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Introduction and Overview

EPA's Mission

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and safeguard human health and the environment. This budget supports the Administration's commitment to environmental results as we work to increase the pace of improvement and identify new and better ways to carry out our mission. It also emphasizes the need for sound management of our federal resources, as delineated in the President's Management Agenda.

Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

The EPA's Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 Annual Performance Plan and the Congressional Justification requests $7.2 billion in discretionary budget authority and 17,324 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). This request reflects the Agency's efforts to work with its partners towards protecting air, water, and land, as well as providing for EPA's role in safeguarding the nation from terrorist attacks. This request echoes the Administration's commitment to setting high environmental protection standards, while focusing on results and performance, and achieving goals outlined in the President's Management Agenda.

The budget builds on EPA's long record of accomplishments since its founding 37 years ago. The agency and nation as a whole has achieved enormous successes. This budget builds on these successes by strengthening our geographic initiatives, better leveraging our nation's resources, strengthening citizen involvement, maintaining our enforcement capabilities, and implementing the President's commitment to efficiently manage Federal resources.

Homeland Security

Following the cleanup and decontamination efforts of 2001, the Agency has focused on ensuring we have the tools and protocols needed to detect and recover quickly from deliberate incidents. The emphasis for FY 2008 is on several areas: decontaminating threat agents, protecting our water and food supplies, and ensuring trained personnel and key lab capacities are in place to be drawn upon in the event of an emergency. Part of these FY 2008 efforts will continue to include activities to implement a common identification standard for EPA employees and contractors, the SmartCard initiative.

Human Capital

EPA will continue its systematic approach to workforce planning throughout the Agency by setting targets and closing competency gaps in the mission-critical occupations (MCOs) that have been identified. This will be done through the ongoing use of human capital strategies to ensure that the Agency recruits and retains a qualified pool of employees to protect human health and safeguard the air, water, and land. EPA has

met many important milestones in implementing its revised Human Capital Strategy and the Human Capital Accountability Plan.

In FY 2006, the core competencies were assessed for the Agency's senior leadership, human resources management, and information technology positions. The Agency will implement plans to close the competency gaps identified. In FY 2007 and 2008, the Agency will continue to assess the competencies for its priority MCOs. The assessment results will be used by the Agency to target developmental resources and recruiting practices to ensure that EPA can meet its mission and retain a highly-skilled, diverse, and results-oriented workforce with the right mix of technical expertise, professional experience, and leadership capabilities.

Workforce

EPA values its world class workforce and its expertise enables us to meet our urgent responsibilities across a broad range of national and local environmental issues. In FY 2007, we are making adjustments to EPA's workforce management strategy that will help us better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities. A key step in this adjustment is improving the alignment between the total number of positions authorized and actual FTE utilization. As such, in FY 2008 EPA is proposing to reduce its Agency authorized FTE ceiling by approximately 235.9 positions to 17,323.8, which is consistent with the Agency's historical FTE levels. The result of these reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs and will not result in an overall change in the number of FTEs at EPA. The program project descriptions provided later in this document, provide the details of these changes.

Resource Tables

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud
Science & Technology	$764,737.6	$766,465.0	$788,274.0	$754,506.0
Environmental Program & Management	$2,331,934.7	$2,338,242.0	$2,306,617.0	$2,298,188.0
Inspector General	$36,501.5	$35,100.0	$35,100.0	$38,008.0
Building and Facilities	$41,672.2	$39,816.0	$39,816.0	$34,801.0
Oil Spill Response	$15,895.5	$16,506.0	$16,506.0	$17,280.0
Superfund Program	$1,294,641.5	$1,176,936.0	$1,217,827.9	$1,211,431.0
IG Transfer	$13,243.5	$13,316.0	$13,316.0	$7,149.0
S&T Transfer	$32,283.4	$30,011.0	$27,811.1	$26,126.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$1,340,168.4	$1,220,263.0	$1,258,955.0	$1,244,706.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$86,184.4	$69,056.0	$72,759.0	$72,461.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$3,409,572.7	$3,009,348.0	$2,797,448.0	$2,744,450.0
SUB-TOTAL, EPA	*$8,026,667.0*	*$7,494,796.0*	*$7,315,475.0*	*$7,204,400.0*
Rescission of Prior Year Funds				
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	($5,000.0)
TOTAL, EPA	$8,026,667.0	$7,494,796.0	$7,315,475.0	$7,199,400.0

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud
Science & Technology	2,433.0	2,431.6	2,405.8
Science and Tech. - Reim	3.8	3.0	3.0
Environmental Program & Management	10,765.6	11,007.5	10,867.0
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	134.2	1.5	1.5
Inspector General	247.5	267.7	287.7
Oil Spill Response	84.2	98.7	102.2
Oil Spill Response - Reim	5.9	0.0	0.0
Superfund Program	2,965.7	3,097.1	3,056.8
IG Transfer	88.4	94.1	44.1
S&T Transfer	110.3	106.2	105.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	3,164.4	3,297.4	3,205.9
Superfund Reimbursables	89.4	77.5	77.5
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	69.8	76.9	75.3
FEMA - Reim	3.7	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	114.7	110.7	110.7
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund	187.0	187.2	187.2
Pesticide Registration Fund	51.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, EPA	17,354.6	17,559.7	17,323.8

Goal and Objective Overview

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud
Clean Air and Global Climate Change	$927,328.8	$918,152.7	$933,690.8	$911,568.1
Environmental Program & Management	$441,310.4	$454,102.6	$447,900.0	$439,346.3
Science & Technology	$213,853.5	$208,719.8	$214,789.2	$216,316.5
Building and Facilities	$9,101.0	$8,748.4	$8,748.4	$7,636.6
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$255,366.5	$238,344.6	$253,692.5	$239,194.0
Inspector General	$4,816.5	$4,864.4	$5,174.0	$5,550.1
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$2,881.0	$3,372.8	$3,386.7	$3,524.7
Clean and Safe Water	$3,314,952.7	$2,824,280.4	$2,729,396.0	$2,714,315.3
Environmental Program & Management	$484,561.6	$454,825.8	$449,866.5	$454,008.1
Science & Technology	$131,483.3	$165,869.6	$170,692.3	$150,194.4
Building and Facilities	$6,253.9	$6,039.4	$6,039.4	$5,309.6
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$2,672,948.2	$2,180,239.7	$2,085,435.0	$2,085,766.0
Inspector General	$19,705.8	$17,305.9	$17,362.7	$19,037.2
Land Preservation and Restoration	$1,760,905.0	$1,653,880.8	$1,690,385.8	$1,663,120.2
Environmental Program & Management	$218,819.5	$221,386.8	$218,760.6	$220,537.8
Science & Technology	$16,756.8	$11,806.4	$12,149.9	$12,367.4
Building and Facilities	$5,042.9	$4,871.3	$4,871.3	$4,270.1
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$117,693.0	$145,158.0	$140,912.2	$125,620.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$86,184.4	$69,001.1	$72,759.0	$72,461.0
Oil Spill Response	$15,895.5	$16,506.0	$16,506.0	$17,280.0
Inspector General	$2,255.4	$2,411.0	$2,494.6	$2,659.0

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$1,298,257.5	$1,182,740.2	$1,221,932.2	$1,207,924.8
Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	$1,264,197.4	$1,353,184.0	$1,227,659.4	$1,171,565.0
Environmental Program & Management	$628,547.0	$646,757.4	$637,032.8	$619,420.0
Science & Technology	$345,535.3	$338,578.8	$348,424.1	$332,682.3
Building and Facilities	$14,996.2	$13,951.7	$13,951.7	$12,167.4
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$251,621.8	$338,253.9	$213,656.3	$192,117.0
Inspector General	$6,344.9	$7,116.2	$6,576.1	$6,863.1
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$17,152.3	$8,526.1	$8,018.3	$8,315.2
Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	$759,283.1	$744,109.2	$734,343.1	$743,831.4
Environmental Program & Management	$558,696.3	$560,920.1	$553,057.1	$564,875.8
Science & Technology	$57,108.7	$41,025.9	$42,218.6	$42,945.5
Building and Facilities	$6,278.3	$6,205.1	$6,205.1	$5,417.3
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$111,943.2	$106,877.9	$103,752.0	$101,753.0
Inspector General	$3,378.9	$3,402.5	$3,492.5	$3,898.6
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$21,877.6	$25,677.7	$25,617.7	$24,941.2
Sub-Total	*$8,026,667.0*	*$7,493,607.1*	*$7,315,475.0*	*$7,204,400.0*
Rescission of Prior Year Funds				
Total	$8,026,667.0	$7,493,607.1	$7,315,475.0	$7,204,400.0

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Authorized Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud
Clean Air and Global Climate Change	2,623.7	2,664.4	2,620.6
Environmental Program & Management	1,859.9	1,891.4	1,853.4
Science & Technology	680.6	688.3	680.0
Inspector General	32.7	39.5	42.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	17.5	17.6	17.5
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	2.9	0.3	0.3
Science and Tech. - Reim	2.7	3.0	3.0
FEMA - Reim	2.3	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	25.0	24.3	24.3
Clean and Safe Water	2,888.3	2,890.8	2,895.6
Environmental Program & Management	2,221.6	2,229.1	2,229.6
Science & Technology	495.7	511.6	504.1
Inspector General	133.6	132.4	144.1
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	19.4	0.3	0.3
WCF-REIMB	18.0	17.4	17.5
Land Preservation and Restoration	4,624.4	4,693.5	4,582.0
Environmental Program & Management	1,190.0	1,237.1	1,203.7
Science & Technology	51.5	51.2	50.8
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	69.8	76.9	75.3
Oil Spill Response	84.2	98.7	102.2
Inspector General	15.3	19.0	20.1
Hazardous Substance Superfund	3,012.0	3,120.1	3,039.4
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	91.8	0.1	0.1
Oil Spill Response - Reim	5.9	0.0	0.0
FEMA - Reim	1.4	0.0	0.0
Superfund Reimbursables	89.4	77.5	77.5
WCF-REIMB	13.1	12.9	13.0
Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	3,808.5	3,825.4	3,743.9
Environmental Program & Management	2,420.2	2,511.7	2,441.8

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud
Science & Technology	1,028.1	1,016.1	1,002.9
Inspector General	43.0	50.2	51.9
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund	187.0	187.2	187.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund	27.5	21.3	21.1
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	9.5	0.5	0.5
Science and Tech. - Reim	1.1	0.0	0.0
Pesticide Registration Fund	51.4	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	40.7	38.5	38.4
Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	3,409.1	3,485.6	3,481.7
Environmental Program & Management	3,073.4	3,138.2	3,138.5
Science & Technology	176.9	164.5	167.9
Inspector General	22.9	26.6	29.5
Hazardous Substance Superfund	107.4	138.5	127.9
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	10.5	0.3	0.3
WCF-REIMB	17.9	17.5	17.6
Total	17,353.9	17,559.7	17,323.8

CLEAN AIR AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Through 2011, working with partners, protect human health and the environment by attaining and maintaining health-based air-quality standards and reducing the risk from toxic air pollutants.
- Through 2012, working with partners, reduce human health risks by reducing exposure to indoor air contaminants through the promotion of voluntary actions by the public.
- By 2030, through worldwide action, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery, and overexposure to ultraviolet radiation, particularly among susceptible subpopulations, such as children, will be reduced.
- Through 2011, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.
- Through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs, contribute 80 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) annually to the President's 18 percent greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity goal by 2012. (An additional 24 MMTCE to result from the sustained growth in the climate programs are reflected in the Administration's business-as-usual projection for GHG intensity improvement.)
- Through 2011, provide and apply sound science to support EPA's goal of clean air by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 1.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Clean Air and Global Climate Change	**$927,328.8**	**$918,152.7**	**$933,690.8**	**$911,568.1**	**($22,122.7)**
Healthier Outdoor Air	$599,210.0	$587,353.5	$628,676.1	$588,247.2	($40,428.9)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Healthier Indoor Air	$46,589.0	$48,768.1	$47,831.5	$45,698.8	($2,132.7)
Protect the Ozone Layer	$17,252.1	$22,097.2	$21,665.6	$17,130.9	($4,534.7)
Radiation	$38,012.1	$39,447.7	$39,452.7	$39,318.1	($134.6)
Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity	$124,735.0	$127,658.9	$99,750.4	$122,937.2	$23,186.8
Enhance Science and Research	$101,530.5	$92,827.4	$96,314.5	$98,235.9	$1,921.4
Total Authorized Workyears	2,623.7	2,660.0	2,664.4	2,620.6	-43.8

EPA implements the Clean Air and Global Climate Change goal through national and regional programs designed to provide healthier outdoor and indoor air for all Americans, protect the stratospheric ozone layer, minimize the risks from radiation releases, reduce greenhouse gas intensity, and enhance science and research. In implementing the goal, EPA carries out its responsibilities through programs that include several common elements: setting risk-based priorities; facilitating regulatory reform and market-based approaches; partnering with state, Tribal, and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and industry; promoting energy efficiency; and using sound science.

