#### Computational Toxicology

In 2007 Initiation of a research program (ToxCast) to categorize the potential hazard of chemicals using modern tools of computational toxicology.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Identification and evaluation of in silico and molecular indicators that can be used to validate the predictiveness of high through put tools for categorizing potential for toxicity						1	method

Baseline: Despite pressing needs of a number of EPA Program Offices, there is no scientifically acceptable method for efficiently and effectively prioritizing broad lists of chemicals (e.g., endocrine disrupting chemicals, high production volume chemicals) for toxicological testing. This research program will create the foundation for such a method.

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#### Human Health Research

In 2007            Increased use of human health research products

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of public health outcomes long-term goal.</i>						100	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of mechanistic data long-term goal.</i>						100	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of aggregate and cumulative risk long-term goal.</i>						100	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the susceptible subpopulations long-term goal.</i>						100	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Average time (in days) to process research grant proposals from RFA closure to submittal to EPA's GAD, while maintaining a credible and efficient competitive merit review system</i>						292	<i>Average Days</i>

Baseline:            To assess progress toward the goal of increased use of human health research products, ORD will measure the percentage of planned outputs delivered on time for each long-term goal. As an efficiency measure, the program will also track the average time to process research grants proposals.

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#### **GOAL: COMPLIANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP**

Improve environmental performance through compliance with environmental requirements, 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.

#### **OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE COMPLIANCE**

By 2008, maximize compliance to protect human health and the environment through compliance assistance, compliance incentives, and enforcement by achieving a 5 percent increase in the pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated, and achieving a 5 percent increase in the number of regulated entities making improvements in environmental management practices.

#### **Non-Compliance Reduction**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 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 increased complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improved environmental management practices (EMP), reducing 1.1 billion pounds of pollutants in FY 2005.  |
| In 2004 | Enforcement actions taken in 2004 required defendants to reduce, treat, or eliminate 1 billion pounds of illegal emissions and discharges, and establish improved EMPs that will help detect and prevent potential future non-compliance; the 21,000 inspections, 425 criminal investigations, and 455 civil investigations conducted maintain an effective deterrent to violations of federal environmental laws. |
| In 2003 | EPA directed enforcement actions to maximize compliance and address environmental and human health problems.   |
| In 2002 | Based upon one measure, this APG was not met.  |

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Millions of pounds of pollutants required to be reduced through enforcement actions settled this fiscal year.(core optional)	261	600	1,000				Million pounds
<i>Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)</i>				<i>1,100</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
<i>Percentage of concluded enforcement cases (including SEPs) requiring that pollution be reduced, treated, or eliminated.</i>				<i>28.8</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Percentage of concluded enforcement cases including SEPs requiring implementation of improved environmental management practices.</i>				<i>72.5</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Percentage of regulated entities taking complying actions as a result of on-site compliance inspections and evaluations.				19	25	30	Percentage
Dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved environmental management practices as a result of concluded enforcement actions (i.e., injunctive relief and SEPs)				\$10 Billion	\$4.1 Billion	\$4.2 Billion	Dollars
Percent of concluded enforcement actions that require an action that results in environmental benefits and/or changes in facility management or information practices.	77	63	83				Percent

Baseline: The FY2005 baseline for the number of facilities taking complying actions to address deficiencies identified during on-site compliance inspections and evaluations is 947 facilities that took complying actions. The 2008 strategic target is a 5% increase in complying actions taken during inspections compared to the FY2005 baseline of 947 facilities. The FY2005 baseline for the percent of enforcement actions requiring that pollutants be reduced, treated, or eliminated is 28.8%. The strategic target is a 5% increase in the percent of enforcement actions requiring that pollutants be reduced, treated,

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or eliminated by FY 2008 based on the FY2005 baseline. The FY2005 baseline for the percent of enforcement actions requiring improvement of EMPs is 72.5%. The FY2005 baseline for the increase in the pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated is 620 million pounds. The baseline for the number of regulated entities making improvements in EMPs is 5,220 regulated entities. The strategic target is a 5% increase in the percent of enforcement actions requiring improvement in environmental management practices by FY2008.

