

Strategic Goal 5:

Compliance *and* Environmental Stewardship

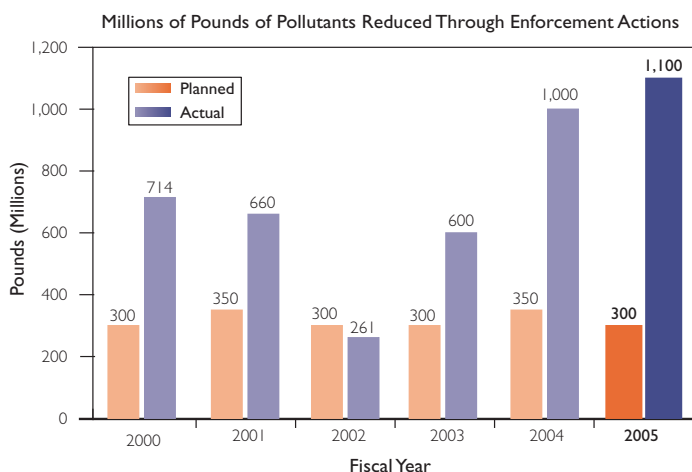
Improve environmental performance through compliance with environmental requirements, preventing pollution, and promoting environmental stewardship. Protect human health and the environment by encouraging innovation and providing incentives for governments, businesses, and the public that promote environmental stewardship.

Overview of Goal 5

Under Goal 5, EPA continues to improve national environmental performance by ensuring compliance with environmental laws and promoting environmental stewardship to conserve natural resources, prevent pollution, and reduce waste. The Agency uses a wide spectrum of regulatory and nonregulatory strategies, including compliance assistance, incentives, monitoring, data analysis, pollution prevention, and civil and criminal enforcement to achieve performance goals. EPA

helps businesses, particularly small businesses, achieve and maintain compliance¹ and provides incentives² for facilities to conduct voluntary audits, correct problems, and return to compliance. EPA also conducts research to identify innovative approaches to environmental protection and encourages states, tribes, and regulated entities to develop new approaches, ideas, and techniques.

EPA's compliance programs work to ensure that regulated entities understand and comply with requirements set forth in environmental laws. The Agency reduced, treated, or eliminated 3.5 billion pounds of pollution over the last 4 fiscal years. From FY 2001 to 2005 more than 6,000 facilities took advantage of EPA's



Contributing Programs

- Office of Compliance
- Office of Criminal Enforcement Forensics and Training
- Office of Civil Enforcement
- Federal Facilities Enforcement
- Office of Federal Activities
- Pollution Prevention Program
- State and Tribal Pollution Prevention grants
- National Center for Environmental Innovation
- American Indian Environmental Office
- Tribal General Assistance Program
- Environmental Technology Verification Program
- Resource Conservation Challenge
- National Partnership for Environmental Priorities

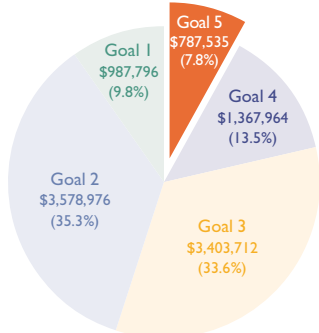
incentive policies to voluntarily disclose and correct environmental problems in a timely manner. Seventy-eight percent of the Compliance Assistance Centers' survey respondents from the regulated community improved environmental management practices as a result of

Goal 5 At a Glance

FY 2005 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS (APGs)

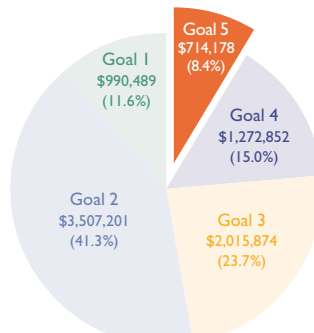
Met = 2 Not Met = 4
 Data Available After November 15, 2005 = 1
 (Total APGs = 7)

FY 2005 Obligations
(in thousands)



EPA Total = \$10,125,983

FY 2005 Costs
(in thousands)



EPA Total = \$8,500,594

FY 2005 "REPORT CARD"

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	APG STATUS
 <p>OBJECTIVE 1—IMPROVE COMPLIANCE By 2008, maximize compliance to protect human health and environment through compliance assistance, compliance incentives, and enforcement by achieving a 5% increase in the pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated, and achieving a 5% increase in the number of regulated entities making improvements in environmental management practices.</p>	1 Met 2 Not Met 0 TBD
 <p>OBJECTIVE 2—IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH P2 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.</p>	0 Met 1 Not Met 1 TBD
 <p>OBJECTIVE 3—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.</p>	0 Met 1 Not Met 0 TBD
 <p>OBJECTIVE 4—ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH Through 2008, strengthen the scientific evidence and research supporting environmental policies and decisions on compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship.</p>	1 Met 0 Not Met 0 TBD

information provided by the compliance assistance centers.³

EPA uses enforcement actions to correct and deter violations.⁴ In FY 2005, 72.5 percent of enforcement actions resulted in implementation of improved environmental management practices; 28.8 percent of enforcement actions required that pollutants be reduced, treated, or eliminated and populations and ecosystems be protected.⁵ In settling civil cases, the Agency often negotiates supplemental environmental projects that improve health and the environment in affected communities.⁶ The use of compliance assistance, incentive programs, and monitoring and enforcement activities all contribute to improved environmental conditions, management practices, and performance.

To promote environmental stewardship under Goal 5, EPA and its partners used a variety of collaborative, non-regulatory approaches to prevent pollution at the source, conserve natural resources, and save businesses money through more efficient practices. To achieve these results, the Agency's pollution prevention (P2) programs employ such strategies as:

- Collaborating with companies to develop and commercialize cleaner and safer products.
- Leveraging the market influence of large manufacturers to improve the environmental performance at numerous, widely distributed suppliers.
- Expanding state and tribal program capacity to help small

and medium-sized businesses apply P2 technologies.

- Promoting environmentally preferable purchasing, green building construction standards, and facility management.
- Reducing the impact of EPA government facility operations.

Each year, these P2 strategies reduce hundreds of millions of pounds of pollution, save billions of gallons of water and BTUs of energy, and save tens of millions of dollars in business costs. EPA is working collaboratively with states to improve capabilities to measure P2 results and to focus future intervention efforts on high priority environmental concerns, such as developing safer flame retardant products.

Under Goal 5, EPA works with 572 federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages or consortia to assess environmental conditions, build tribal capacity, and, in limited cases, implement programs to protect health and the environment in Indian country. The number of tribes developing their own environmental programs has steadily increased, and EPA has increased its presence in Indian country by directly implementing environmental programs and developing EPA-tribal environmental agreements. In FY 2005, the Agency implemented a new reporting system that enables better performance tracking. In addition, the Agency's Tribal Program Enterprise Architecture is improving data quality, closing data gaps, and integrating data systems to better reflect environmental conditions in Indian country.⁸

EPA works with its partners to encourage innovative approaches to environmental protection and to evaluate these and other efforts. Through its State Innovation Grant Competition, for example, EPA supported 22 state innovation projects over the last 3 years. In FY 2005, the Agency awarded \$1.5 million in grants to fund seven state projects on innovative approaches to environmental permitting. The Agency continues to promote testing of such innovative efforts as the National Environmental Performance Track Program, use of Environmental Management Systems, Environmental Results Programs for small businesses, watershed-based permitting, and others. EPA also works with states and other federal agencies