EPA's key clean air programs – including those addressing particulate matter, ozone, acid rain, air toxics, indoor air, radiation and stratospheric ozone depletion – focus on some of the highest health and environmental risks faced by the Agency. These programs have achieved results. Every year, state and Federal air pollution programs established under the Clean Air Act prevent tens of thousands of premature mortalities, millions of incidences of chronic and acute illness, tens of thousands of hospitalizations and emergency room visits, and millions of lost work days.

Clean Air Rules

The Clean Air Rules are a major component of EPA work under Goal 1 and include a suite of actions that will dramatically improve America's air quality. Three of the rules specifically address the transport of pollution across state borders (the Clean Air Interstate Rule, Clean Air Mercury Rule and Clean Air Nonroad Diesel Rule). These rules provide national tools to achieve significant improvement in air quality and the associated benefits of improved health, longevity and quality of life for all Americans. Taken together, they will make the next 15 years one of the most productive periods of air quality improvement in America's history. In FY 2008, EPA will be working with the states and industry to implement these rules.

Energy Policy Act

In addition to the suite of Clean Air Rules, EPA is investing over $8 million to develop and operate the market-based credit trading system required by the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) program, in addition to annual State-by-State surveys to determine market shares of conventional and reformulated gasoline containing ethanol, and data collection and analysis activities

needed to evaluate the impacts of the RFS program on the environment, air quality, and on the nation's energy security. The Renewable Fuels Standards (RFS) rule is scheduled to be promulgated in 2007 and work will continue on the development of several more actions required by the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 2005. Some of these EPAct actions involve a study of the changes in emissions of air pollutants and air quality, and a fuel system harmonization study. In 2008, EPA will promulgate new standards for locomotives and marine diesel engines, as well as new standards for large commercial ships. EPA also will issue a rule addressing exhaust and evaporative emissions from small gasoline engines (under 50 horsepower), including all recreational marine gasoline engines, non-handheld engines (such as those used in lawnmowers), and handheld engines (such as those used in trimmers and chainsaws).

Reduce Risks to Indoor Air and Radon Programs

The Indoor Air Program characterizes the risks of indoor air pollutants to human health, develops techniques for reducing those risks, and educates the public about what they can do to reduce their risks from indoor air. Through voluntary partnerships with non-governmental and professional organizations, EPA educates and encourages individuals, schools, industry, the health care community, and others to take action to reduce health risks in indoor environments using a variety of approaches, including national public awareness and media campaigns, as well as community-based outreach and education. EPA also uses technology-transfer to improve the design, operation, and maintenance of buildings – including schools, homes, and workplaces – to promote healthier indoor air. EPA also carries out a national radon program that encourages and facilitates voluntary national, regional, state, and Tribal programs and activities that support initiatives targeted to radon testing and mitigation, as well as radon resistant new construction. Radon is second only to smoking as a cause of lung cancer.

Climate Protection

For more than a decade, businesses and other organizations have partnered with EPA through voluntary climate protection programs to pursue common sense approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and meeting the President's greenhouse gas intensity goal. Voluntary programs such as Energy Star and SmartWay Transport have increased the use of energy-efficient products and practices and reduced emissions of carbon dioxide as well as methane and other greenhouse gases with very high global warming potentials. These partnership programs spur investment in advanced energy technologies and the purchase of energy-efficient products and create emissions reduction benefits that accrue over the lifetime of the investment or product. In 2008, EPA will invest $4.4 million in the Methane to Markets by assessing the feasibility of methane recovery and use projects at landfills, coal mines, and natural gas and oil facilities and by identifying and addressing institutional, legal, regulatory and other barriers to project development in partner countries. In addition EPA plans to invest $5 million to support the Asia-Pacific Partnership programs. In FY 2008 this partnership between the United States Australia, China, India, Japan, and South Korea will focus on developing country-specific strategies to improve energy security and reduce pollution. EPA also will work with the Asia-Pacific region to develop and deploy new and emerging technologies and tailor

programs, such as methane capture and use, to meet the specific conditions of each area. Both the Methane to Markets program and Asia Pacific Partnerships will coordinate with other agencies to achieve the goals in these programs.

Stratospheric Ozone – Domestic and Montreal Protocol

In FY 2008 EPA's Domestic Stratospheric Ozone Protection Program will invest $9.8 million support cost-effective projects that are designed to build capacity and eliminate ODS production and consumption in over 60 developing countries. The Multilateral Fund continues to support over 5,150 activities in 139 countries, and when fully implemented, will prevent annual emissions of more than 223,729 metric tons of ODS. Over 80% of already agreed project activities have been implemented to date, with remaining work in these already agreed projects expected to be fully implemented by 2009. In addition to continuing to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol), and contributing to the reduction and control of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) in the U.S. and lowering health risks to the American public associated with exposure to UV radiation.

Radiation Monitoring

In FY 2008, EPA will continue upgrading the national radiation monitoring system, thus improving response time, data dissemination, and population/geographic coverage of the U.S., should there be an accidental or intentional release of radiation either domestically or internationally. EPA will also maintain readiness of deployable monitors allowing for sampling density at locations near and downwind from radiological incidents. The Agency will continue to enhance laboratory response capacity and capability to ensure a minimal level of surge capacity for radiological incidents.

Global Change Research

EPA conducts research that provides a scientific foundation for the Agency's actions to protect the air all Americans breathe. In FY 2008, EPA's air research program will supports implementation of the Clean Air Act, especially the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The NAAQS program will focus on setting limits on how much tropospheric ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide; sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and lead are allowed in the atmosphere. EPA also conducts research to improve understanding of the risks from hazardous air pollutants, also known as air toxics.

In FY 2008, the Agency's air research program will continue research to understand the sources and composition of air pollution; develop methods for controlling sources' emissions; study atmospheric chemistry and model U.S. air quality; investigate Americans' exposure to air pollution; and conduct epidemiological, clinical, and toxicological studies of air pollution's health effects. The Agency also will award research grants to universities and nonprofits to study topics such as how long-term exposure to fine particles in the atmosphere influences heart disease. In FY 2008, an important focus of the program will be air pollution near roads.

Recognizing that environmental policy and regulatory decisions will only be as good as the science upon which they are based, EPA makes every effort to ensure that its science is of the highest quality and relevance, thereby providing the basis for sound

environmental results. EPA uses the federal Research and Development (R&D) Investment Criteria of quality, relevance, and performance in its decision-making processes through a) the use of research strategies and plans, b) program review and evaluation by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) and the Science Advisory Board (SAB), and c) peer review.

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.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Protect human health by reducing exposure to contaminants in drinking water (including protecting source waters), in fish and shellfish, and in recreational waters.
- Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis and protect coastal and ocean waters.
- By 2011, conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research to support the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems-specifically, the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams, and coastal and ocean waters.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Clean and Safe Water	**$3,314,952.7**	**$2,824,280.4**	**$2,729,396.0**	**$2,714,315.3**	**($15,080.7)**
Protect Human Health	$1,233,605.2	$1,186,716.6	$1,176,754.8	$1,155,717.4	($21,037.4)
Protect Water Quality	$1,953,776.5	$1,503,178.8	$1,412,834.3	$1,422,163.4	$9,329.1
Enhance Research to Support Clean and Safe Water	$127,571.0	$134,385.0	$139,806.8	$136,434.5	($3,372.3)
Total Authorized Workyears	2,888.3	2,896.3	2,890.8	2,895.6	4.8

EPA implements the Clean and Safe Water goal through programs designed to provide improvements in the quality of surface waters and drinking water. In FY 2008, EPA will work with states and Tribes to continue to accomplish measurable improvements in the safety of the nation's drinking water and in the conditions of rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. With the help of these partners, EPA expects to make significant progress in these areas, as well as support a few more focused water initiatives.

The National Water Program will continue to pay special attention to sustainable infrastructure and watershed stewardship, through its "four pillars" program, specifically focusing on innovative financing and leveraging for infrastructure

sustainability, banking for wetlands conservation, and trading among point sources and non-point sources for water quality upgrades. Additionally, in FY 2008, the Agency will continue advancing the water quality monitoring initiative and a water quality standards strategy under the Clean Water Act, as well as, important rules and activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act, involving lead and emerging contaminants. Related efforts to improve monitoring and surveillance will help advance water security nationwide.

Drinking Water

During FY 2008, EPA, the states and community water systems will build on past successes while working toward the FY 2008 goal of assuring that 90 percent of the population served by community water systems receives drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. To promote compliance with drinking water standards, states carry out a variety of activities, such as conducting onsite sanitary surveys of water systems and working with small systems to improve their capabilities. EPA will work to improve compliance rates by providing guidance, training, and technical assistance; ensuring proper certification of water system operators; promoting consumer awareness of drinking water safety; maintaining the rate of system sanitary surveys and onsite reviews; and taking appropriate action for noncompliance. To help ensure that water is safe to drink, the FY 2008 President's Budget requests $842 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

Clean Water

In FY 2008, EPA will work with states to continue progress toward the clean water goals to implement core clean water programs, including innovations that apply programs on a watershed basis, and to accelerate efforts to improve water quality on a watershed basis. Building on the progress toward clean water achieved over the past 30 years, EPA is working with states and Tribes to implement the Clean Water Act by focusing on: scientifically sound water quality standards; effective water monitoring; strong programs for controlling nonpoint sources of pollution; and strong discharge permit programs.

The Agency's request continues the monitoring initiative begun in 2005 to strengthen the nationwide monitoring network and complete the baseline water quality assessment of lakes and streams. These efforts will result in scientifically defensible water quality data and information essential for cleaning up and protecting the nation's waters. Progress in improving coastal and ocean waters documented in the National Coastal Condition Report will be maintained by focusing on: assessing coastal conditions; reducing vessel discharges; implementing coastal nonpoint source pollution programs; managing dredged material; and supporting international marine pollution control. EPA will continue to provide annual capitalization to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). The FY 2008 President's Budget provides $688 million and will allow EPA to meet the Administration's Federal capitalization target of $6.8 billion total for 2004-2011 and enable the CWSRF to eventually revolve at a level of $3.4 billion.

Private Activity Bonds

Included in the President's Budget is a proposal to exempt Private Activity Bonds (PABs) used to finance drinking water and wastewater infrastructure from the private activity bond unified state volume cap. PABs are tax-exempt bonds issued by a

State or local government, the proceeds of which are used by another entity for a public purpose or by the government entity itself for certain public-private partnerships. By removing drinking water and wastewater bonds from the volume cap, this proposal will provide States and communities greater access to PABs to help finance their water infrastructure needs and increase capital investment in the Nation's water infrastructure.

This Water Enterprise Bond proposal would provide an exception to the unified annual State volume cap on tax-exempt qualified private activity bonds for exempt facilities for the "furnishing of water" or "sewage facilities." To ensure the long-term financial health and solvency of these drinking water and wastewater systems, communities using these bonds must have demonstrated a process that will move towards full-cost pricing for services within five years of issuing the Private Activity Bonds. This will help water systems become self-financing and minimize the need for future subsidies.