#### Compliance Incentives

- 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 EMP.
- In 2005 Through self-disclosure policies, EPA increased the percentage of audits or other actions reducing 1.9 million pounds of pollutants & improved environmental management practices.
- In 2004 In FY2004, over 900 facilities voluntarily self-disclosed and corrected violations for reduced or eliminated penalties. The incentives programs have helped return thousands of facilities to compliance, furthering environmental stewardship through the provision of information, incentives and innovation approaches to reduce or eliminate pollution.
- In 2003 Increased opportunities through new targeted sector initiatives for industries to voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations on a corporate-wide basis.
- In 2002 The number of facilities that participated in voluntary self-audit programs, disclosed and corrected violations greatly exceeded the target.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
<i>Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated, as a result of audit agreements.</i>				<i>1.9 million</i>	<i>0.4 million</i>	<i>0.4 million</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Facilities voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations with reduced or no penalty as a result of EPA self-disclosure policies.	1,467	848	969				Facilities

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Baseline: The FY2005 baseline for the number of facilities that use EPA incentive policies to conduct environmental audits or other actions that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution or improve EMPs is 1,095 regulated entities. The strategic target by FY2008 is a 5% 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. The baseline for the pounds of pollutants reduced, treated or eliminated as a result of audits or other actions and for the dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved EMPs will be developed in FY2006.

#### Regulated Communities

- 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 increased the understanding of regulated entities, improved Environmental Management Practices, and reduced pollutants. Seventy-eight percent of the Compliance Assistance Centers' survey respondents from the regulated community improved environmental management practices as a result of information provided by the Centers.
- In 2004 In FY 2004, EPA provided compliance assistance to 731,000 entities. Providing compliance assistance to businesses, local governments, and federal facilities, improved understanding of regulations, promoted best management practices and reduced pollution while saving regulated entities money.
- In 2003 Increased the regulated community's compliance with environmental requirements through their expanded use of compliance assistance. The Agency continued to support small business compliance assistance centers and developed compliance assistance tools such as sector notebooks and compliance guides.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they improved EMP as a result of EPA assistance.				72	50	50	Percentage
Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct assistance from EPA reporting that they reduced, treated, or				13	15	15	Percentage



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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
eliminated pollution, as a result of EPA assistance.						

Baseline: The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of regulated entities that improve their understanding of environmental requirements is 80%. The strategic target is a 5% increase in the number of regulated entities that increase their understanding of environmental requirements by FY2008. The FY2005 baseline for the percent increase in the number of regulated entities that improve environmental management practices is 1,602 entities. The strategic target for increasing environmental management practices through compliance assistance is a 5% increase (1,682 regulated entities) by FY 2008. The FY2005 baseline for the percent of regulated entities that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution as a result of EPA compliance assistance is 10%. The strategic target for increasing the percentage of compliance assistance recipients that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution is 5% by FY2008.

#### **OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH POLLUTION PREVENTION AND INNOVATION**

By 2008, improve environmental protection and enhance natural resource conservation on the part of government, business, and the public through the adoption of pollution prevention and sustainable practices that include the design of products and manufacturing processes that generate less pollution, the reduction of regulatory barriers, and the adoption of results-based, innovative, and multimedia approaches.

##### **Reducing PBTs in Hazardous Waste Streams**

In 2007 Reduce pollution in business operations.

In 2006 Reduce pollution in business operations.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of pounds reduced (in millions) in generation of priority list chemicals from 2001 baseline of 84 million pounds.					1.2 million	0.6 million	Pounds

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Baseline: In FY 2001, the baseline of priority chemicals in waste streams was initially established at 88 million pounds; however, the baseline changes from year to year as industrial facilities correct past reporting errors. This necessitates adjustments to annual targets. The FY 2008 goal is a reduction of 8.4 million pounds (10%). This is a two-year lag reporting actual reductions.