Chevron Phillips Chemical

The Chevron Phillips Chemical Settlement Team negotiated a settlement that included a \$1.8 million penalty and a benchmark Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP). The agreement will directly benefit Houston-Galveston citizens in this non-attainment area by reducing the production of NO_x by at least 20 tons per year, as well as reducing production of ozone and particulate matter. As part of its SEP, Chevron Phillips Chemical agreed to procure and install a fuel cell to provide electricity for Moody Gardens, one of the largest publicly owned tourist attractions in the Houston/Galveston area. Moody Gardens will use the fuel cell as part of a pollution prevention/reduction system that employs an anaerobic digester as the feedstock for biogas power to reduce solid waste that would otherwise be sent to a landfill. Biogas from the digester will power the fuel cell, and heat from the fuel cell will make the digester operate more efficiently. By using electricity generated by the fuel cell, Moody Gardens will reduce its reliance on an existing boiler, thereby reducing air emissions. Moody Gardens uses treated wastewater to irrigate its rain forest exhibit, and organic matter from the irrigation will also be used in the digester. Moody Gardens will experience some emission offsets e.g., NO_x from its boilers, because some of the fuel cell heat will offset steam production from the boiler. The fuel cell provided under this SEP will be an important component of a multimedia project that relies on the principles of alternative energy, reuse, and recycling to reduce pollution.⁷



to conduct program evaluations designed to verify environmental outcomes and provide information that can help improve results.

EPA also works directly with the regulated community, recognizing and encouraging outstanding environmental leadership and performance through innovative programs. The Performance Track Program is building a culture of corporate environmental responsibility and superior performance by recognizing and rewarding high-performing environmental leaders

Performance Track Highlights Corporate Environmental Progress

U.S. Steel Clairton Works of Clairton, Pennsylvania, was the first U.S. “smokestack” facility certified as meeting ISO 14001, an international standard for environmental management systems. The largest metallurgical coke plant in the country, Clairton Works produces blast furnace coke, coke oven gas, light oil, anhydrous ammonia, elemental sulfur, and crude coal tar. When Clairton Works joined Performance Track in 2001, it committed to reduce energy use by 12,000 million British Thermal Units (MMBTUs) per year over its 3 year membership period. Clairton reduced its use of steam each year, and, in 2003, showed a particularly impressive reduction of 64,432 MMBTUs—a level far above the facility's initial commitment. By identifying opportunities to reduce steam use and conducting various energy conservation projects, such as repairing steam leaks, Clairton saved energy and reduced the adverse effects on air quality associated with combustion emissions. (More information about Performance Track is available at <https://yosemite.epa.gov/opei/ptrack.nsf>.)



that go well beyond complying with environmental law. Through its Sectors Strategy Program, EPA works with business to identify cost-effective methods for reducing

energy use and protecting the environment.

The need for innovative design and production techniques increases as EPA increasingly

turns to pollution prevention to address high-risk human health and environmental problems. Research that EPA conducts to support compliance and environmental stewardship informs government officials, industry, academia, citizen groups, and other stakeholders about P2, new technology opportunities, and approaches that employ environmental sustainability. EPA is currently restructuring its P2 research program to introduce sustainability concepts and approaches. This research will enable the Agency, as well as state, community and other decisionmakers, to include risk reduction and pollution prevention as quantifiable, measurable, and scientifically defensible components of a holistic approach to risk management.

One of the challenges for this goal is accurately predicting future levels of performance based on past performance trends because the Agency does not set enforcement targets and cannot compel individuals, businesses, or units of government to participate in voluntary activities, such as pollution prevention or Performance Track.

Goal 5 Strategic Objectives



Strategic Objective 1— Improve Compliance

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

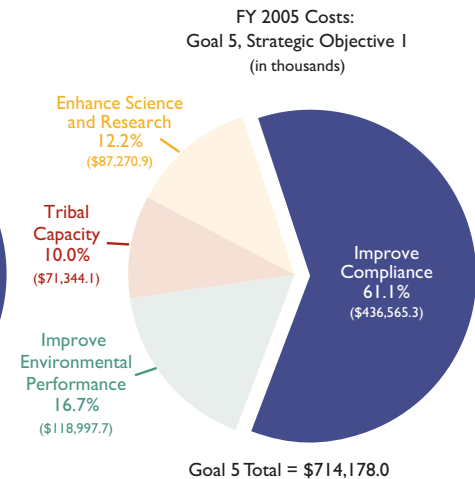
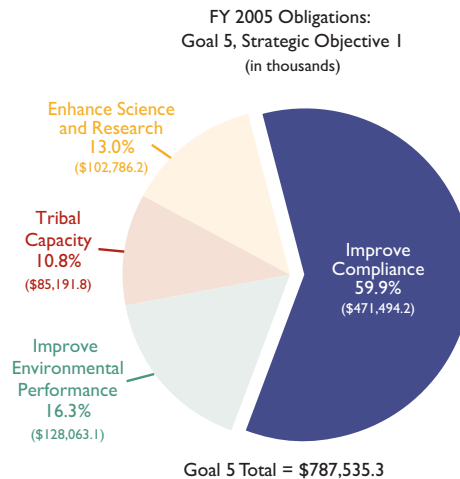
OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

EPA activities under the compliance objective contribute to the strategic goal of improved environmental performance by reducing, treated, or eliminating an estimated 1.1 billion pounds of pollution in FY 2005. Seventy-two and a half percent of the FY2005 concluded enforcement cases required implementation of improved environmental management practices.⁹

Compliance assistance activities also contribute to the strategic targets. Seventy-one percent of facilities receiving direct compliance assistance improved environmental management practices.¹⁰

Compliance incentives prompted 90 percent of facilities using audits to improve environmental management practices. Incentives programs, such as the Agency's FY 2005 initiative with

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1—IMPROVE COMPLIANCE		
APG #	APG Title	APG Status
5.1	Compliance Assistance (NEW IN FY05)	✗ Not met in FY 2005
5.2	Compliance Incentives (NEW IN FY05)	✓ Met in FY 2005
5.3	Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement (NEW IN FY05)	✗ Not met in FY 2005



health care facilities in Region 2, can reach an entire industry sector or multi-facility company, increasing understanding, improving EMPs and, in some cases, reducing, treating or eliminating the release of pollutants.

CHALLENGES

EPA is working on several fronts to address its Agency-level Permit Compliance System (PCS) weakness as specified under Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act. (See discussion of management challenges in "Management's Discussion and Analysis.") This system tracks Clean Water Act National

Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) results. Through system modernization, the Agency will ultimately improve information on pollutant loading, stormwater sources, and the health of individual watersheds and increase public access to this information. The target date for PCS modernization has been extended by three months to the end of the second quarter of 2006.¹¹

Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated or eliminated vary from year to year, because a few cases with extremely large pollutant reduction can have a significant impact on annual results.

Accurately predicting the number and type of cases that will be settled in a given year is difficult, making it challenging to gauge the magnitude of pollutant

reductions that will be achieved from one year to the next.

EPA also faces challenges in expanding the outcomes of

compliance monitoring and enforcement activities for hazard and risk (e.g., human health and monetary impacts) in response to PART findings.