Homeland Security

EPA has a major role in supporting the protection of the nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist threats. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to support the Water Security Initiative (formerly known as Water Sentinel) pilot program and water sector-specific agency responsibilities, including the Water Alliance for Threat Reduction (WATR), to protect the nation's critical water infrastructure. The FY 2008 budget provides $22 million for the Water Security Initiative completing deployment of final pilot systems. In FY 2008, the Agency in collaboration with our water sector security stakeholders will continue our efforts to develop, implement and initiate tracking of national measures related to homeland security critical infrastructure protection activities.

Research

EPA's drinking water and water quality research programs conduct leading edge, problem-driven research to provide a sound scientific foundation for Federal regulatory decision-making. These efforts will result in strengthened public health and aquatic ecosystem protection by providing data methods, models, assessments, and technologies for EPA program and regional offices, as well as state and local authorities.

In FY 2008, these research programs will conduct studies and deliver science products needed by the nation to realize clean and safe water. The drinking water research program will focus on filling key gaps in data, methods and technologies to support the Agency's mission to protect drinking water from chemical and microbial contaminants including developing contaminant detection methods, conducting health effects studies, developing and evaluating cost-effective treatment technologies, and constructing tools to protect source waters. The water quality research program will continue providing approaches and methods that the Agency and its partners need to develop, and apply criteria to support designated uses, tools to diagnose and assess impairment in aquatic systems, and tools to restore and protect aquatic systems. These programs also will conduct research that will yield tools and strategies to manage our nation's aging water infrastructure.

Other important areas of research in FY 2008 will include: 1) development of molecular microarrays for detection of bacterial pathogens and non-pathogenic microbes in drinking water source waters; 2) epidemiological studies on the illness rate

for untreated groundwater and distributions systems; 3) studies on the practice of blending together waste water effluents in various stages of the disinfection process to prevent peak wet weather flows from overwhelming treatment facilities while protecting water quality; and 4) providing more efficient monitoring and diagnostic tools through continued research to develop methods of using landscape assessments for monitoring and assessing watershed conditions. These programs will help assess risks and priorities for ensuring clean water.

Recognizing that environmental policy and regulatory decisions will only be as good as the science upon which they are based, EPA makes every effort to ensure that its science is of the highest quality and relevance, thereby, providing the basis for sound environmental results. EPA uses the Research and Development (R&D) Investment Criteria of quality, relevance, and performance in its decision-making processes through the use of research strategies and plans, program review and evaluation by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) and the Science Advisory Board (SAB), and peer review.

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.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- By 2011, reduce adverse effects to land by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products at facilities in ways that prevent releases.
- By 2011, control the risks to human health and the environment by mitigating the impact of accidental or intentional releases and by cleaning up and restoring contaminated sites or properties to appropriate levels.
- Through 2011, provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research, which through collaboration, leads to preferred environmental outcomes.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Land Preservation and Restoration	**$1,760,905.0**	**$1,653,880.8**	**$1,690,385.8**	**$1,663,120.2**	**($27,265.6)**
Preserve Land	$223,407.8	$250,024.2	$242,510.5	$231,574.8	($10,935.7)
Restore Land	$1,479,533.9	$1,350,189.8	$1,397,705.7	$1,382,938.7	($14,767.0)
Enhance Science and Research	$57,963.3	$53,666.8	$50,169.6	$48,606.7	($1,562.9)
Total Authorized Workyears	4,624.4	4,691.6	4,693.5	4,582.0	-111.5

Land is one of America's most valuable resources. Uncontrolled, hazardous and nonhazardous wastes on the land can migrate to the air, groundwater, and surface water, contaminating drinking water supplies, causing acute illnesses or chronic diseases, and threatening healthy ecosystems in urban, rural, and suburban areas. To address these issues, EPA implements the Land Preservation and Restoration goal utilizing a three pronged approach—prevention, protection, and response activities to address immediate needs; enforcement and compliance assistance to determine what needs to be done and who should pay; and sound science and research to address risk factors and new, innovative solutions.

Prevention, Protection, and Response Activities

EPA leads the country's activities to prevent and reduce the risks posed by releases of harmful substances and to preserve and restore land with effective waste management and cleanup methods. In FY 2008, the Agency will continue to apply the most effective approach to controlling these risks by developing and implementing prevention programs, improving response capabilities, and maximizing the effectiveness of response and cleanup actions. This approach will help ensure that human health and the environment are protected and that land is returned to beneficial use.

In FY 2008, EPA also will continue to use a hierarchy of approaches to protect the land: reducing waste at its source, recycling waste, managing waste effectively by preventing spills and releases of toxic materials, and cleaning up contaminated properties. The Agency especially is concerned about threats to our most sensitive populations, such as children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases, and prioritizes cleanups accordingly.[1]

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provide the legal authority for most of EPA's work toward this goal. The Agency and its partners use Superfund authority to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites, allowing land to be returned to productive use. Under RCRA, EPA works in partnership with states and Tribes to address risks associated with leaking underground storage tanks and with the generation and management of hazardous and nonhazardous waste.

EPA also uses authorities provided under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to protect against spills and releases of hazardous materials. Controlling the many risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances presents a significant challenge. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to ensure that it is adequately prepared to minimize contamination and harm to the environment from spills and releases of hazardous materials by improving its readiness to respond to emergencies through training as well as maintaining a highly skilled, well-trained, and equipped response workforce.

The following themes characterize EPA's land program activities under Goal 3 in FY 2008: Revitalization; Recycling, Waste Minimization and Energy Recovery; Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Homeland Security; and implementation of the recently-authorized Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct).

- Revitalization: All of EPA's cleanup programs (Superfund Remedial, Superfund Federal Facilities Response, Superfund Removal, RCRA Corrective Action, Brownfields, and Underground Storage Tanks) and their partners are taking proactive steps to facilitate the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated properties. Revitalizing these once productive properties helps communities by removing blight, satisfying the growing demand for land, helping limit urban sprawl, fostering ecologic habitat enhancements, enabling

[1] Additional information on these programs can be found at: www.epa.gov/superfund, http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/er/index.htm, http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/, and http://www.epa.gov/swerrims/landrevitalization.

economic development, and maintaining or improving quality of life. In reflection of the high priority the Agency has placed on land revitalization, the Superfund program is participating in efforts to implement cross-program revitalization measures to capture a broader array of accomplishments across all of EPA's cleanup programs resulting from the assessment and cleanup of properties. One example is the new Superfund Remedial PART measure "Acres of land ready for reuse." In addition, in FY 2006 the Superfund program developed the "Site-wide Ready for Anticipated Use" measure to track National Priority List (NPL) sites where construction of the remedy is complete; where cleanup goals in the Record of Decision (ROD) have been achieved such that there are no unacceptable risks associated with current and reasonably anticipated future uses; and where all institutional controls required in the ROD have been implemented. In FY 2008, the Agency expects 30 NPL sites to achieve this accomplishment.

- Recycling, Waste Minimization and Energy Recovery: EPA's strategy for reducing waste generation and increasing recycling will continue to be based on: 1) establishing and expanding partnerships with businesses, industries, Tribes, states, communities, and consumers; 2) stimulating infrastructure development and environmentally responsible behavior by product manufacturers, users, and disposers; and 3) helping businesses, government, institutions, and consumers reduce waste generation and increase recycling through education, outreach, training, and technical assistance. In FY 2008, EPA will continue the Resource Conservation Challenge as a major national effort to find flexible, yet more protective ways to conserve our valuable natural resources through waste reduction, energy recovery, and recycling.

- Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Homeland Security: EPA has a major role in reducing the risk to human health and the environment posed by accidental or intentional releases of harmful substances and oil. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to improve its capability to effectively prepare for and respond to these incidents, including natural disasters such as hurricanes, by working closely with other Federal agencies within the National Response Plan. EPA will also continue to develop a national environmental laboratory capability and decontamination options to ensure that the nation can quickly recover from nationally significant incidents.

- Implementing the EPAct: The EPAct[2] contains numerous provisions that significantly affect Federal and state underground storage tank (UST) programs and requires that EPA and states strengthen tank release and prevention programs. In FY 2008, EPA is requesting $34 million to provide assistance to states to help them meet their new responsibilities, which include 1) mandatory inspections every three years for all underground storage tanks, 2) operator training, 3) prohibition of delivery for non-complying facilities[3], 4)

[2] For more information, refer to http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ058.109.pdf (scroll to Title XV - Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Subtitle B – Underground Storage Tank Compliance, on pages 500-513 of the pdf file).

[3] Refer to *Grant Guidelines to States for Implementing the Delivery Prohibition Provision of the Energy Policy Act of*

secondary containment or financial responsibility for tank manufacturers and installers, 5) various compliance reports, and 6) grant guidelines. EPA is also submitting new legislative language to allow states to use alternative mechanisms such as the Environmental Results Program (ERP) to meet the mandatory three-year inspection requirement. This proposal provides States with a less costly alternative to meet the objectives of the Energy Policy Act. In FY 2008, EPA will also implement the UST Tribal strategy[4] developed in FY 2006 in Indian country.

Enforcement

Enforcement authorities play a unique role under the Superfund program: they are used to leverage private-party resources to conduct a majority of the cleanup actions and to reimburse the Federal government for cleanups financed by appropriations. The Superfund program's "enforcement first" policy ensures that sites that have viable potentially responsible parties (PRPs) are cleaned up by those parties, allowing EPA to focus appropriated resources on sites where viable PRPs either do not exist or lack funds or capabilities needed to conduct the cleanup. In tandem with this approach, various reforms have been implemented to increase fairness, reduce transaction costs, and promote economic development.[5]

EPA has ongoing cleanup and property transfer responsibilities at some of the Nation's most contaminated Federal properties, which range from realigning and closing military installations and former military properties containing unexploded ordnance, solvents, and other industrial chemicals to Department of Energy sites containing nuclear waste. EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Response and Enforcement program helps Federal and local governments, Tribes, states, redevelopment authorities and the affected communities ensure contamination at Federal or former Federal properties is addressed in a manner that protects human health and the environment.[6]

In FY 2008, the Agency will continue to encourage the establishment and use of Special Accounts within the Superfund Trust Fund. As of the end of FY 2006, EPA maintains more than 500 Special Accounts within the Superfund Trust Fund. These accounts segregate site-specific funds obtained from responsible parties that complete settlement agreements with EPA. These funds may create an incentive for other PRPs at that specific site to perform work they otherwise might not be willing to perform. In addition, these funds may be used by the Agency to fund cleanup activities if there are not known or viable PRPs. As a result, the Agency can get more sites cleaned up while preserving the appropriated Trust Fund dollars for sites without viable PRPs.

In FY 2008, the Agency will negotiate remedial design/remedial action cleanup agreements and removal agreements at contaminated properties. Where negotiations fail, the Agency will either take unilateral enforcement actions to require PRP cleanup or use appropriated dollars to

2005, August 2006, EPA-510-R-06-003, http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm#Final.

[4] Refer to *Strategy for an EPA/Tribal Partnership to Implement Section 1529 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005*, August 2006, EPA-510-F-06-005, http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm#Final.

[5] For more information regarding EPA's enforcement program and its various components, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/compliance/cleanup/superfund/.

[6] For more information on the Superfund Federal Facilities Response and Enforcement program, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/fedfac.

remediate sites. When appropriated dollars are used to clean up sites, the program will recover this money from the PRPs whenever possible.

EPA's financial management offices provide a full array of support services to the Superfund program including managing oversight billing for Superfund site cleanups and financial cost recovery. The Department of Justice supports EPA's Superfund Enforcement program through negotiations and judicial actions to compel PRP cleanup and litigation to recover Trust Fund monies spent.

Enhancing Science and Research to Restore and Preserve Land

The FY 2008 land research program supports the Agency's objective of reducing and controlling potential risks to human health and the environment at contaminated waste sites by providing the science to accelerate scientifically defensible and cost-effective decisions for cleanup of sites in accordance with CERCLA, RCRA and other applicable statutes. Recognizing that environmental policy and regulatory decisions will only be as good as the science upon which they are based, EPA makes every effort to ensure that its science is of the highest quality and relevance, thereby providing the basis for sound environmental results.