#### **Innovation Activities**

- 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 meet targets for annual performance improvement targets for water use, energy use, materials use, non-hazardous solid waste, air releases, and discharges to water.
- In 2005 In FY 2005, Performance Track members collectively reduced water use by 528 million gallons, increased energy use by 22 million MMBTUs, increased solid waste by 22,000 tons, reduced air releases by 7,700 tons, reduced water discharges by 7,700 tons, and increased materials use by 125,000 tons.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Specific annual reductions in six media/resource areas: water use, energy use, solid waste, air releases, water discharges, & materials use.				1			Media Reductions
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.						4	Media Reductions
Reduce 3.5 billion gallons of water use; 15.5 million MMBTUs of energy use; 1,000 tons of materials use; 440,000 tons of solid waste; 66,000 tons of air releases; & 12,400 tons of water discharges.					6		Media Reductions

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Baseline: Annual performance goals are based on the collective normalized (production adjusted) improvements achieved by Performance Track members in FY 2004 in 6 media areas. The FY 2004 improvements, normalized to FY 2003 economic activity levels were a reduction of 3,387,333,545 gallons of water use; a reduction of 14,809,395 MMBTUs of energy use; an increase of 1,752 tons of materials use; a reduction of 418,421 tons of non-hazardous solid waste; a reduction of 63,123 tons of air releases and a reduction of 12,109 tons of water discharges.

#### Reduction of Industrial /Commercial Chemicals

In 2007 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and municipal solid wastes.

In 2006 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.

In 2005 FY 2005 data will be available in FY 2007.

In 2004 FY 2004 data will be available in FY 2006 to verify whether the quantity of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) pollutants released, disposed of, treated or combusted for energy recovery in 2004, (normalized for changes in industrial production) was reduced by 200 million pounds, or 2%, from 2002.

In 2003 The quantity of TRI pollutants released, disposed of, treated or combusted for energy recovery in 2003 decreased by 622 million pounds of TRI pollutants.

In 2002 The quantity of TRI pollutants released, disposed of, treated or combusted for energy recovery in 2002, (normalized for changes in industrial production) increased by 366 million pounds of TRI pollutants, or 2%, from 2002.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Reduction of TRI non-recycled waste (normalized)	366 M Lbs	622 M	Data Avail. FY 2006				Pounds
Quantity of hazardous chemicals/solvents eliminated through the Green Chemistry Challenge Awards Program			460				Pounds
Percent reduction in both Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) chemical releases to the environment from the business sector per unit of production ("Clean Index")				Data Avail. FY 2007	28%	28%	Releases (Cum)
Percent reduction in TRI chemicals in production-related wastes generated by the business sector per unit of				Data Avail. FY 2007	14%	14.5%	Waste (Cum)

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud		
production ("Green Index").								
Reduction in overall pounds of pollution.					Data Avail. FY 2006	42 Billion	40.8 Billion	Pounds (Cum)
Millions of dollars saved through reductions in pollution.					Data Avail. FY 2006	\$170 Million	\$175 Million	Dollars (Cum)
Annual cumulative quantity of water conserved.					Data Avail. FY 2006	1.5 Billion	1.6 Billion	Gallons
Billions of BTUs of energy conserved.					Data Avail. FY 2006	175 Billion	176 Billion	BTUs (Cum)
<i>Annual cumulative quantity of water conserved.</i>						Data Avail. FY 2007	600 Million	<i>Gallons</i>
<i>Cumulative conservation of millions of BTUs of energy and gallons of water.</i>						Data Avail. FY 2007	25/600	<i>BTUs/Gallons (in millions)</i>
<i>Cumulative reduction of hazardous chemical releases to the environment and hazardous chemicals in industrial waste, in millions of pounds.</i>							820 Million	<i>Pounds</i>