Strategic Objective 2—Improve Environmental Performance Through P2 and Innovation

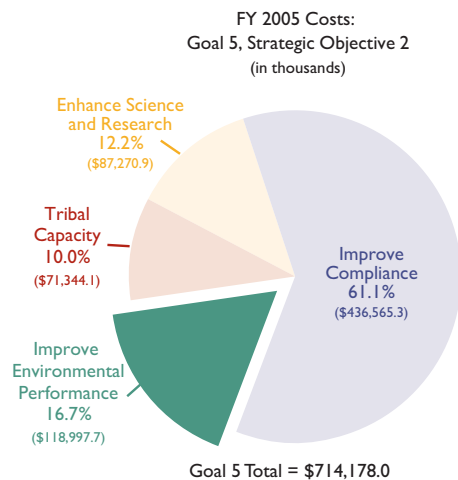
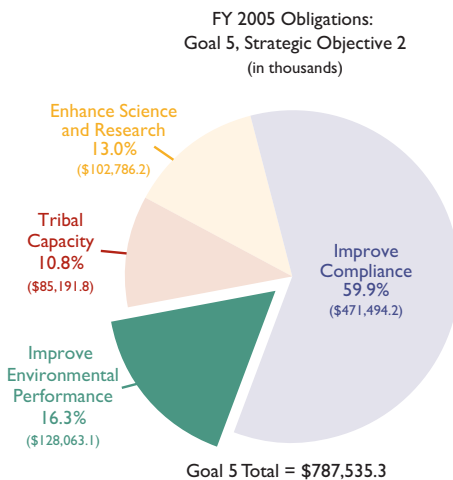
By 2008, improve environmental protection and enhance natural resource conservation on the part of government, business, and the public through the adoption of pollution prevention and sustainable practices that include the design of products and manufacturing processes that generate less pollution,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

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

Through EPA’s P2 programs, the Agency and its state and tribal partners use a variety of innovative, non-regulatory approaches to reduce pollution, conserve water and energy, and save business costs. For example, under EPA’s Performance Track program, member facilities commit to making improvements that exceed the environmental law requirements in one or more of six areas.

In 2005, EPA implemented a comprehensive national results measurement system to track, collect, and aggregate P2 environmental results achieved through federal, state, and tribal programs. The system will allow

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2—IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE		
APG #	APG Title	APG Status
5.4	Improve Environmental Performance Through Pollution Prevention and Innovation (Performance Track) (NEW IN FY05)	X Not met in FY 2005
5.5	Improve Environmental Performance Through Pollution Prevention and Innovation	FY 2005 data available in FY 2006 and FY 2007
		✓ Met FY 2003 goals in FY 2005



the Agency to demonstrate core environmental outcomes and its ability to assess strategies and make adjustments to improve performance and efficiency.

Initial results suggest that P2 programs are on track for this objective. While complete data will not be available until 2007, data already in hand for 2005 indicate that the Green Chemistry Challenge and Design for the Environment programs eliminated more than 30 million pounds of hazardous chemicals and conserved 500 million gallons of water.

CHALLENGES

Aggregate numbers are highly sensitive to the results achieved by a few large facilities. Even when most facilities show improvements in preventing pollution or conserving natural resources, negative results for one large facility in a small voluntary program can mask all the positive results achieved by others.

Results data do not reflect changes in eco-efficiency. In many cases, companies achieving the environmental results under this objective institute practices and

technologies that also reduce waste or resources used per unit produced. When production increases, however, the overall waste and resource use may increase as well, albeit at a much slower rate. Actual results show only the increase in environmental footprint, not improvements in efficiency.

Performance Track Facilities voluntarily make their own environmental commitments and, as a result, the number of results contributing to any given indicator can vary widely over the years.

Performance Track: Andersen Corporation

Andersen Corporation of Bayport, Minnesota, manufactures windows and patio doors. During its first three years as a Performance Track member, Andersen reduced its emissions of volatile organic compounds (which contribute to ground-level ozone air pollution and can cause serious health problems) from 1,775 to 1,391 tons. Andersen achieved this significant reduction by improving the efficiency of its wood treating processes and incorporating a slower evaporating solvent into its window paint line pretreatment process. Over the next three years (2004 through 2006), Andersen plans to further reduce its emissions by at least 200 tons through process improvements to solvent-borne preservative and coating operations. Andersen continues to improve its processes to promote the principles of lean manufacturing, for example, by increasing transfer efficiencies in its paint line coating processes and reducing solvent-based wood preservation treatment. (More information about Performance Track is available at <https://yosemite.epa.gov/opei/ptrack.nsf>.)



Strategic Objective 3—Tribal Capacity

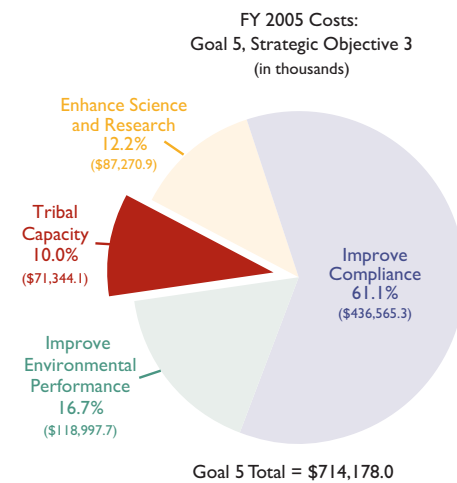
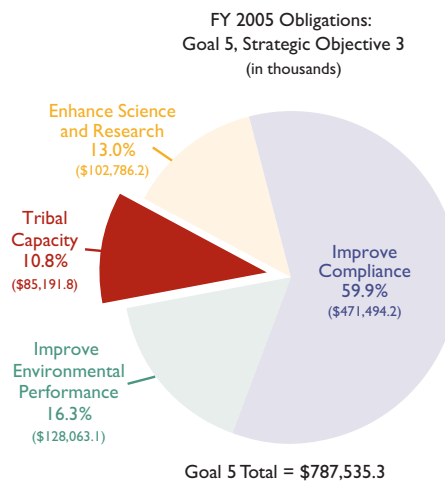
Through 2008, assist all federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

EPA is working to develop core tribal environmental protection programs and establish the infrastructure needed to assess environmental conditions in Indian country.

Working with the tribes, the Agency met or exceeded nine of the 10 tribal capacity building performance measures. These results reflect significant progress

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3—TRIBAL CAPACITY		
APG #	APG Title	APG Status
5.6	Build Tribal Capacity (NEW IN FY05)	X Not met in FY 2005



in developing and integrating data systems, eliminating data gaps, improving environmental monitoring and assessment activities, implementing programs, and expanding the holistic multimedia approach to programs that reflects traditional use of natural resources in Indian country.

CHALLENGES

Compared to states, tribes have been in the business of developing capacity for a relatively short period. Measuring tribal capacity in terms of environmental, health, and behavioral outcomes is a challenge.

EPA is making significant progress toward overcoming this challenge by improving data quality through EPA approved quality

assurance plans, providing training in environmental monitoring and assessment techniques, closing data gaps, and integrating data

systems through the Tribal Program Enterprise Architecture to better reflect environmental conditions in Indian country.



Strategic Objective 4— Enhance Science and Research

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

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

By providing objective, quality-assured, credible performance data on commercial-ready technologies, the Agency can aid permitting and purchasing decisions on new, innovative technology.

In FY 2005, EPA completed 25 verifications and two testing protocols for new environmental technologies. These technologies apply to treatment of arsenic in drinking water, stormwater treatment, stormwater modeling, fuel efficiency for transportation, distributed energy generation, dust

suppressants, diesel retrofits, nutrient monitors, pollution reduction, and improvements in detection of pollutants.