In FY 2008, EPA is requesting $48.6 million to enhance science and research in support of EPA's land preservation and restoration programs. Research activities in FY 2008 will focus on contaminated sediments, ground water contamination, site characterization, analytical methods, and site-specific technical support. Research activities will advance EPA's ability to accurately characterize the risks posed by contaminated sediments and determine the range and scientific foundation for remedy selection options. EPA's land research program will also address the transport of contaminants in ground water and subsequent intrusion of contaminant vapors into buildings. Oil spill remediation research will continue to focus on physical, chemical, and biological risk management methods for petroleum and non-petroleum oils spilled into freshwater and marine environments, as well as development of a protocol for testing solidifiers and treating oil. UST research will address the development of online transport models that can be used by state project managers. Research in resource conservation, corrective action, hazardous waste treatment, landfills, leaching, containment systems, and landfill bioreactors will constitute the major areas of research and support for RCRA activities in FY 2008. In addition, EPA's land research program will continue to provide site-specific assistance on technical issues across the land remediation and restoration programs.

EPA will continue to collaborate with states and the private sector to conduct field sampling and optimize operations and monitoring of long-term remedies and research activities. Furthermore, in response to an independent review of the RCRA portion of the land research program, a shift in the research program will be made in FY 2008 to address nanotechnology fate and transport research issues in an effort by the program to focus on emerging issues and strategic research topics.

2006 PART

The following programs were assessed by OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) for the 2006 PART process:

- Land Protection and Restoration Research
- Underground Storage Tank Program

More detailed information is provided in specific program project descriptions.

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- By 2011, prevent and reduce pesticide and industrial chemical risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems.
- Sustain, clean up, and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them.
- Protect, sustain, and restore the health of critical natural habitats and ecosystems.
- Through 2011, identify and synthesize the best available scientific information, models, methods, and analyses to support Agency guidance and policy decisions related to the health of people, communities, and ecosystems. Focus research on pesticides and chemical toxicology; global change; and comprehensive, cross-cutting studies of human, community, and ecosystem health.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	**$1,264,197.4**	**$1,353,184.0**	**$1,227,659.4**	**$1,171,565.0**	**($56,094.4)**
Chemical and Pesticide Risks	$400,291.2	$397,124.7	$386,011.2	$387,165.5	$1,154.3
Communities	$288,984.5	$377,124.2	$251,034.0	$234,758.2	($16,275.8)
Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems	$190,453.1	$200,050.5	$198,150.5	$178,373.7	($19,776.8)
Enhance Science and Research	$384,468.6	$378,884.6	$392,463.7	$371,267.6	($21,196.1)
Total Authorized Workyears	3,808.5	3,820.7	3,825.4	3,743.9	-81.5

In FY 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency will protect, sustain or restore the health of communities and ecosystems by bringing together a variety of programs, tools, approaches and resources, including partnerships with stakeholders and Federal, state, Tribal, and local government agencies. EPA manages environmental risks to

watersheds, communities, homes, and workplaces to protect human health and the environmental integrity of ecosystems. The Agency employs a mix of regulatory programs and partnership approaches to achieve results in ways that are efficient, innovative, and sustainable. Ideally, EPA can implement a strategy of preventing pollution at the source; however, where programs to prevent pollution or ecosystem damage are not viable, EPA promotes waste minimization, avoidance of impact on habitat, safe disposal, and remediation.

In managing risk, EPA directs its efforts toward the greatest threats in our communities, homes, and workplaces, including threats to sensitive populations such as children and the elderly, and to communities with potential disproportionately high and adverse environmental and public health effects including minorities and/or low-income communities. Pound for pound, children breathe more air, drink more water, and eat more food than adults, and their behavior patterns may increase their exposure to potential toxics. Even older Americans in good health may be at increased risk from exposure to environmental pollutants. As people age, their bodies are less able to detoxify and eliminate toxins. Native Americans represent another segment of the population with a different risk profile. Their traditional sources for food and ways of life may lead to higher levels of exposure to certain toxics.

Pesticides Programs

A key component of protecting the health of people, communities, and ecosystems is identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented by the thousands of chemicals on which our society and economy have come to depend. Toward that end, EPA is investing $122.4 million in Pesticides Licensing programs in FY 2008. Chemical and biological pesticides help meet national and global demands for food; provide effective pest control for homes, schools, gardens, highways, utility lines, hospitals, and drinking water treatment facilities; and control animal vectors of disease. In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Agency is restructuring the presentation of FIFRA implementation funding and replacing the Pesticides Registration, Reregistration and Field programs with these new programs in FY 2008:

- Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticides Risk
- Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticides Risk, and
- Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticides Availability

In 2008, as required by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), EPA will continue to establish a process for periodic review of pesticide registrations with the goal of completing the process every 15 years. The Agency will also focus its reregistration resources to support the 2008 FQPA deadline for completing non-food use Registration Eligibility Decisions (REDs).

Toxics Programs

EPA programs under this goal have many indirect benefits. For example, each year the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) New Chemicals program reviews and manages the potential risks from approximately 1,500 new chemicals and 40 products of biotechnology that enter the marketplace. This new chemical review process not only protects the public from the possible immediate threats of harmful

chemicals, but it has also contributed to changing the behavior of the chemical industry, making industry more aware and responsible for the impact these chemicals have on human health and the environment.

The Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) program was designed by EPA to provide scientifically credible data to directly support chemical emergency planning, response, and prevention programs mandated by Congress. Emergency workers and first responders addressing accidental or intentional chemical releases need to know how dangerous a chemical contaminant may be to breathe or touch, and how long it may remain dangerous. The program develops short-term exposure limits applicable to the general population for a wide range of extremely hazardous substances and has assigned values to 190 chemicals to date.

In addressing chemicals that have entered the market before the inception of the New Chemical Review program, EPA will continue to implement its voluntary High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals program. The HPV Chemicals Program challenges industry to develop chemical hazard data on existing chemicals that it chooses to "sponsor." EPA will make data publicly available for approximately 1,400 HPV chemicals sponsored under the program and issue initial risk screening reports for the highest priority of those chemicals. Complementing HPV is the Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP), a high-priority screening program targeting existing chemicals believed to have particular impact on children's health.

The Agency will continue to manage its programs to address specific chemicals and toxics of concern, including lead, mineral fibers, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals generally. The Lead program is focusing efforts on reducing lead hazards, and a $1 million investment, as requested for FY 2008, will allow the Agency to promulgate a final regulation to address lead-safe work practices for renovation, repair and painting activities in homes with lead-based paint. The program will also continue to improve methods to reach vulnerable populations and communities with a high concentration of children with elevated blood-lead levels and emphasize grant-supported activities such as state-implemented lead-based paint training and certification programs.

EPA's Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) is a competitive grant program that offers an innovative way for communities to take action to reduce toxic pollution. Through CARE, communities create local collaborative partnerships that implement local solutions to reduce releases of toxic pollutants and minimize exposure to toxic pollutants.

Water Programs

EPA's ecosystem protection programs encompass a wide range of approaches that address specific at-risk regional areas and larger categories of threatened systems, such as estuaries and wetlands. Locally generated pollution, combined with pollution carried by rivers and streams and through air deposition, can accumulate in these ecosystems and degrade them over time. Large water bodies, such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Chesapeake Bay, have been exposed to substantial pollution over many years. Coastal estuaries and wetlands are also vulnerable. As the populations in coastal regions grow, the challenges to preserve and

protect these important ecosystems increase. Working with stakeholders, EPA has established special programs to protect and restore these unique resources.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue cooperation with Federal, state and Tribal governments and other stakeholders to achieve the President's goal, set in 2004, to restore, improve, and protect three million acres of wetlands by 2009. A $17.2 million request in FY 2008 will support and monitor all 28 NEPs in implementing approved Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs), which identify more than 2,000 priority actions needed to protect and restore the estuaries.

The Great Lakes program ecosystem is requesting $21.8 million in the FY 2008 budget to continue support of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The program will monitor ecosystem indicators; support toxics reduction through contaminated sediment remediation and pollution prevention; protect and restore habitat; and address strategic issues such as aquatic invasive species and the need to investigate the decline of *Diporeia*, a key lower-food web organism. The FY 2008 request to implement the Great Lakes Legacy Act, which supports cleanup of contaminated sediments, is $35 million. EPA is committed to its long-term goal of 100 percent attainment of dissolved oxygen standards in waters of the Chesapeake Bay and 185,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). In FY 2008, $4.5 million will bring the Agency closer to improving key priority coastal and ocean issues in the Gulf of Mexico.

Brownfields

Building the capacity for a community to make decisions that affect their environment is at the heart of EPA's community-centered work. EPA's efforts to share information and build community capacity offer the tools communities need to consider the many aspects of planned development or redevelopment. EPA encourages community development by providing funds to assist communities with inventory, assessment, and clean up the lightly contaminated properties ("Brownfields") that lie abandoned or unused. In addition, along the U.S.-Mexico border, addressing local pollution and infrastructure deficiencies are priorities for Mexico and the United States under the Border 2012 Agreement. Addressing these challenges requires combining innovative and community-based approaches with national guidelines and interagency coordination to achieve results.

Smart Growth

The Smart Growth program works with stakeholders to create an improved economic and institutional climate for Brownfields redevelopment. Critical issues for Brownfield redevelopment in FY 2008 include land assembly, development permitting issues, financing, parking and street standards, and other factors that influence the economic viability of Brownfields redevelopment. The Smart Growth program removes barriers and creates incentives for Brownfield redevelopment by changing development standards that affect the viability of Brownfields redevelopment; and creating cross-cutting solutions that improve the economic, regulatory and institutional climate for Brownfield redevelopment.

International Affairs

To sustain and enhance domestic and international environmental progress, the Agency collaborates with other nations and

international organizations to identify, develop, and implement policy options to address environmental problems of mutual concern. By assisting developing countries in managing their natural resources and protecting the health of their citizens, EPA helps reduce transboundary movement of pollution in the air and in water. EPA also works to include environmental protection provisions and commitments to effectively enforce environmental laws and regulations in all international trade agreements negotiated by the United States.

Environmental Justice

EPA is committed to environmental justice for all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. Toward that end, the Agency will focus its environmental justice efforts on the following eight priorities:

- Reducing asthma attacks,
- Reducing exposure to air toxics,
- Increasing compliance with regulations,
- Reducing incidence of elevated blood lead levels,
- Ensuring that fish and shellfish are safe to eat,
- Ensuring that water is safe to drink,
- Revitalizing brownfields and contaminated sites, and
- Using collaborative problem-solving to address environmental and public health concerns.

Research

In order to adequately protect or restore the health of communities and ecosystems, environmental policy and regulatory decisions must be based on sound science. Strong science allows identification of the most important sources of risk to human health and the environment as well as the best means to detect, abate, and avoid possible environmental problems, and thereby guides our priorities, policies, and deployment of resources.

To enable the Agency to enhance science and research for healthy people, communities, and ecosystems, EPA will continue to conduct high priority, multidisciplinary research in the areas of human health, ecosystems, mercury, global change, pesticides and toxics, endocrine disruptors, computational toxicology, nanotechnology, and Homeland Security. The Agency also will cultivate the next generation of environmental scientists by awarding fellowships to pursue higher education in environmentally related fields and by hosting recent graduates at its facilities.

In FY 2008, the human health research program will continue research efforts on cumulative risks. Research will focus on risk intervention and prevention strategies that ultimately reduce human risk associated with exposures to single and multiple environmental stressors, including reducing chemical exposure in schools. The Agency's human health risk assessment (HHRA) research program will develop and implement a process to identify, compile, characterize, and prioritize new scientific studies for science assessments of criteria air pollutants to assist EPA's air and radiation programs in determining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Also, the HHRA research program will complete 16 human health assessments of high priority chemicals for interagency review or external peer review and deliver revised science assessments for Sulfur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides.