Baseline: The baseline for TRI non-recycled wastes is 622M pounds based on 2003 TRI data reported in FY2005. The 2003 baseline for cumulative reduction of industrial hazardous chemical releases to the environment and hazardous chemicals in industrial wastes is 326 million pounds. The FY 2005 baseline for conservation of BTUs is 15 billion BTUs. The FY 2002 baseline for gallons of water is 330 million gallons. The 2005 baseline for money saved is \$2.9 million. The 2003 baseline for the Clean Index is 8.1% of releases and the FY 2003 baseline for the Green Index is 7.5% of waste.

#### **OBJECTIVE: BUILD TRIBAL CAPACITY**

Through 2008, assist all 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.

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#### 6-Year Performance Data Annual Performance Goals and Measures *(Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized)*

#### Build Tribal Capacity

- 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      EPA assisted Federally recognized tribes with assessing the condition of their environment, helped build their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implemented programs in Indian Country where needed to address environmental issues.
- In 2004      86% of Tribes have an environmental presence (e.g. one or more persons to assist in building Tribal capacity to develop and implement environmental programs).
- In 2003      In 2003, AIEO evaluated non-Federal sources of environmental data pertaining to conditions in Indian Country to enrich the Tribal Baseline Assessment Project.
- In 2002      A cumulative total of 331 environmental assessments have been completed.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Percent of Tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans (cumulative).</i>			26	33	39	42	<i>% Tribes</i>
<i>Percent of Tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs (cumulative).</i>			28	47	48	49	<i>% Tribes</i>
<i>Percent of Tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring (cumulative).</i>			44	29	30	31	<i>% Tribes</i>
<i>Number of environmental programs implemented in Indian Country per million dollars.</i>				12.3	12.4	12.5	<i>Programs</i>

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Baseline: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP program funding. The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans is 33% of tribes. The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs is 47% of tribes. The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring is 29% of tribes. The FY 2005 baseline for the number of environmental programs implemented in Indian Country per million dollars is 12.3 programs.

#### **OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH**

Through 2008, strengthen the scientific evidence and research supporting environmental policies and decisions on compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship.

#### **Research**

##### **Pollution Prevention Tools and Methodologies**

In 2007 Ten percent increase in Pollution Prevention/Sustainability program publications rated as highly cited papers

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Percentage of Pollution Prevention/Sustainability program publications rated as highly cited papers (top 1%) in research journals.						44.2	%

Baseline: Bibliometric analysis will be used to assess the impact of peer-reviewed publications. Recent results from a bibliometric analysis completed for the P2/Sustainability research program will be used as the baseline for assessing impact in the scientific community. In 2005, 34.2% of P2 papers qualified as highly cited. The P2/Sustainability research program proposes to quantify citation rate increases for the program's top publications.

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#### NPM: OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

##### Energy Consumption Reduction

In 2007 As required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, EPA will achieve a 4% 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 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.					2	4	Percent
Baseline:	For the Agency's 29 reporting facilities, the 2003 energy consumption of British Thermal Units (BTUs) per square foot is 341,123 BTUs per square foot.						

##### Human Capital

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.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Percent to which competency/skill gaps are reduced (beginner to intermediate) in Mission Critical Occupations.						25	Percent
Percent to which competency/skill gaps are reduced (intermediate to expert) in Mission Critical Occupations.						15	Percent
Number of new hires recruited through EPA's Environmental Intern Program in Mission Critical Occupations.						100	Percent

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<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Average time to hire non-SES positions from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.						45	Days
For SES positions, the average time from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.						90	Days
Baseline:	Baseline will be established by FY 2007.						