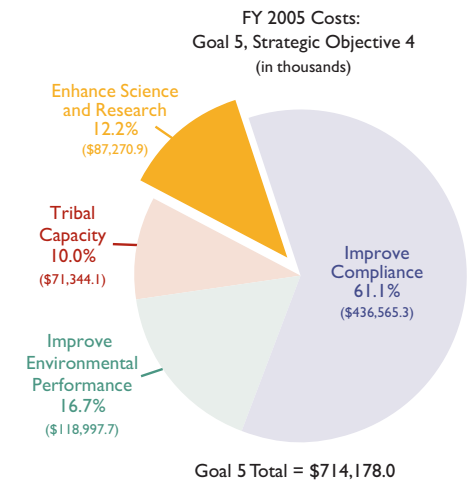
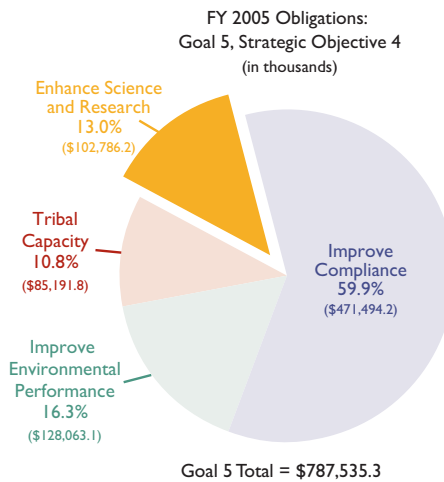
CHALLENGES

EPA is working to institutionalize approaches for identifying future environmental problems and opportunities. These anticipatory approaches will enhance the

Agency’s ability to respond appropriately and potentially influence tomorrow’s events and conditions in a positive way.

Nanotechnology, computational toxicology, biotechnology, genomics, and information technology are just a few of the areas that EPA is exploring for their potential benefits and consequences.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4—ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH		
APG #	APG Title	APG Status
5.7	Enhance Science and Research	✓ Met in FY 2005



Goal 5 Annual Performance Goals



Strategic Objective 1—Improved Compliance

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

APG 5.1 Compliance Assistance

PERFORMANCE

EPA provides assistance to help members of the regulated community understand environmental regulations, improve their environmental management practices (EMPs), and reduce the amount of pollution they produce or discharge. The Agency offers compliance assistance both directly through, for example, onsite visits, workshops and training, and through its Compliance Assistance centers. EPA conducts assistance activities in partnership with state, local, and tribal environmental compliance programs and collaborates with industry and trade associations to provide information and materials.

Goal Not Met: This is the first year EPA has collected the three GPRA measures for direct compliance assistance, and the Agency had no trend data to help establish the initial targets.

Data Quality: A description of the data used to measure EPA's performance can be found in Appendix C, pages C-69–C-70.

X
GOAL
NOT MET

FY 2005: Through compliance assistance, EPA will increase the understanding of regulated entities, improve environmental management practices (EMPs), and reduce pollutants. (NEW IN FY05)

Performance Measures	Planned	Actual	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of regulated entities seeking assistance from EPA-sponsored compliance assistance (CA) centers and clearinghouse reporting that they improved EMPs as a result of their use of the centers or the clearinghouse. 	60%	78%	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they improved EMPs as a result of EPA assistance. 	50%	72%	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of regulated entities seeking assistance from EPA-sponsored CA centers and clearinghouse reporting that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution as a result of that resource. 	25%	46%	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of regulated entities seeking assistance from EPA-sponsored CA centers and clearinghouse reporting that they increased their understanding of environmental requirements as a result of their use of the resources. 	75%	84%	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct CA from EPA reporting that they increased their understanding of environmental requirements as a result of EPA assistance. 	65%	91%	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of regulated entities receiving direct assistance from EPA reporting that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution, as a result of EPA assistance. 	25%	13%	X

Data Source(s): Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS); Compliance Assistance Center Results: www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/centers/index.html. Also see www.epa.gov/clearinghouse and www.assistancecenters.net/

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

The initial PART rating for Civil Enforcement was not adequate. An adequate rating was received in FY 2004 based on preparation of a Measure Implementation Plan.

Grants Supporting the Achievement of This APG

Categorical Grant: Sector Program.

APG 5.2 Compliance Incentives

PERFORMANCE

EPA encourages facilities to identify, disclose, and correct violations for reduced or eliminated penalties. Incentives increase compliance and establish improved environmental management practices that can reduce the chance of future non-compliance or unpermitted discharges. In some cases correcting the violations directly reduces pollutant discharges.

In 2005, 1.9 million pounds of pollutants were estimated to be reduced treated or eliminated by facilities using compliance incentives policies. Ninety percent of audits resulted in improved EMPs, while 6% resulted in reduction of pollutants. Since 2001, more than 6,000 facilities have disclosed and corrected violations.



FY 2005: Through self-disclosure policies, EPA will increase the percentage of audits or other actions reducing pollutants or improving environmental management practices. (NEW IN FY 2005)

Performance Measures	Planned	Actual	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of audits or other actions that result in the reduction, treatment, or elimination of pollutants and the protection of populations or ecosystems. 	5%	6%	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of audits or other actions that result in improvements in environmental management practices.¹² 	10%	90%	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated, as a result of audits or other actions. (PART) 	0.25 M lbs	1.9 M lbs	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved environmental management practices as a result of audits or other actions. 	\$2 M	\$3.4 M	✓

Data Source(s): Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). Also see www.epa.gov/compliance/incentives/programs/index.html.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

OMB reassessed the Civil Enforcement program related to this APG most recently in the 2004 PART process. The program received an adequate rating.

Data Quality: A description of the data used to measure EPA's

performance can be found in Appendix C, pages C-66–C-67.

APG 5.3 Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

PERFORMANCE

Goal Not Met: EPA fell slightly short of the target for the percentage of cases that require pollutant reductions. In FY 2005, EPA added a new category of compliance actions called “preventative actions.” These are actions that do result in pollutant reductions by preventing pollution from occurring. Many complying actions that previously were counted as part of the 30 percent target are now counted as preventative complying actions. In FY 2005, 17 percent of EPA's cases had a preventative benefit, which is reflective of this change. A contributing reason for missing the



FY 2005: Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA will increase complying compliance actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improve environmental management practices. (NEW IN FY 2005)

Performance Measures	Planned	Actual	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, and eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions.¹³ (PART) 	300 M lb	1.1 billion lbs	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring that pollutants be reduced, treated, or eliminated and protection of populations or ecosystems. 	30%	28.8%	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring implementation of improved environmental management practices. (PART) 	60%	72.5%	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of inspections, civil investigations, and criminal investigations conducted. 	18,500	22,000	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved EMPs as a result of concluded enforcement actions (i.e., injunctive relief and supplemental environmental projects (SEPs)).¹⁴ 	\$4 billion	\$10 billion	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of regulated entities taking complying actions as a result of onsite compliance inspections and evaluations. 	10%	19%	✓

Data Source(s): Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS); CRIMDOC (comprises the “grey literature” from the field of Criminology); manual reporting. Also see www.epa.gov/compliance/civil/index.html, and www.epa.gov/compliance/criminal/index.html.

target is that the number of cases with the potential to require pollutants to be reduced varies depending on the mix of cases in a given year. EPA was still able to achieve significant pollutant reductions from case settlements, which is a more meaningful outcome with regard to protection of human health and the environment. In fact, EPA far exceeded its pollution reduction FY 2005 goal of 300 million by achieving 1.1 billion pounds of pollutants estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.

EPA uses inspections, investigations, and enforcement actions to identify egregious violations and return violators to compliance as quickly as possible. EPA targets these activities to achieve the greatest reduction in pollution and impacts on sensitive populations.

Data Quality: A description of the data used to measure EPA's performance can be found in Appendix C, pages C-66–C-68.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

Initial PART ratings for Civil Enforcement and Criminal Enforcement were not adequate. An adequate rating was received in FY 2004 based on preparation of Measure Implementation Plans. The Pesticide Enforcement Grants program received an ineffective rating.