In order to balance human well-being with the need to protect the environment, it is

important to understand the type of services that ecosystems provide, the stressors that affect these services, and how to successfully optimize the services provided by the ecosystem as a whole. In FY 2008, the ecosystems protection program will continue research on the development of decision-support tools for managing resources in ways that improve their resilience to disturbance, thus reducing the need for future costly restoration efforts. The program will also use spatial analysis methods to develop options for maximizing existing ecosystem services and for analyzing tradeoffs among the types of services that can be achieved.

Computational toxicology research, which facilitates a better understanding of the relationships between sources of environmental pollutant exposure and adverse outcomes, will support four key areas in FY 2008:

- Information technology,
- Chemical prioritization and categorization tools,
- Systems biology models, and
- Cumulative risk assessment.

Specifically, initial results for the "ToxCast," will emerge in FY 2008. The "ToxCast" is the Agency's chemical prioritization research program that offers promise in revolutionizing the effective and efficient use of animals in toxicology testing schemes. In addition, modeling research, which now plays a crucial role in practically all areas of biological research, will begin developing a computational model of the liver by integrating biological information in order to achieve an improved understanding of how susceptibility to toxicant exposure depends on environmental, behavioral and genetic factors, and on age and health status.

Endocrine Disruptors research will continue to develop methods and models to evaluate the effects associated with exposure to endocrine disruptors as well as continue to develop improved molecular and computational tools that can be used to prioritize endocrine disrupting chemicals for screening and testing. Nanotechnology research is another area of high visibility in FY 2008. Efforts will continue to focus on nanotechnology's environmental applications and investigate its implications on the environment, health, and safety.

In FY 2008, continued research in the pesticides and toxics research program will characterize toxicity and pharmacokinetic profiles of perfluoroalkyl chemicals, examine the potential for selected perfluorinated telomers to degrade to perfluoroctanoic acid or its precursors, and develop methods and models to forecast the fate of pesticides and byproducts from source waters through drinking water treatment systems and ultimately to the U.S. population.

Recognizing that environmental policy and regulatory decisions will only be as good as the science upon which they are based, EPA makes every effort to ensure that its science is of the highest quality and relevance, thereby providing the basis for sound environmental results. EPA uses the Research and Development (R&D) Investment Criteria of quality, relevance, and performance in its decision-making processes through the use of research strategies and plans, program review and evaluation by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) and the Science Advisory Board (SAB), and peer review.

Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- By 2011, maximize compliance to protect human health and the environment through enforcement and other compliance assurance activities by achieving a 5 percent increase in the pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated by regulated entities, including those in Indian country. (Baseline to be determined in 2006)
- Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and the Adoption of other Stewardship Practices that Lead to Sustainable Outcomes. By 2011, enhance public health and environmental protection and increase conservation of natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other stewardship practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.
- Protect human health and the environment on tribal lands by assisting federally-recognized tribes to: build environmental management capacity; assess environmental conditions and measure results; and implement environmental programs in Indian country.
- Conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research on pollution prevention, new technology development, socioeconomic, sustainable systems, and decision-making tools. By 2011, the products of this research will be independently recognized as providing critical and key evidence in informing Agency polices and decisions and solving problems for the Agency and its partners and stakeholders

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	**$759,283.1**	**$744,109.2**	**$734,343.1**	**$743,831.4**	**$9,488.3**
Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance	$487,509.6	$499,045.8	$491,948.8	$508,148.3	$16,199.5

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Current Rate CR	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation	$124,170.1	$115,775.8	$113,157.8	$108,612.8	($4,545.0)
Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country	$78,499.8	$76,018.8	$74,073.6	$74,303.9	$230.3
Enhance Societies Capacity for Sustainability through Science and Research	$69,103.6	$53,268.9	$55,163.0	$52,766.5	($2,396.5)
Total Authorized Workyears	3,409.1	3,491.1	3,485.6	3,481.7	-3.9

The Environmental Protection Agency will work to improve the nation's environmental protection practices and enhance natural resource conservation on the part of government, business, and the public. To accomplish these goals, the Agency will employ a mixture of effective inspection, enforcement and compliance assistance strategies; provide leadership and support for pollution prevention and sustainable practices; reduce regulatory barriers; and refine and apply results-based, innovative, and multi-media approaches to environmental stewardship and safeguarding human health.

In addition, EPA will assist Federally-recognized Tribes in assessing environmental conditions in Indian country, and will help build their capacity to implement environmental programs. EPA will also strengthen the scientific evidence and research supporting environmental policies and decisions on compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship.

Improving Compliance with Environmental Laws

In order to be effective, the EPA requires a strong enforcement and—compliance program, one which: identifies and reduces noncompliance problems; assists the regulated community in understanding environmental laws and regulations; responds to complaints from the public; strives to secure a level economic playing field for law-abiding companies; and deters future violations.

In order to meet the Agency's goals, the program's strategy employs an integrated, common-sense approach to problem-solving and decision-making. An appropriate mix of data collection and analysis; compliance monitoring, assistance and incentives; civil and criminal enforcement resources; and innovative problem-solving approaches are used to address significant environmental issues and achieve environmentally beneficial outcomes.

Further, the Agency's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program uses compliance assistance and incentive tools to encourage compliance with regulatory requirements and reduce adverse public health and environmental problems. To achieve compliance, the regulated community must first understand its obligations and then learn how to best comply with regulatory obligations.

The Agency's Compliance Monitoring program reviews and evaluates the activities of the regulated community to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions and settlement agreements, and to determine whether conditions presenting imminent and substantial endangerment exist. FY 2008 Compliance Monitoring activities will be both environmental media- and sector-based. The traditional media-based inspections complement those performed by states and Tribes, and are a key part of our strategy for meeting the long-term and annual goals established for the air, water, pesticides, toxic substances, and hazardous waste environmental goals included in the EPA Strategic Plan.

The Enforcement program addresses violations of environmental laws, to ensure that violators come into compliance with Federal laws and regulations. In FY 2008, the program will work to achieve the Agency's environmental goals through consistent, fair and focused enforcement of all environmental statutes. The overarching goal of the Enforcement program is to protect human health and the environment, targeting its actions according to degree of health and environmental risk. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to implement its National Compliance and Enforcement Priorities (NCEP), which address the most widespread types of violations that also pose the most substantive health and environmental risks. The NCEP list will use statistically valid noncompliance information developed by Compliance Monitoring. In addition, in FY 2008 EPA anticipates reducing, treating, or eliminating an estimated 550 million pounds of pollutants building upon our achievements to date in reducing pollution through enforcement settlement agreements and compliance incentives by an estimated 4.5 billion pounds over the last six fiscal years.

Maximum compliance requires the active efforts of the regulated community. Evaluation of self-reporting will occur in order to understand the effectiveness and accuracy of such self-reporting. Throughout FY 2008, EPA will continue to investigate options for encouraging self-directed audits and disclosures. Also in FY 2008, EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will continue to develop meaningful measures to assess the impact of enforcement and compliance activities and target areas that pose the greatest risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of noncompliance, or include disproportionately exposed populations.

NEPA Federal Review: EPA fulfills its uniquely Federal responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act by reviewing and commenting on other Federal agency Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), and making the comments available to the public. NEPA requires that Federal agencies prepare and submit EISs to identify potential environmental consequences of major proposed activities, and develop plans to mitigate or eliminate adverse impacts.

Improving Environmental Performance through Innovation and Pollution Prevention and Stewardship

Pollution prevention will continue being one of the Agency's primary tools for minimizing and preventing adverse environmental impacts by preventing the generation of pollution at the source. Through pollution prevention integration, EPA will work to bring about a performance-oriented regulatory system that develops innovative, flexible strategies to achieve measurable results; promotes environmental stewardship in all parts of society; supports sustainable development and pollution prevention; and fosters a

culture of creative environmental problem solving.

Partnering with Businesses and Consumers: In 2008, through the Pollution Prevention (P2) program, EPA will promote stronger regional partnerships and geographically tailored approaches to address unique community problems. Also in FY 2008, EPA will continue to encourage, empower, and assist government and business to "green" the nation's supply and demand structures to make them more environmentally sound. Through the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program, the Agency will provide enhanced guidance to the Federal building community on model green construction specifications and help Federal agencies identify and procure those products that generate the least pollution, consume fewest non-renewable natural resources, and constitute the least threat to human health and to the environment. EPA's innovative Green Suppliers Network (GSN) Program works with large manufacturers to increase energy efficiency; identify cost-saving opportunities; optimize resources and technology through the development of sound business approaches incorporating pollution prevention; and to promote those approaches among their numerous suppliers. P2 Grants to states and Tribes enable them to provide technical assistance, education and outreach to assist businesses and industries in identifying strategies and solutions to reduce wastes and pollution at the source. The importance of tracking outcomes from P2 grants has been reinforced by adding key P2 environmental outcome targets to program guidance reporting measures.

In FY 2008, through the National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP), the Agency will continue to reduce priority chemicals in wastes. As of August 2006, the NPEP program has obtained industry commitments for 2.1 million pounds of priority chemical reductions through 2011. Reductions will be achieved primarily through source reduction made possible by safer chemical substitutes.

Promoting Innovation and Stewardship: In FY 2008, EPA will work to bring about a performance-oriented regulatory system that develops innovative, flexible strategies to achieve measurable results; promote environmental stewardship in all parts of society; support sustainable development and pollution prevention; and foster a culture of creative environmental problem solving.

The Performance Track (PT) program will improve program reporting, develop and implement national and regional challenge commitments, and leverage state environmental leadership programs by aligning PT with 20 state programs. In addition, EPA will sponsor a formal program evaluation of the program in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

Also in FY 2008, EPA will continue to grow its partnerships and track environmental performance trends with major manufacturing sectors, such as steel, cement, forest products, and shipbuilding, plus important non-manufacturing sectors like agribusiness, construction, and ports. The Agency will address barriers to improved performance, provide sector-specific "drivers" for continuous improvement and stewardship, and use the partnerships to tackle high priority environmental issues.

EPA will also continue to promote environmental performance through the Environmental Results Program (ERP), a state-run program promoting environmental performance and efficiency through assistance and incentives to both states and businesses. In FY 2008, EPA will support the growing demand for the ERP program, beyond the 15 States and 10 sectors currently active in the program.

Finally, EPA will continue the State Innovation Grant (SIG) program in FY 2008, which provides support to states, allowing them to develop their own innovative approaches, including flexible permitting, ERP, and environmental leadership programs (e.g. PT). Measurement and program evaluation also will continue to be priorities.

Building Tribal Capacity

The EPA Indian Policy of 1984 promotes working with federally recognized Tribes on a government-to-government basis. Under Federal environmental statutes, the Agency will work to assure human health and environmental protection in Indian country. EPA has worked to establish the internal infrastructure and organize its activities in order to meet this responsibility. EPA's American Indian Environmental Office works to ensure environmental protection in Indian country. EPA's strategy for achieving this objective has three major components:

Establish an Environmental Presence in Indian Country: The Agency will continue to work to create an environmental presence for each Federally-recognized Tribe.

Provide Access to Environmental Information: EPA will provide the information Tribes need to meet EPA and Tribal environmental priorities, as well as characterize the environmental and public health improvements that result from joint actions.

Implementation of Environmental Goals: The Agency will provide opportunities for the implementation of Tribal environmental programs by Tribes, or directly by EPA, as necessary.

In FY 2008, the budget provides $56.9 million for GAP grants, which will build Tribal environmental capacity to assess environmental conditions, utilize available Federal information, and build an environmental program tailored to Tribes' needs. The grants will develop environmental education and outreach programs, develop and implement integrated solid waste management plans, and alert EPA to serious conditions that pose immediate public health and ecological threats. Through GAP program guidance, EPA emphasizes outcome based results.

Sustainability

EPA has developed and evaluated tools and technologies to monitor, prevent, control, and clean up pollution throughout its history. Since the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, the Agency has increasingly focused on preventative and sustainable approaches to health and environmental problems. EPA's efforts in this area support research specifically designed to address the issue of advancing sustainability goals – EPA's Science and Technology for Sustainability (STS) program.