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#### NPM: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

##### Information Exchange Network

- 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 Progress in developing the Central Exchange Network continues.
- In 2004 Significant progress has been made in developing the Exchange Network over the past three years. The numbers of Exchange Network nodes and data flows have increased making it possible to exchange and integrate large volumes of environmental data to enhance environmental decision-making. A key component to the Network is EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) and its ability to facilitate data exchange and information sharing. As a result, EPA has experienced a tremendous growth in users of CDX and the Network.
- In 2003 Continued to improve data access to ensure that decision makers have access to the environmental data that EPA collects and manages to make sound environmental decisions while minimizing the reporting burden on data providers.
- In 2002 The Central Data Exchange (CDX), a key component of the environmental information exchange network, became fully operational and 45 states are using it to send data to EPA; thereby improving data consistency with participating states.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
States using the Central Data Exchange (CDX) to send data to EPA.	45	49					States
Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data.				22	29	36	Systems
States will be able to exchange data with CDX through state nodes in real time, using new web-based data standards that allow for automated data-quality checking.				40	50		States
Number of users from states, tribes, laboratories, and				45,000	47,000	55000	Users

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others that choose CDX to report environmental data electronically to EPA.							
Percent of customer help desk calls resolved in a timely manner.				96	96	96	Percent
In preparation for increasing the exchange of information through CDX, implement four data standards in 13 major systems and develop four additional standards in 2003.		7					Data Standards
Number of private sector and local government entities, such as water authorities, will use CDX to exchange environmental data with EPA.			7,050				Entities
CDX offers online data exchange for all major national systems by the end of FY 2004.			13				Systems
Number of states using CDX as the means by which they routinely exchange environmental data with two or more EPA media programs or Regions.			49				States
Baseline:	The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001, the baseline is 70 data flows. The baseline of users for the scheduled deployment of data flows is approximately 75,000 users.						

#### Data Quality

In 2007	EPA will improve the quality and scope of information available to the public for environmental decision-making.
In 2006	EPA will improve the quality and scope of information available to the public for environmental decision-making.
In 2005	EPA continues to improve the quality and scope of information available to the public for environmental decision-making.
In 2004	In FY 2004, EPA developed a management report on options for enhancing access to the next Report on the Environment by making it easily available electronically.

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In 2003 The public had access to a wide range of Federal, state, and local information about local environmental conditions and features in an area of their choice.

In 2002 100% of the publicly available facility data from EPA's national systems accessible on the EPA Website is part of the Integrated Error Correction Process; thereby reducing data error.

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	
Publicly available facility data from EPA's national systems, accessible on the EPA Website, will be part of the Integrated Error Correction Process.	100						Percent
Responders to the baseline questionnaire on customer satisfaction on the EPA Website report overall satisfaction with their visit to EPA.GOV.				63			Percent
Window-to-My Environment is nationally deployed and provides citizens across the country with Federal, state, and local environmental information specific to an area of their choice.		Nationally					Deployed
Establish the baseline for the suite of indicators that are used by EPA's programs and partners in the Agency's strategic planning and performance measurement process.				1			Report

Baseline: An effort to develop a State of the Environment report based on environmental indicators was initiated in FY 2002.

#### **Information 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.

In 2005 EPA continues to make progress in improving its information security program.

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In 2004 EPA has made significant progress over the last 4 years in improving its information security program. For example, EPA succeeded for a second year in achieving 100% intrusion detection, and the Agency's compliance with OMB's security program criteria increased from 75% in FY 2003 to 91% in FY 2004.

In 2003 OMB reported that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.

In 2002 Completed risk assessments on the Agency's critical infrastructure systems (12), critical financial systems (13), and mission critical environmental systems (5).