Program Evaluations

Industrial Economics Corporation conducted an Evaluation of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance/Environmental Council of the States State Review Framework in Pilot States. Additional information on this report is available in the Program Evaluation Section, Appendix B, page B-23.

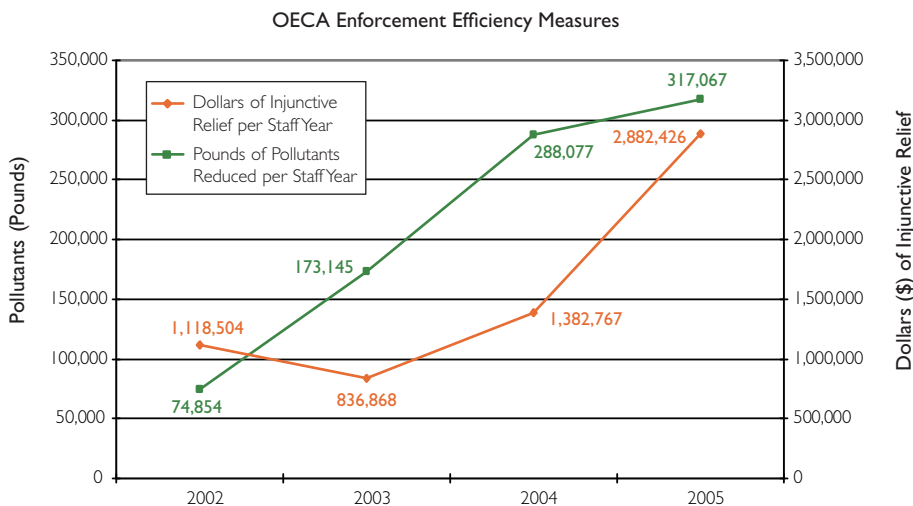
Grants Supporting the Achievement of This APG

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement; Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance.

CHALLENGES

The February 2005, 2nd Circuit Court decision in *Waterkeeper Alliance v. EPA* vacated two key provisions in the 2003 Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) rule that no longer require all CAFOs to apply for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

surface water permits. The CAFO sector is one of the national priorities for the enforcement and compliance assurance program.¹⁵ The Agency must now clarify to states and the regulated community which CAFOs must apply for a permit and when applications are due. As a result of this court finding, the Agency anticipates that more compliance and enforcement activities will need to be directed at finding CAFOs and taking appropriate follow up action at facilities that are discharging, but have failed to apply for a permit.



"Injunctive relief" is the term used to describe the steps a defendant must carry out, as part of a settlement agreement, to return to compliance such as improving or replacing pollution control equipment.



Strategic Objective 2—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.

APG 5.4 Improve Environmental Performance Through Pollution Prevention and Innovation (Performance Track)

PERFORMANCE

The Performance Track results shown above reflect changes in Performance Track facilities' environmental footprint in terms of pollution and consumption of natural resources (materials, energy, and water). Performance data reflect the quantitative results of Performance Track members that commit to making improvements in one or more of the six listed environmental areas. All improvements exceed environmental legal requirements.

Goal Not Met: 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 7700 tons, reduced water discharges by 7700 tons, and increased materials use by 125,000 tons.

X GOAL NOT MET	FY 2005: In FY 2005 Performance Track members collectively will achieve an annual reduction of 600 million gallons of water use; 2.5 MMBTUs of energy use; 15,000 tons of solid waste; 6,000 tons of air releases; 10,000 tons of water discharges; and 15,000 tons of materials use. (NEW IN FY05)	
Performance Measures	Planned	Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific annual reductions in six media/resource areas: water use, energy use, solid waste, air releases, water discharges, and materials use. 2001 Baseline: 475 million gallon reduction in water use; 240,000 MMBTU reduction in energy use; 150,000 ton reduction in solid waste generated; a 2,154-ton increase in materials use; a 1,113-ton reduction in air releases; and a 6,870 ton reduction in water discharges water discharges.¹⁶ 	6 media reductions	1 media reduction X

Data Source(s): PTrack Online at www.epa.gov/performance-track

Indicator-specific activities at the regional level are anticipated to help the program accomplish its goals. For example, the Energy Challenge that EPA New England (Region 1) instituted in 2004 led New England Performance Track members to increase their focus on reducing greenhouse gases. Of the 33 current members, 17 have commitments to reduce green-

house gases, and seven more have committed to reducing their total energy use.¹⁷

In terms of environmental impact per unit of product produced, Performance Track members improved their performance for all six of the reported environmental categories in FY2005. Performance Track members tend to be innovative, growing facilities. Consequently, in those cases where the aggregate environmental footprint increased (as shown in the table above), the primary cause was increased production. When changes in production between FY2004 and FY2005 are taken into account,

Program Evaluations

The Office of Inspector General report: "Ongoing Management Improvements and Further Evaluation Vital to EPA Stewardship and Voluntary Programs" (Report Number: 2005-P-00007). Additional information on this report is available in the Program Evaluation Section, Appendix B, page B-23.

the data show that in FY2005 members' efforts resulted in an avoidance of 4.3 billion gallons of water use; 19 million MMBTUs of energy use; 451,000 tons of solid waste generation; 77,000 tons of air emissions; 14,000 tons of water discharges, and 3800 tons of materials use.

Data Quality: A description of the data used to measure EPA's performance can be found in Appendix C, pages C-74–C-76.

CHALLENGES

Aggregate numbers are highly sensitive to the results of a few large facilities. Even when most Performance Track facilities show improvements in a given environmental area, negative results for one large facility member in that same area can mask all the positive results achieved by others. Performance Track's solid waste results are a good example. 180

different facilities contributed results to the aggregate result shown in the table. If the results of just one large facility are removed from the total, the results would change from an increase of 22,000 tons to a reduction of 221,000 tons.

These results show only changes in actual results ("foot-print") and do not reflect changes in eco-efficiency. In many cases, Performance Track members institute practices and technologies that reduce waste or resources used per unit produced. When production increases, however, the overall waste and resource use may increase as well, albeit at a much slower rate. Actual results show only the increase in footprint, not the improvement in efficiency.

Performance Track developed its strategic and annual performance targets after its first

year of operations. At that time, the program did not have normalized data on which to base the targets. Additionally, over the next few years, the program adjusted its measurement and reporting requirements in order to ensure better accuracy of data and transparency in reporting. Performance Track will be developing new targets that will take into account changes in facilities' production and the stricter measurement requirements. This process should lead to more meaningful data by which to evaluate program progress.

Facilities make their own selection as to environmental commitments and, as a result, the number of results contributing to any given indicator can vary widely over the years.