Sustainable approaches require: innovative design and production techniques that minimize or eliminate environmental liabilities; integrated management of air, water, and land resources; and changes in the traditional methods of creating and distributing goods and services.

In FY 2008, EPA's Sustainability research program will embark on a new effort that is aimed at creating a suite of science-based sustainability metrics that are readily understood by the public. This work will address both large and small systems. In addition, the People, Prosperity, and Planet (P3) Award will support up to 50 student design projects from around the country, focusing on challenges in areas such as materials and chemicals, energy, resources, and water.

FY 2006 PART

- EPA's Pollution Prevention Program, including the Categorical Grant Program, underwent PART review in FY 2006 and received a "moderately effective" rating.

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

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop a measure that assesses the State permitting programs' quality, efficiency, and compliance.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop policy and criteria for transitioning the fine particulate matter (PM2.5) monitoring program from Clean Air Act Section 103 grant funding to Clean Air Act Section 105 grant funding.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Review and update current grant allocation processes to ensure resources are properly targeted.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Correcting incomplete data fields and reporting deficiencies in database to support analysis for cost effectiveness and efficiency by January 30, 2007.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Finalizing web based project reporting system to include all projects funded by EPA dollars by April 30, 2007.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	EPA will develop regulations for the management and oversight of the program, including all grant funds to the State of Alaska and any subsidiary recipients of EPA funds via the State of Alaska. By March 1, 2007, EPA shall provide a draft regulation to OMB for review and comment.	No action taken
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	The program will issue a contract for an independent review of the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium financial processes and records. The independent review will begin in January 2007.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Brownfields Revitalization	Complete performance measures that are under development including a new cross-agency measure that tracks brownfields redevelopment.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2005	Brownfields Revitalization	Conduct regional program reviews to share and implement best practices among regional offices that will improve the program's overall performance and efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Brownfields Revitalization	Improve grantee use of electronic reporting systems to reduce data lags in performance information.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Chesapeake Bay Program	Investigating potential methods to more transparently characterize the uncertainty of the watershed and water quality models, ideally leading to implementation of a method, if feasible.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Chesapeake Bay Program	Developing a comprehensive implementation strategy that is coordinated between program partners and accurately accounts for available resources.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Chesapeake Bay Program	Promoting and tracking implementation of the most cost effective restoration activities to maximize water quality improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	EPA will focus on improving the quality and breadth of CWSRF performance data. In particular, EPA needs to focus on collecting data on minor systems, which receive a significant proportion of CWSRF funding, and waterborne disease.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Protection Program	Developing a long-term outcome performance measure to assess the public health impacts of improvements in drinking water compliance.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Protection Program	Revising the current drinking water small system affordability methodology to address negative distributional impacts.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Protection Program	Implementing data quality review recommendations to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA's drinking water compliance reporting system.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2006	Drinking Water Protection Program	The program is developing an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	No action taken
2006	Drinking Water Research	Develop a performance measure which tracks the efficiency with which the program delivers its services to its primary client, the EPA Office of Water.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Research	Develop baselines and targets for all long term and annual performance measures. These will allow the program to set quantitative goals and assess progress through time.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Research	Improve oversight of non-grant partners and require non-grant partners to work towards the annual and long term goals of the program.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Develop a new long-term outcome performance measure to assess the impact of drinking water compliance improvements on public health.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Implement recommendations from the second triennial drinking water data quality review which are designed to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA's drinking water compliance reporting system.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Endocrine Disruptors	Articulate clearly R&D priorities to ensure compelling, merit-based justifications for funding allocations.	Completed
2005	Endocrine Disruptors	By the end of CY 2006, develop baseline data for an efficiency measure that compares dollars/labor hours in validating chemical assays.	Completed
2005	Endocrine Disruptors	Maintain funding at approximately the FY 2005 President's Budget level.	Completed
2006	Endocrine Disruptors	By the end of CY 2007, collect data for first year of new contracts and compare to baseline efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2004	EPA Acid Rain Program	Remove statutory requirements that prevent program from having more impact including (but not limited to) barriers that; set maximum emissions reduction targets, exempt certain viable facilities from contributing, and limit the scope of emission reduction credit trading. The Administration's Clear Skies proposal adequately addresses these and other statutory impediments. Program should work as appropriate to promote the enactment of the Clear Skies legislation.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Acid Rain Program	Program should develop efficiency measures to track and improve overall program efficiency. Measures should consider the full cost of the program, not just the federal contribution.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Climate Change Programs	EPA will complete an assessment and comparison of the potential benefits and efforts of the Clean Automotive Technology program to other agency´s efforts with similar goals by April 1, 2005.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Climate Change Programs	The Clean Automotive Technology program will work to develop better performance measures that more clearly link to greenhouse gas reduction potential in the near term.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Ecological Research	Develop a program-specific customer survey to improve the program's utility to the Agency.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Ecological Research	Link budget resources to annual and long-term performance targets by requesting and reporting Human Health Research and Ecosystem Research funding separately.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Ecological Research	Refine the questions used in independent scientific reviews to improve EPA's understanding of program utility and performance in relationship to environmental outcomes.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2003	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	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
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Target resources based on workload analysis and take into account recommendations by the intra-agency Superfund Review completed in April 2004.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	EPA will consider contracting for an independent evaluation of the program that can serve as the basis for further improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Calculate and evaluate recidivism rates.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Begin to transition from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA Architecture; and incorporate in the next EPA Strategic Plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Created standardized definitions (completed) and merging data bases from within the agency to allow easier implementation and evaluation of measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Developing baselines and targets to measure recidivism.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Developing a baseline and targets for the outcome measure, pounds of pollutants reduced, that is characterized as to risk.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Environmental Education	The administration is continuing its recommendation to terminate the program at EPA and rely on NSF programs to fulfill scientific education initiatives.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop a long-term outcome efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Maintain funding at the 2004 President's Budget level.	Completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
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
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop a long-term outcome measure for the PFOA Stewardship Initiative for inclusion in the FY 2009 OMB Submission.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Assess initial year actual data for the AEGL efficiency measure to identify issues requiring resolution prior to second year implementation of the measure in the FY 2008 Annual Plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Update baseline data for TSCA 8(e) efficiency measure through FY 2007.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop an efficiency measure for Acute Exposure Guideline Levels	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Human Health Research	Develop ambitious long-term performance targets that clearly define what outcomes would represent a successful program.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Human Health Research	Improve ability to link budget resources to annual and long-term performance targets by requesting and reporting Human Health research and Ecosystem research funding as separate program-projects.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Human Health Research	Implement follow up recommendations resulting from external expert review by the Human Health Subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC). Follow up actions are those actions committed to in the Human Health Research program's formal response to the BOSC in September 2005.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	Improve transparency by making State radon grantee performance data available to the public via a website or other easily accessible means.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	Link budget requests more explicitly to accomplishment of performance goals, specifically by stipulating how adjustments to resource levels would impact performance.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	Use efficiency measures to demonstrate improved efficiencies or cost effectiveness in achieving program goals.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Develop and implement a method of measuring the impacts of the program's outreach and education efforts.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Improve the consistency of grantee and regional office accountability mechanisms and develop a system that ensures all relevant performance data from grantees and the Regional offices is being collected for the purposes of focusing program actions.	Completed
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals, especially for program grant and contractor funding.	Completed
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Refine/Improve measures used in State Grant Reporting Template to improve accountability of program partners for achievement of program goals.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Further improve results reporting from program partners.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Establish targets and timeframes for its measures, including efficiency measures.	Completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Maintain funding at the 2004 President's Budget level.	Completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Propose appropriations language to change the Toxic Substances Control Act to lift the cap on fees that the Agency can collect for new chemical reviews.	Completed
2005	EPA New Chemicals Program	Develop an efficiency measure to target improvements in the initial phases of EPA's management of Pre-Manufacture Notices (PMNs).	Completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2006	EPA New Chemicals Program	Develop a long-term/annual output measure addressing the program's recognition of PMN submissions for advancing pollution prevention, or a suitable alternative measure, for inclusion in the FY 2009 OMB Submission.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA New Chemicals Program	Develop baselines and targets for the efficiency measure targeting improvements in the initial phases of EPA's management of Pre-Manufacture Notices (PMNs).	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Develop a forum for sharing and implementing best practices among regional offices that will improve the program's overall performance and efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Develop a second long-term outcome measure and at least one annual outcome measure.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Develop stronger strategic planning procedures to ensure continuous improvement in the program, including regular procedures that will track and document key decisions and work products.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Evaluate the data quality of key data sources used by the program to improve the accuracy and reliability of performance information.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Develop targets and baselines.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Evaluate why cost effectiveness appears inversely proportional to amount of Federal funding.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Work to develop appropriate outcome performance measures.	Completed
2006	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Conduct one evaluation on an aspect of the program to identify areas and means for program improvements.	Completed
2006	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Work with other Federal agencies to support attainment of long-term environmental and human health goals.	Completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**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
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
2005	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Continuously improving the program by identifying where compliance costs are excessive and reducing the cost of compliance where appropriate (i.e. RCRA manifest rule).	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Develop an efficiency measure for the waste minimization component of the RCRA base program.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Develop a new regulatory definition of solid waste that satisfies the judicial requirements while ensuring that costs are not inappropriately shifted to the Superfund or other corrective action programs by narrowing the exclusion of previously regulated substances.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Global Change Research	Finalize ambitious long-term outcome measures that assess the utility of the program's research products and services with respect to the outcome goals of its clients.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Global Change Research	More clearly define the program's framework and mission to help focus assessment efforts and provide structure for setting priorities.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Global Change Research	Develop an efficiency measure that captures the cost effectiveness of research activities.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Global Change Research	Develop and implement a protocol for more frequent review and use of financial and performance tracking data to improve budget-performance integration.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2006	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	Expand efficiency measure to include all major work products.	No action taken
2006	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	Implement new IRIS review process.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	Implement regular, independent evaluations that assess the program's effectiveness specifically related to its influence on key risk management decisions made by the Agency's environmental media offices.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	Investigate alternative approaches for measuring progress related to providing timely, high quality scientific assessments.	No action taken
2006	Land Protection and Restoration Research	Finalize ambitious, long-term outcome performance measures that assess the utility of the program's research products and services with respect to the outcome goals of its clients.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Land Protection and Restoration Research	Develop and implement a protocol for more frequent review and use of financial and performance tracking data to improve budget-performance integration.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Land Protection and Restoration Research	Develop a new efficiency measure that captures the cost effectiveness of research activities.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	In response to initial findings that the program needed better long-term outcome goals with adequate baselines and targets, the program will conduct a baseline characterization study.	Completed
2005	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Programs initiative on performance indicators. The program has proposed new measures for this reassessment.	Completed
2005	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Seek out regular independent evaluations and a systematic process to review the program's strategic planning.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Begin collecting data to support two new efficiency measures - one long and one short-term - to enable the program to measure further efficiency improvements.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
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.	Completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	Implement improvements within current statutory limitations that address deficiencies in design and implementation and identify and evaluate needed improvements that are beyond current statutory authority.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Develop an annual measure that more directly demonstrates progress on toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in identified research areas of high priority.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Develop and implement adequate methods for determining progress on the program's two new long-term measures (uncertainty and source-to-health linkage measures) as well as for the new annual measure (customer survey measure).	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Improve multi-year plan (MYP) and financial data tracking systems and procedures to better and more transparently integrate grantee and program performance with financial information.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	The program must develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects the efficiency of the program.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Convene annual program reviews in which extramural expert discipline scientists and clients will assess the state of ORD science, ensure progress toward outcome goals, and determine the need for strategic mid-course adjustments to maximize program efficiency and assist with outyear planning.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	EPA will consider contracting for an independent evaluation of the program that can serve as the basis for further improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	To continue to improve this program and meet its long-term goals, EPA will focus on ensuring its funds are used for the most beneficial projects.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Develop an additional performance measure for non-estuary program activities.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Develop an annual performance measure for the Ocean Dumping Program.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Developing more ambitious targets for the National Estuary Program's annual and long term measures on habitat acres protected and restored.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Pesticide Field Programs	Develop and implement a method of compiling and disseminating Field Programs grantee performance data in a manner easily accessible to the public. EPA worked with states to develop a simplified, electronic, EOY reporting system for worker safety activities. Will expand to other field programs by EOY 2007.	Completed
2005	Pesticide Field Programs	Develop and implement annual goals and efficiency measures and continue development of baselines and targets for long-term outcome measures for all Field Programs.	Completed
2005	Pesticide Field Programs	Make the Field Programs budgeting more transparent and more clearly link to adequate and relevant program-specific measures.	Completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2005	Pesticide Field Programs	Include a $1 million reduction in funding for the Field Programs, WQ program in the FY2006 President's Budget. EPA must ensure that WQ program activities affected by this reduction are adequately addressed in the Office of Water's Surface Water Protection program.	Completed
2006	Pesticide Field Programs	Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Field Programs	Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Field Programs	Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The Administration recommends maintaining funding at the 2004 President's Budget level adjusted for the annual pay increase.	Completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The program will also work on long-term outcome efficiency measures.	Completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The program will develop long-term risk-based outcome performance measures that will supplement the existing long-term measures.	Completed
2006	Pesticide Registration	Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Registration	Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Registration	Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2004	Pesticide Reregistration	Per the Agency targets develop and finalize appropriate regional performance targets.	Completed
2004	Pesticide Reregistration	To address the issue of not meeting annual targets and concerns about meeting statutorily-required deadlines, the program did use additional resources for reviewing antimicrobial pesticides and inert ingredients as proposed in the FY 2004 President´s Budget.	Completed
2004	Pesticide Reregistration	The original PART assessment found that the program was not measuring its level of efficiency. As a result, the program has proposed new output efficiency measures that will promote better management and a more direct focus on efficiently achieving outcomes. (Management/Performance)	Completed
2006	Pesticide Reregistration	Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Reregistration	Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pesticide Reregistration	Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Establish performance measures, including efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Shift funding from this research program to another Environmental Protection Agency pollution prevention program that has shown results (see New Chemicals PART).	Completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2004	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Improve the program's strategic planning. These improvements should include a plan for independent evaluation of the program, responses to previous evaluations, and should clearly explain why the program should pursue projects instead of other capable parties.	Completed
2005	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Develop and publish a revised multi-year research plan with an improved strategic focus and clear goals and priorities. This plan must include explicit statements of: specific issues motivating the program; broad goals and more specific tasks meant to address the issue; priorities among goals and activities; human and capital resources anticipated; and intended program outcomes against which success may later be assessed.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Institute a plan for regular, external reviews of the quality of the program's research and research performers, including a plan to use the results from these reviews to guide future program decisions.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention Program	Evaluate Science Advisory Board Report recommendations for improving performance measures to better demonstrate P2 results.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention Program	Identifying and reducing barriers associated with core EPA activities that limit implementation of pollution prevention practices by industry.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention Program	Developing additional P2 Program efficiency measures to expand the portion of the program's resources that are addressed.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention Program	Fully implement Grant Track and P2 State Reporting System. Obtain consistent 2007 results from Regions.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Public Water System Supervision Grant Program	Develop a new long-term outcome performance measure to assess the impact of drinking water compliance improvements on public health.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2005	Public Water System Supervision Grant Program	Implement recommendations from the second triennial drinking water data quality review which are designed to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA´s drinking water compliance reporting system.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	Program must define a new baseline for performance measures and establish appropriate annual targets to make goals more ambitious in achieving long-term objectives of the program.	Completed
2004	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	Program should establish appropriate efficiency measures to adequately track program efficiency over time.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Continue to monitor progress to ensure that the program is on track to meet goals.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Continue to support the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Convert long-term health effects measure into a rate of skin cancer prevalence so that an actual baseline can be established once statistics are available.	Completed
2006	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Program will develop a long-term performance measure and set ambitious targets for reduced incidence of non-melanoma skin cancers.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	Program will develop a performance measure and targets to track intermediate outcomes by measuring "thickness" of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. Many of the program's outcome performance measures are extremely long-term, so it is important to establish measurable performance objectives for the near term.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Superfund Remedial Action	Implement the recommendations of the Agency's 120-day study on management of the Superfund program.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2005	Superfund Remedial Action	Modernize the program's data repository (CERCLIS) to ensure accurate and complete information on program performance and financial management.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Superfund Remedial Action	Validate the reporting method for performance data and develop a new Superfund cleanup efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Superfund Removal	Investigate the feasibility of outcome oriented measures that test the linkage between program activities and impacts on human health and the environment.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Superfund Removal	Modernize the program's data repository (CERCLIS) to ensure accurate and complete information on program performance and financial management.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Superfund Removal	Develop a plan for regular, comprehensive and independent assessments of program performance.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Surface Water Protection	Require that 106 State workplans and performance data are formatted and reported consistently and directly support specific goals in EPA's strategic plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Surface Water Protection	Working with States and other partners, EPA will assess 100% of rivers, lakes, and streams in the lower 48 states using statistically-valid surveys by 2010.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Surface Water Protection	Working with States and other partners, EPA will issue water quality reports based on the statistically-valid surveys in the lower 48 states by 2011.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	Establish better performance measures, including an appropriate efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	Focus on maximizing programmatic net benefits and minimizing the cost per deleterious health effect avoided.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	Increase funding for toxic air pollutant programs by $7 million in State grants for monitoring to help fill data gaps.	Completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2006	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	Use the newly developed efficiency measure to demonstrate efficiency improvements.	No action taken
2005	U. S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Develop baselines and targets for its long-term and efficiency measures.	Completed
2005	U. S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	Follow-up on the results of the business process review to help EPA implement program changes that could improve effectiveness.	Completed
2005	Underground Injection Control Grant Program	Develop an outcome-based annual performance measure and an efficiency measure, which demonstrate the protection of source water quality.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Underground Injection Control Grant Program	Implement recommendations from the second triennial drinking water data quality review which are designed to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA´s drinking water compliance reporting system.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Water Pollution Control Grants	Provide incentives for States to implement or improve their permit fee programs, increasing the resources available for water quality programs.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Water Pollution Control Grants	Require that State workplans and performance data are formatted and reported consistently and directly support specific goals in EPA's strategic plan.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Water Pollution Control Grants	Target additional program funding to States implementing probabilistic monitoring activities in support of the national probabilistic monitoring survey.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Water Quality Research	Finalize ambitious long-term outcome performance measures, which assess the utility of the program's research products and services with respect to the outcome goals of its clients.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Water Quality Research	Developing and implementing a protocol for more frequent review and use of financial and performance tracking data to improve budget and performance integration.	Action taken, but not completed