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Critical infrastructure systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.	12						Systems
Critical financial systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.	13						Systems
Mission critical environmental systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.	5						Systems
Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act reportable systems that are certified and accredited.		75	91	94	100	100	Percent
Percent of intrusion detection monitoring sensors installed and operational.		75	100				Percent

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

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#### NPM: OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

##### Fraud Detection and Deterrence

- In 2007 In 2007, the OIG will improve Agency business and program operations by identifying 840 recommendations, potential savings and recoveries equal to 150 percent of the annual investment in the OIG, 230 actions for better business operations, and 80 criminal, civil, or administrative actions reducing risk or loss of integrity.
- In 2006 In 2006, the OIG will improve Agency business and program operations by identifying 820 recommendations, potential savings and recoveries equal to 150 percent of the annual investment in the OIG, 225 actions for better business operations, and 80 criminal, civil, or administrative actions reducing risk or loss of integrity.
- In 2005 The OIG has begun including the non-monetary results of "Single Audits" and audits performed for OIG in its targets and results. Therefore, OIG adjusted its original targets submitted to OMB to account for the large increase in the expected and actual number of improved business practices and systems and the number of business recommendations, risks, and best practices identified. The number of criminal, civil and administrative actions has increased, reflecting a greater number of debarments and suspensions of contractors, and the number of cases involving laboratories, which are time-lag results of prior years' performance. The 285 percent return on the dollar investment in OIG represent \$143.8 million in questioned costs, recommended efficiencies and fines, recoveries, and penalties.
- In 2004 The OIG exceeded its annual targets except it only achieved a 48% potential dollar return on its budget.
- In 2003 The OIG exceeded the targets for this goal by including measures of results in promoting economy and efficiency and preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in EPA programs and operations in addition to measures of environmental recommendations and improvement.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of improved business practices and systems.			133	724	225	230	Improvements
Number of criminal, civil, and administrative actions.			108	125	80	80	Actions
Number of business recommendations, risks, and best practices identified.		312	390	1,119	820	840	Recommendations
Return on the annual dollar investment in the OIG.		856	48	285	150	150	Percent

Baseline: In FY 2002, the OIG established a baseline of 150 business recommendations, 70 improved business practices, and 50 criminal, civil, and administrative actions for improving Agency management; and a 100% potential dollar return on the investment in the OIG from savings and recoveries.

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##### Audit and Advisory Services

- In 2007 In 2007, the OIG will contribute to improved environmental quality and human health by identifying 115 environmental recommendations, best practices, risks, or opportunities for improvement; contributing to the reduction or elimination of 33 environmental or infrastructure security risks; and 55 actions influencing environmental improvements or program changes.
- In 2006 In 2006, the OIG will contribute to improved environmental quality and human health by identifying 105 environmental recommendations, best practices, risks, or opportunities for improvement; contributing to the reduction or elimination of 28 environmental or infrastructure security risks; and 50 actions influencing environmental improvements or program changes.
- In 2005 These performance results generally represent complex environmental actions to be taken subsequently to OIG recommendations, risks, and best practices identified. While the results for Environmental Actions and Improvements indicate the measure was not met, the system used to track this information currently does not capture actions taken by EPA program managers prior to the issuance of the Inspector General's final report, which means the number of actions taken (35) is probably artificially low from errors of omission. Further, there are a considerable number of primary and secondary actions and improvements that are time lagged, occurring beyond the immediate scope of recognition as reportable results because of their complexity and expanded residual effect, thereby making them difficult to track. Therefore, the reported results for this measure are conservative and do not fully reflect the scope or number of actions taken and improvements made.
- In 2004 Exceeded its targets by identifying 116 environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices; contributing to the reduction of 45 environmental risks; and 49 actions influencing positive environmental or health impacts.
- In 2003 Improved environmental quality and human health by identifying 312 environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices; contributing to the reduction of 92 environmental risks, and 185 actions influencing positive environmental or health impacts.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of environmental risks reduced.		92	45	35	28	33	Risks
Number of environmental actions.		185	49	35	50	55	Improvements
Number of environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices identified.		485	116	112	105	115	Recommendations

Baseline: In FY 2002, the OIG established a baseline of: 75 recommendations, best practices and risks identified contributing to improved Agency environmental goals; 15 environmental actions; and the reduction of 15 environmental risks.

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