APG 5.5 Improve Environmental Performance Through Pollution Prevention and Innovation

PERFORMANCE

The TRI federal facility measure examines reductions in total onsite and offsite disposals or other releases from federal facilities. TRI 2003 results available in 2005 show that total onsite and offsite disposal or other releases from federal facilities decreased by 8 percent from 2002 to 2003, indicating that the Agency is on track to meet future annual targets and the associated long-term strategic target to reduce federal facility releases by 40 percent by 2006.¹⁸

DATA AVAILABLE FY 2006 AND FY 2007	FY 2005: Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.	
<i>Performance Measures</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Actual</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent reduction in Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)—reported toxic chemical releases at federal facilities. <i>2001 Baseline: 0% releases (cumulative)</i> • Percent reduction in both TRI chemical releases to the environment from the business sector per unit of production ("Clean Index"). <i>2001 Baseline: 0% releases (cumulative)</i> • Percent reduction in TRI chemicals in production-related wastes generated by the business sector per unit of production ("Green Index"). <i>2001 Baseline: 0% waste (cumulative)</i> 	32% Releases 20% Releases 10% Waste	Data avail 2007

The TRI Clean Index tracks the total quantity of TRI-reported toxic chemicals released to the environment across all environmental media (air, water, and land), adjusted to account for changes in production. TRI 2003 results made available in 2005 show an 8.1 percent decrease in the production-normalized pounds of toxics released, suggesting that the Agency is on track to achieve the associated long-term strategic target, which calls for a 40 percent reduction from 2001 levels by 2008.¹⁹

The TRI Green Index measures the total quantity of TRI-reported toxic chemicals in production-related wastes, adjusted to account for changes in production. TRI 2003 results made available in 2005 reveal a 7.5 percent decrease in the production-normalized pounds of toxic chemicals in production-related wastes. The significant improvements in 2003 results suggest the Agency will be on track to achieve the associated long-term strategic target, which calls for a 20 percent reduction from 2001 levels by 2008.²⁰

Performance measures for overall pounds of pollution prevented and energy and water conservation are new in 2005, and because key contributing results are subject to up to two-year data lags, comprehensive results for 2005 and prior years are not yet available. Partial results for these measures are:

- 167 billion pounds of pollution reduced from state pollution prevention programs during the 1990s.

DATA AVAILABLE FY 2006 AND FY 2007	FY 2005: Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.		
Performance Measures (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in overall pounds of pollution. (PART) 2001 Baseline: 0 pounds (cumulative) • Millions of dollars saved through reductions in pollution. 2001 Baseline: \$0.00 • Annual cumulative quantity of water conserved. (PART) 2001 Baseline: 0 gallons • Billions of BTUs of energy conserved. (PART) 2001 Baseline: 0 BTUs • Annual number of pre-screened new chemical alternatives generated through industries participation during the earliest stages of research and development (PART) 		Planned 24.6 Billion lbs \$97 M 1.1 Billion gals 104 Billion BTUs	Actual Data avail 2006
GOAL MET FOR FY 2003	FY 2003: Prevent, reduce, and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.		
Performance Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quantity of TRI pollutants released, disposed of, treated or combusted for energy recovery in 2002 (normalized for changes in industrial production) will be reduced by 200 million pounds, or 2%, from 2002. 		Planned -200M	Actual -622M ✔

Data Source(s): US EPA. TRI Explorer. Last Updated: June 8, 2005. Internet. Available at: www.epa.gov/triexplorer; US EPA, Pollution Prevention Database. Internal database. Last Updated: August 2005. Also see www.epa.gov/p2.

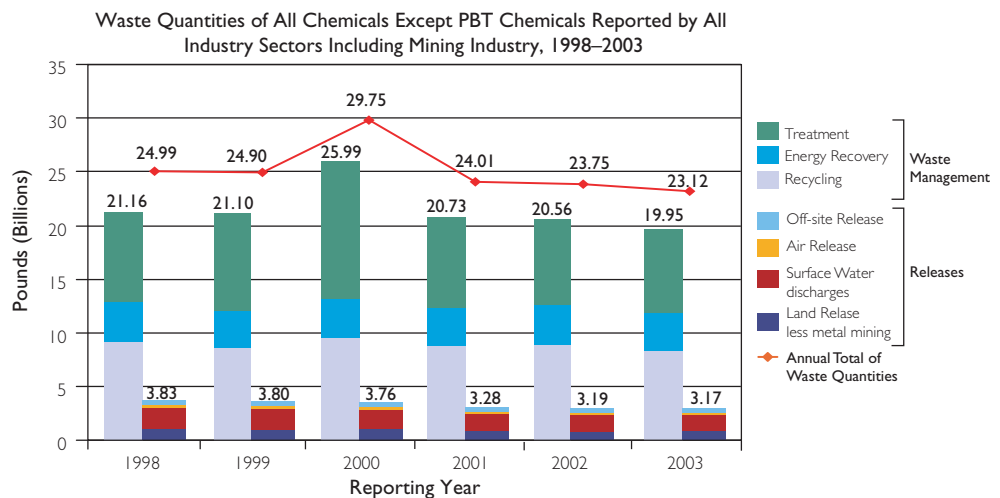
- 830 million pounds of hazardous chemicals (cumulative).
- 500 million gallons of water saved.²¹

performance can be found in Appendix C, pages C-71–C-74.

CHALLENGES

The most significant challenge faced by the pollution prevention program under this APG in 2005

Data Quality: A description of the data used to measure EPA's



was the establishment of the four new common outcome measures tracking their results and negotiation of acceptance of those measures by the state pollution prevention programs that generate substantial portions of those results. Success was achieved by balancing information requirements against the costs of developing and reporting the necessary data.

Grants Supporting the Achievement of This APG

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention (P2)—The P2 Grant Program provides grant funds to states, state entities (e.g., colleges and universities), and federally recognized tribes and intertribal consortia to help small and medium-sized businesses and industries identify improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source. The program effectively demonstrates that source reduction can be a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding federal and state regulatory requirements.



Strategic Objective 3—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.

APG 5.6 Build Tribal Capacity

PERFORMANCE

The purpose of this APG is to develop tribal environmental program capacity critical to protecting human health and the environment in Indian country as required by the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) and the EPA Indian Policy. Tribal capacity-building performance measures under Goal 5 track EPA's progress toward building the capacity of Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia to administer environmental management activities and implement multimedia programs that address environmental issues in Indian country. In addition, the Agency works to establish the internal infrastructure needed to assess

X
GOAL
NOT MET

FY 2005: Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues. (NEW IN FY05)

Performance Measures	Planned	Actual	
• Percent of tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs (cumulative). (PART)	44%	47%	✓
• Percent of tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring (cumulative). (PART)	25%	29%	✓
• Percent of tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans (cumulative). (PART)	39%	33%	✗
• Increase tribes' ability to develop environmental program capacity by ensuring that federally recognized tribes have access to an environmental presence. 2002 Baseline: 82% Universe: 100% (572 tribes)	90%	96%	✓
• Develop or integrate EPA and inter-agency data systems to facilitate the use of EPA's Tribal Program Enterprise Architecture (TPEA) information in setting environmental priorities and informing policy decisions. 2002 Baseline: 2 systems Universe: 15 systems	5 Systems	6 Systems	✓

environmental conditions and improve environmental stewardship in Indian country.

EPA met or greatly exceeded the majority of tribal capacity-building measures, demonstrating significant progress toward developing and integrating high-quality environmental data and data systems, and in building the capacity to implement environmental programs. The Agency will continue to focus on methods to increase the percent of EPA-approved multimedia workplans to be able to meet this performance measure in future years.