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) OMB REPORT			
Year Work Started	**PART Program Title**	**Follow-Up Action**	**Action Taken****
2006	Water Quality Research	Develop a new outcome efficiency measure that captures the cost effectiveness of research activities.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Water Quality Research	Improve the collection of partner performance information to more clearly link to programmatic goals so managers can take appropriate actions to improve overall program performance.	Action taken, but not completed

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

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

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

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

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	**PART Measures**	**Year Data Available**
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Tons of pollutants (VOC, NOX, PM, CO) reduced per total emission reduction dollars spent.	UD
NAAQS and Regional Haze Programs	Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days to process State Implementation Plan revisions, weighted by complexity	FY 2008
Toxic Air Pollutants – Regulations and Regional Support	Tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer and noncancer risk) emissions reduced per total cost ($).	UD
Goal 2:	**Clean and Safe Water**	
	Long-Term Performance Measure	
Alaska Native Villages	100% of serviceable rural Alaska homes will have access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal by 2011.	FY 2011
Alaska Native Villages	100% of Alaska rural population served by public water systems in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act regulatory requirements by 2011.	FY 2011
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	CWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level ($billions/yr)	FY 2011
Drinking Water Research	Indep. Exp. Rev. Panel summary score on tool designed to measure the use of ORD data, tools, and technologies for key decisions leading to scientifically-sound 6 Year Review Decisions made by OW	FY 2010
Drinking Water Research	Indep. Exp. Rev. Panel summary score on tool designed to measure the use of ORD data, tools, and technologies for key decisions leading to scientifically-sound CCL decisions made by the OW	FY 2010
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	DWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level ($billions/yr)	FY 2018
Nonpoint Source	Number of waterbodies identified by states (in 2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily NPS-impaired that are partially or fully restored.	FY 2011
Tribal General Assistance Program	Percent decrease in the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.	FY 2007
Tribal General Assistance Program	Percent decrease in the number of homes in Indian Country with inadequate wastewater sanitation systems.	FY 2007
Tribal General Assistance Program	Show an improvement for each of four parameters—total nitrogen, total phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, and fecal coliforms—at not fewer than 90 monitoring stations in tribal waters.	UD
Underground Injection Control	Percent of CWS for which minimized risk to public health through source water protection is achieved.	FY 2011

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	**PART Measures**	**Year Data Available**
Water Quality Research	Percentage of WQRP publications rated as highly cited publications.	FY 2008
Water Quality Research	Percentage of WQRP publications in "high impact" journals.	FY 2008
	Annual Performance Measure	
Drinking Water Protection Program	Percent of data for violations of health-based standards at public water systems that is accurate and complete in SDWIS/FED for all MCL and TT rules.	UD
Drinking Water Research	Percentage of research products used by the Office of Water as the basis of or in support of Contaminant Candidate List Decisions.	UD
Drinking Water Research	Percentage of research products used by the Office of Water as the basis of or in support of Six Year Review Decisions.	UD
	Efficiency Performance Measure	
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Average funding (millions of dollars) per project initiating operations	FY 2008
Underground Injection Control Grant Program	Dollars per well to move Class V wells back into compliance	FY 2011
Goal 3:	**Land Preservation and Restoration**	
	Long-Term Performance Measure	
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	By 2008, update controls for preventing releases at 150 RCRA HWM facilities due for permit renewal.	FY 2008
EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Federal Facility Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater under control (exposure pathways eliminated or potential exposures under health-based levels for current use of land/water resources).	FY 2011
EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Federal Facility Superfund sites with human exposures under control (exposure pathways are eliminated or potential exposures are under health-based levels for current use of land or water resources).	FY 2011
Land Protection and Restoration Research	Percentage of Land research publications rated as highly cited publications.	FY 2008
Land Protection and Restoration Research	Percentage of Land publications in "high impact" journals.	FY 2008
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Increase the number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration on Indian County.	FY 2011

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	**PART Measures**	**Year Data Available**
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Increase the number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.	FY 2011
Oil Spill Control	Gallons of oil spilled to navigable waters by facilities subject to the Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations.	FY 2011
Superfund Remedial Action	Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.	FY 2011
Superfund Remedial Action	Acres of land ready for re-use at Superfund sites.	FY 2010
Superfund Remedial Action	Superfund sites with human health protection achieved (exposure pathways are eliminated or potential exposures are under health-based levels for current use of land or water resources.	FY 2011
Superfund Removal	Total Superfund-lead removal actions completed.	FY 2011
Superfund Removal	Total voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, completed.	FY 2011
	Efficiency Performance Measure	
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Tons of municipal solid waste recycled over total net costs of recovery.	UD
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Cleanups complete (3-year rolling average) per total cleanup dollars.	UD
Goal 4:	**Healthy Communities and Ecosystems**	
	Long-Term Performance Measure	
Brownfields Revitalization	Assessed or cleaned Brownfields properties redeveloped.	UD
Chesapeake Bay Program	Percent of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from prior year.	FY 2011
Chesapeake Bay Program	Percent of Dissolved Oxygen goal of 100% standards attainment achieved, based on annual monitoring from the previous calendar year and the preceding 2 years.	FY 2011
Ecological Research	States use a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies.	FY 2008
Ecological Research	States, tribes and EPA offices improved their ability to determine causes of eco degradation through the application of recently developed (within 5 years) ORD causal diagnostic tools and methods	FY 2009