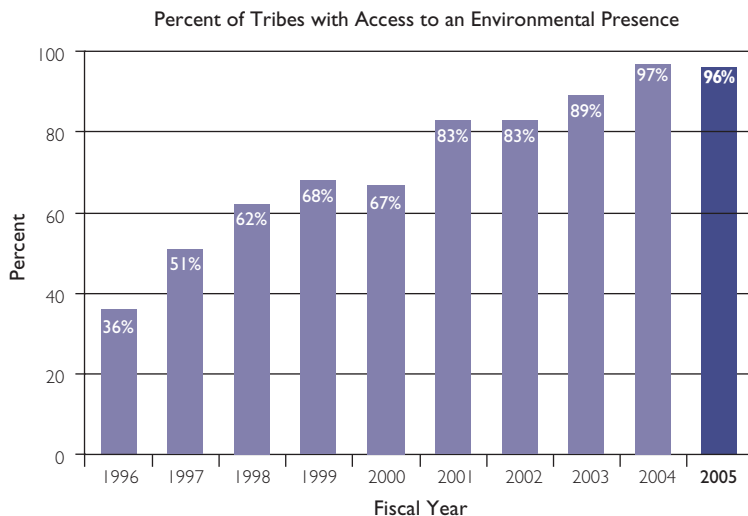
Goal Not Met: Several factors contributed to not meeting the 39 percent target for EPA-approved multimedia workplans.²² The new Objective 5.3 Reporting System improved baseline data and revealed that some EPA-approved multimedia workplans are with intertribal consortia representing multiple tribes; however, these count only once in the reporting system. In addition, many tribes are in the initial stages of program development and do not yet have

X GOAL NOT MET	FY 2005 (continued): Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.	
Performance Measures (continued)	Planned	Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate data gaps for environmental conditions for major water, land, and air programs as determined through the availability of information in the EPA Tribal Program Enterprise Architecture. <i>2002 Baseline: 0% data gaps</i> <i>Universe: 100% data gaps</i> 	5% Data Gaps	5% Data Gaps ✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase implementation of environmental programs in Indian country as determined by program delegations, approvals, or primacies issued to tribes and direct implementation activities by EPA. <i>2002 Baseline: 149 programs</i> 	159 Programs	233 Programs ✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of EPA-approved quality assurance plans for tribal environmental monitoring and assessment activities. <i>2002 Baseline: 243 plans</i> 	271 Plans	321 Plans ✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the percent of EPA agreements with tribes that reflect holistic (multimedia) program integration and traditional use of natural resources. <i>2002 Baseline: 45 agreements</i> 	5%	102% ✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of environmental programs implemented in Indian country per million dollars. (PART) <i>2005 Baseline: 12.3 programs</i> 	11.1 Programs	12.3 Programs ✓

Data Source(s): US EPA. Objective 5.3 Reporting System. Updated quarterly by regional Indian program contacts. This is the first year EPA has used this comprehensive data system, which provides for much greater accountability. American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO): epa.gov/indian. Applicable Laws, Regulations and Guidance (includes information on DITCAs, GAP grants, and PPGs): epa.gov/indian/laws3.htm.

the capacity to manage multimedia workplans. The Agency's Indian Environmental GAP is continuing

to expand the number of tribes with the capacity to manage multimedia workplans by providing access to an environmental presence and anticipates reaching the 39 percent target by March 2006 and 42 percent by October 2006.



Source: US EPA, American Indian Environmental Office. "Target 1 Program Performance Report." Goal 5, Objective 5.3 Reporting System. Available: https://oasint.rtpnc.epa.gov/TATS/tats_prv/entry_page.

In FY 2005, 47 percent of tribes (269 tribes) have delegated and non-delegated programs. These tribes operate 233 environmental programs such as "treatment in a manner similar to a state" designations under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and other statutes and more than 100 solid and hazardous waste program implementation activities.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

OMB reassessed the Tribal General Assistance program related to this APG most recently in the 2003 PART process. The program received an adequate rating.

Grants Supporting the Achievement of This APG

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program.

Twenty-nine percent of tribes (169 tribes, cumulative) have EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment activities occurring under Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) in FY 2005. By the end of FY 2005, EPA approved a cumulative 321 QAPPs, ensuring the highest standards of environmental monitoring and assessment. This program measure reflects improved tribal capacity in environmental data collection and interpretation, and provides the Agency with better information about environmental conditions in Indian country.

Three performance measures under this APG were significantly exceeded during FY 2005 due to several factors:

- A rapid increase in the number of tribes using GAP funding to conduct solid and hazardous waste program implementation activities (a consequence of declining resources from other parts of EPA and other federal agencies).
- Increasing tribal environmental capacity.
- Variations in how some EPA regional offices calculate

QAPP results—cumulatively versus non-cumulatively.

- Development and implementation of the Objective 5.3 Reporting System, which allows the Agency to count significantly more multimedia agreements. The Agency greatly exceeded the measure for the increase in the percent of EPA agreements with tribes that reflect holistic (multimedia) program integration and traditional use of natural resources because the Objective 5.3 Reporting System incorporates new information not available in 2003 on the number of multimedia, holistic agreements reached through other categories of agreements, such as Tier I Tribal Environmental Agreements, Tier II Tribal Environmental Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, and Memoranda of Agreement. Initially the 2003 baseline only incorporated information on Tier III Tribal Environmental Agreements and Performance Partnership Grants. In the future, the Agency will reassess and raise its baseline to include all six

categories of agreements, which include Tier I, II, and III Tribal Environmental Agreements, Performance Partnership Grants, Memoranda of Understanding, and Memoranda of Agreement.

Data Quality: A description of the data used to measure EPA's performance can be found in Appendix C, pages C-76–C-78.

CHALLENGES

Calculating the number of QAPPs is difficult due to differences in how EPA regional offices approve and manage their records. Some regions report cumulative numbers (all QAPPs approved, even those that have expired) while other regions report non-cumulative numbers. The Agency's 2002 baseline for this measure did not take into account these differences.

To compensate for differences in QAPP results measurement, the Agency will establish a new baseline number based only on current, active QAPPs rather than a running cumulative total. This new approach to reporting QAPPs will provide a more accurate picture of EPA-approved environmental monitoring and assessment activities taking place throughout Indian country.



Strategic Objective 4—Enhance Science and Research

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

APG 5.7 Enhance Science and Research




PERFORMANCE

Verifying commercial-ready innovative technology assists the American public by providing objective, quality-assured, credible performance data on which to base permitting and purchasing decisions. Use of better monitoring and treatment technologies can improve detection and reduction of pollutants, reducing exposure and improving human health and the environment.

In FY 2005, EPA verified 25 environmental technologies to support the long term goal to provide tools and technologies that advance environmental management systems designed to prevent and control pollution and reduce human health and ecological risks

Verifications were completed in the following categories: arsenic drinking water treatment, stormwater treatment, stormwater modeling, fuel efficiency for transportation, distributed energy generation, dust suppressants, diesel retrofits, nutrient monitors, hydrogen sulfide monitors, and, protocols were completed for hydrogen sulfide monitors testing and for distributed generation/combined heat and power testing.

Data Quality: A description of the data used to measure EPA's performance can be found in Appendix C, page C-78.

 GOAL MET	FY 2005: By FY 2005, complete 15 verifications and two testing protocols for a program cumulative total of 280 verifications and 83 testing protocols for new environmental technologies so that, by 2009, appropriate and credible performance information about new, commercial-ready environmental technology is available that influences users to purchase effective environmental technology in the United States and abroad.	
Performance Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verifications completed. Testing protocols completed. 	Planned 15 verifications 2 protocols	Actual 25 verifications  2 protocols 

Data Source(s): Technology performance data are generated during the verification process by the technology provider(s) and are incorporated into subsequent verification statements, reports, and test protocols, which can be located on the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Web site www.epa.gov/etv.

CHALLENGES

PA increasingly seeks to share technology verification and testing costs with vendors and other verification program collaborators. These are often the eventual users of the information, which allows them to have immediate access to results.

PRIOR YEAR ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS WITHOUT CORRESPONDING FY 2005 GOALS (ACTUAL PERFORMANCE DATA AVAILABLE IN FY 2004 AND BEYOND):

FY 2003—Reduce waste minimization priority list chemicals in

hazardous waste streams by 43 percent to 86 million pounds by expanding the use of state and industry partnerships and regional pilots.

FY 2004 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS (No Longer Reported for FY 2005):

- EPA will conduct inspections, criminal investigations, and civil investigations targeted to areas that pose risks to human health, or the environment, display patterns of noncompliance, or include disproportionately exposed populations.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

OMB reassessed the Pollution Prevention Research program related to the ETV program most recently in the 2003 PART process. The program received a results not demonstrated rating.

- Identify noncompliance and focus enforcement and compliance assurance on human health and environmental problems, by maintaining and improving quality and accuracy of data.
- Improve capacity of states, localities, and tribes to conduct enforcement and compliance assurance programs. EPA will provide training as well as assistance with state and tribal inspections to build capacity
- Reduce waste minimization priority list chemicals in hazardous waste streams an additional 3 percent from 1991 levels (for a cumulative total of 46 percent or 81 million pounds) by expanding the use of state and industry partnerships and regional pilots.
- Percent of tribes will have an environmental presence (e.g., one or more persons to assist in building tribal capacity to develop and implement environmental programs.)
- Verify 35 air, water, greenhouse gas, and monitoring technologies (through the ETV program) so that states, technology purchasers, and the public will have highly credible data and performance analyses from which to make technology selection decisions.

Goal 5—PART Measures with Data Availability Beyond FY 2005

EPA and OMB established the annual and efficiency measures included on this table through PART Assessments. These measures will be incorporated into EPA's budget and GPRA documents, including the PAR, as data becomes available. The column titled "Data Available" provides the most current estimate for the date EPA expects to report on each measure.

PART Program	PART Measure	Status	Data Available
Civil Enforcement	Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated per FTE.	TBD	10/2007
Criminal Enforcement	Pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated.	Baseline will be established Dec '05 (based on 3-yr average, data collected FY 03-05)	10/2006
	Reduction in recidivism.	Baseline will be established Jul '06 (based on 3-yr average, merge of existing OECA data FY 03-05)	10/2006
	Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring implementation of improved management practices.	Baseline will be established Dec '06 (based on 3-yr average, merge of existing OECA data FY 04-06)	10/2007
	Pollutant Impact.	Baseline will be established Dec '07 (based on 3-yr average, data collected FY 05-07)	10/2008
	Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated per FTE.	Baseline will be established Dec '05 (based on 3-yr average, data collected FY 03-05)	10/2006
Environmental Education	Number of NNEMS fellows who pursue environmental careers	Baseline will be established 2007 (based on 3-yr average, data collection FY 05-07)	2007
	Ratio of number of students/teachers that have improved environmental knowledge per total dollars expended.	The Office of Environmental Education is currently soliciting stakeholder input on the draft measure. Data collection should start in 2007.	2008

PART Program	PART Measure	Status	Data Available
Environmental Education (continued)	Number of states adopting learning curricula and standards.	The Office of Environmental Education is currently soliciting stakeholder input on the draft measure. Data collection should start in 2007.	2008
	Percentage of all students and teachers targeted demonstrate increased environmental knowledge.	The Office of Environmental Education is currently soliciting stakeholder input on the draft measure. We anticipate initiating data collection in 2007 and reporting results in 2008.	2008
Pesticide Enforcement Grants	Percent of complying actions taken as a result of grantee compliance monitoring and enforcement.	In FY 2005, finalized measures and negotiated with states to collect data. Data collection will begin in 2006. Baseline will be based on a three year rolling average.	1/2007
	Percent of recipients of enforcement actions receiving subsequent enforcement actions.	In FY 2005, finalized measures and negotiated with states to collect data. Data collection will begin in 2006. Baseline will be based on a three year rolling average.	1/2007
	Number of enforcement actions taken (federal and state) per million dollars of cost (federal and state).	In FY 2005, finalized measures and negotiated with states to collect data. Data collection will begin in 2006. Baseline will be based on a three year rolling average.	1/2007
RCRA Base program, Permits and Grants	Pounds of priority chemicals reduced in waste streams per federal and private sector costs.	TRI data collection to support this efficiency measure began 1/2005. Preliminary private sector cost data will be available 6/2006	11/2007
Tribal GAP	Percent decrease in the number of households in Indian Country with inadequate wastewater sanitation systems.	Data Collection will begin January 1, 2006. The Indian Health Service Sanitation Facilities Construction Program Annual Report to Congress is the data source.	11/2007
	Percent decrease in the number of households on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water	Data Collection will begin January 1, 2006. The Indian Health Service Sanitation Facilities Construction Program Annual Report to Congress is the data source.	11/2007
	Show at least a 10% improvement in for each of four parameters—total nitrogen, total phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, and fecal coliforms—at not fewer than 90 monitoring stations in Tribal waters.	Data collection will begin January 1, 2006. U.S. Geological Survey's National Water Information System and EPA's STORET water quality databases are the data sources.	11/2007

NOTES

- 1 More information on compliance assistance programs is available at www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/index.html.
- 2 More information on compliance incentives programs and the self-audit policy is available at www.epa.gov/compliance/incentives/index.html.
- 3 More information on the EPA's Compliance Assistance Centers available at www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/centers/index.html.
- 4 More information on compliance monitoring and civil enforcement is available at www.epa.gov/compliance.
- 5 More information on settled cases and the environmental benefits achieved, including pounds of pollutants reduced, is available at cfpub.epa.gov/compliance/cases/index.cfm and at epa.gov/compliance/data/index.html.
- 6 More information on supplemental environmental projects is available at www.epa.gov/compliance/civil/seps/index.html
- 7 More information on settled cases and the environmental benefits achieved available at cfpub.epa.gov/compliance/cases/index.cfm.
- 8 More information on EPA's tribal program is available at www.epa.gov/indian.
- 9 More information on compliance monitoring and civil enforcement is available at www.epa.gov/compliance , www.epa.gov/compliance/basics/enforcement.html , and epa.gov/compliance/data/index.html.
- 10 More information on compliance assistance is available at www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/index.html.
- 11 More information on PCS is available at epa.gov/compliance/data/systems/water/pcsys.html.
- 12 This is the first year EPA has a GPRA measure for audits resulting in improvements in environmental management practices. EPA will use the FY 2005 result as the baseline from which to set future targets.
- 13 Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated or eliminated vary from year to year, because a few cases with extremely large pollutant reductions can have a significant impact on annual results. Accurately predicting the number and type of cases that will be settled in a given year is difficult, making it challenging to gauge the magnitude of pollutant reductions that will be achieved from one year to the next.
- 14 Dollars invested in improved environmental performance can vary from year to year, because a few cases with high injunctive relief amounts can have a significant impact on annual results. Accurately predicting the number and type of cases that will be settled in a given year is difficult, making it challenging to gauge the dollar amount of injunctive relief and SEPs achieved from one year to the next.
- 15 For additional information on OECA's National Priorities, visit epa.gov/compliance/data/planning/priorities/index.html.
- 16 US EPA. *Performance Track Progress Report: Top Performers, Solid Results*. EPA Report: EPA-100-R-03-004. Washington, DC: US EPA, 2003.
- 17 US EPA. "PTrack Online." Internal Database. Updated: September 12, 2005. The New England.
- 18 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxics Releases Inventory Database.
- 19 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxics Releases Inventory Database.
- 20 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxics Releases Inventory Database.
- 21 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics. Green Chemistry Challenge and Design for Environment internal databases. Continually updated. National Pollution Prevention Roundtable: A Decade of Results: 167 Billion Pounds of Prevention. 2002.
- 22 Multimedia workplans include Tier III Environmental Agreements, Performance Partnership Grants, and other agreements.