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION		
PART Program	**PART Measures**	**Year Data Available**
Ecological Research	States, tribes and EPA offices improved their ability to forecast eco impacts of actions through the application of recently developed (within 5 years) ORD environmental forecasting tools and methods	FY 2009
Ecological Research	States, tribes and EPA offices improved their ability to protect/restore eco condition and services through the application of recently dev. (within 5 years) ORD environ. restoration tools and methods	FY 2009
Endocrine Disruptors	Determination of the extent of the impact of endocrine disruptors on humans, wildlife, and the environment to better inform the federal and scientific communities.	FY 2009
Endocrine Disruptors	Reduction in uncertainty regarding the effects, exposure, assessment, and management of endocrine disruptors so that EPA has a sound scientific foundation for environmental decision-making	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Percentage of peer-reviewed EPA RAs where ORD methods, models or data for assessing risk to susceptible subpops is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or apply default risk assessment assumptions	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Percentage of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments in which ORD's characterization of aggregate/cumulative risk is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or to apply default risk assessment assumptions	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Percentage of human health program publications rated as highly cited papers.	FY 2007
Human Health Research	Percentage of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments in which ORD's mechanistic information is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or to apply default risk assessment assumptions.	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Risk assessors and risk managers use ORD's methods and models to evaluate the effectiveness of public health outcomes (as evaluated by external expert review).	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Risk assessors and risk managers use ORD's methods, models and data to characterize aggregate and cumulative risk in order to manage risk of humans exposed to multiple environmental stressors.	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Risk assessors and risk managers use ORD's methods, models and data to characterize and provide adequate protection of susceptible subpopulations (as evaluated by external expert review).	FY 2009
Human Health Research	Risk assessors and risk managers use ORD's methods, models and data to use mechanistic (mode of action) information to reduce uncertainty in risk assessment (as evaluated by external expert review).	FY 2009
Human Health Risk Assessment	Percentage of regulatory decisions in which decision-makers used HHRA peer-reviewed health assessments.	FY 2008

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

INTRODUCTION:

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

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

GOAL 1: CLEAN AIR AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

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

OBJECTIVE: HEALTHIER OUTDOOR AIR

Through 2011, working with partners, protect human health and the environment by attaining and maintaining health-based air-quality standards and reducing the risk from toxic air pollutants.

Air Quality Index

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

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

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

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

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

Background: Baseline was zero in 2003.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels - PM-10

In 2008 Tons of particulate matter (PM-10) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

In 2007 Tons of particulate matter (PM-10) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.

In 2006 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-10 standard will increase by 4% (relative to 2005) for a cumulative total of 11% (relative to 1992).

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

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

Background: Beginning in FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline for PM-10 from mobile source is 613,000 tons.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy Ozone Levels - 8 Hour

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

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

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

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

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties	3	6	5	Data Avail 2007	6	8	Percent

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
from 2003 baseline.							
Limit the increase of CO emissions (in tons) from mobile sources compared to a 2000 baseline.	0.84	0.84	1.01	Data Avail 2007	1.18	1.35	Million Tons
Millions of Tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	0.86	0.86	1.03	Data Avail 2007	1.20	1.37	Million Tons
Millions of Tons of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Reduced since 2000 Reduced from Mobile Sources	1.69	1.69	2.03	Data Avail 2007	2.37	2.71	Million Tons

Background: The ozone concentration measure reflects improvements (reductions) in ambient ozone concentrations across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate the weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations. The units for this measure are therefore, "million people parts per billion. The 2003 baseline is 15,972 million people-ppb. The 1995 baseline was 8.1M tons for mobile source VOC emissions, and 12.0M tons for mobile source NOx emissions. Beginning in FY 2005, the Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline year for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline was 7.7M tons for mobile source VOC emissions, 11.8M tons for mobile source NOx emissions, and 79.2 M tons for CO.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels - PM- 2.5

In 2008 Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.

In 2007 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-2.5 standard.

In 2006 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-2.5 standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2005) for a cumulative total of less than 1% (relative to 2001).

In 2005 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-2.5 standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of less than 1% (relative to 2001).

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

Background: The PM 2.5 concentration reduction annual measure reflects improvements (reductions) in the ambient concentration of fine particulate matter PM2.5 pollution across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate this weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations. Therefore, the units for this measure are "million people micrograms per meter cubed: (million people ug/mg3. The 2003 baseline is 2.581 baseline is 2,581 million people-ug/mg3. Beginning in FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline for PM 2.5 from mobile sources is 510,550 tons.

Acid Rain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

Background: The baseline year is 1980. The 1980 SO2 emissions inventory totals 17.4 million tons for electric utility sources. This inventory was developed by National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) and is used as the basis for reductions in Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments. This data is also contained in EPA's National Air Pollutant Emissions Trends Report. Statutory SO2 emissions cap for year 2010 and later is at 8.95 million tons, approximately 8.5 million tons below 1980 emissions level. "Allowable SO2 emission level" consists of allowance allocations granted to sources each year under several provisions of the Act and additional allowances carried over, or banked, from previous years. Sulfur and nitrogen deposition contribute to acidification of lakes and streams, making them unable to support fish and other aquatic life. Reductions in sulfur and nitrogen deposition are critical to reducing the number of chronically acidic water bodies. Ambient sulfate and ambient nitrate ("acid rain" particulate") contribute to unhealthy air and respiratory problems in humans, especially children and other sensitive populations. The baseline is established from monitored site levels based on consolidated map of 1989-1991 showing a three year of deposition levels produced from the CASTNET sites (http://www.epa.gov/castnet/sites.html).

Air Toxicity-Weighted

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

In 2008 Cumulative reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted for cancer emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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

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

Background: The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will utilize the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and noncancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. The baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993. The baseline is in 1993. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years to generate inventories for the NEI, which replaced the National Toxics Inventory (NTI). In intervening years between updates of the NEI, the model EMS-HAP (Emissions Modeling System for Hazardous Air Pollutants) is used to estimate and project annual emissions of air toxics. As new inventories are completed and improved inventory data is added, the baseline (or total tons of air toxics) is adjusted. The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will also utilize the NEI for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and noncancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. the baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993.

New Source Review

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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

Title V

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

OBJECTIVE: HEALTHIER INDOOR AIR

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

Healthier Residential Indoor Air

In 2008 Additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.

In 2007 Additional people will be living in homes with healither indoor air.

In 2006 850,000 additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.

In 2005 Additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Number of additional homes (new and existing) with radon reducing features	173,000	Data Avail 2007	180,000	Data Avail 2007	190,000	225,000	Homes
Number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.			4,100,000	Data Avail 2007	No Target Established [9]	No Target Established [10]	Number
Percent of public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.	31	31	>20	33	>20	>20	Percentage
Additional health care professionals trained annually by EPA and its partner on the environmental management of asthma triggers.	3380	3380	2000	Data Avail 2007	2000	2000	Number

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Background: This performance measure includes EPA radon and asthma work. By 2008, the number of people living in homes built (new or existing) with radon reducing features will be 225,000. The baseline for the performance measure is 1996 (107,000 homes). Annual Surveys are conducted by our partners to gather information such as types of houses built, lot sizes, foundation designs, types of lumber used, types of doors and windows used, etc. Also, the surveys gather information on the use of radon-resistant design features in new houses. Each year, the survey of building practices is mailed to home builders. The survey responses are analyzed, with respect to State market areas and Census Division in the U.S., to assess the percentage and number of homes built each year that incorporate radon-reducing features. The data are also used to assess the percentage and number of homes built with radon-reducing features in high radon potential areas in the United States (high risk areas). Other analyses include radon-reducing features as a function of housing type, foundation type, and different techniques for radon-resistant new home construction.

Healthier Indoor Air in Schools

In 2008 Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.

In 2007 Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.

In 2006 630,000 students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.

In 2005 Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.

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

Background: The nation has approximately 118,000 (updated to include new construction) schools. Each school has an average of 525 students, faculty,and staff for a total estimated population of 62,000,000. The IAQ "Tools for Schools" Guidance implementation began in 1997. Results from a 2002 IAQ practices in schools survey suggest that approximately 20-22% of U.S. schools report an adequate effective IAQ management plan that is in accordance with EPA guidelines.

OBJECTIVE: PROTECT THE OZONE LAYER

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Restrict Domestic Consumption of Class II HCFCs

In 2008 Remaining U.S. consumption of class II HCFCs will be below 9,900 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) .

In 2007 Remaining U.S. consumption of class II HCFCs will be below 9,900 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs).

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

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

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

Background: The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2005 annual performance goal is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone - this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.

OBJECTIVE: RADIATION

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS INTENSITY

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

Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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

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

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

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

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

Background: The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, including nitrous oxide

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 (http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/GlobalWarming.nsf/content/ResourceCenterPublicationsUSClimate ActionReport.html), which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates. EPA develops the non-CO2 emissions baselines and projections using information from partners and other sources. EPA continues to develop annual inventories as well as update methodologies as new information becomes available.

OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

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

Research

Clean Air Research

In 2008 Increased use of clean air research program products.

In 2007 Increased use of particulate matter research program products.

In 2006 By 2006, develop and report on new data on the effects of different PM sizes or components to improve understanding of the health risks associated with short-term exposure to PM in healthy and select susceptible populations so that, by 2010, the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) has improved assessments of health risks to develop PM standards that maximize protection of human health, as determined by independent expert review.

In 2005 By FY 2005, deliver and transfer improved receptor models and data on chemical compounds emitted from sources so that, by 2006, EPA's Office of Air and Radiation and the states have the necessary new data and tools to predict, measure, and reduce ambient PM and PM emissions to attain the existing PM National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the protection of public health.

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Percent planned actions accomplished toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in the science that support standard setting and air quality management decisions. (Research)	91	94	100	94	100	100	Percent

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

GOAL 2: CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

Ensure drinking water is safe. Restore and maintain oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife.

OBJECTIVE: PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH

Protect human health by reducing exposure to contaminants in drinking water (including protecting source waters), in fish and shellfish, and in recreational waters.

Safe Drinking Water

In 2008 90% of the population served by community water systems that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.

In 2007 94% of the population will be served by community water systems in compliance with health-based drinking water standards.

In 2006 90% of the population served by community water systems in Indian country will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

In 2006 93% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection.

In 2005 93% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection.

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Percent of the population served by community water systems in Indian country that receives drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water	86.3	86.3	90	86.6	93	86	% Population

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
standards.							
% population served by CWS that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based DW standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	88.5	88.5	93	89	94	90	% population
Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF	81.9	84.7	83.3	86.9	84	86	% Rate
Number of additional projects initiating operations	415	43.9	425	399	433	440	Projects
Percent of community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performance).	94	94	98	94	98	95	% CWS
Percentage of identified Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells closed or permitted.						90	Wells
Percentage of Class I, II, and III wells that maintain mechanical integrity without a failure that releases contaminants to underground sources of drinking water (under development).						98	Wells
Percentage of prohibited Class IV and high-priority, identified, potentially endangering Class V wells closed or permitted in ground-water based source water areas (under development).						96	Wells
Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	93	89	93	89	94	89.5	% Systems
Percent of person months during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.						95	% CWS

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

River/Lake Assessments for Fish Consumption

In 2008 Improve the quality of recreation waters.

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

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

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

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

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Percentage of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.						*5.5*	*% of women*
Percent of state-monitored shellfish-growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources that are approved or conditionally approved for use.						*65-85*	*% Areas*
Maintain the number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters measured as a 5-year average.						*2*	*Outbreaks*

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Days (of beach season) that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	*96*	*96*	*94*	*97*	*95*	*96*	*% Days/Season*

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

OBJECTIVE: PROTECT WATER QUALITY

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Watershed Protection

In 2008 Use pollution prevention and restoration approaches to protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis.

In 2007 Water quality standards are fully attained in over 25% of miles/acres of waters by 2012, with an interim milestone of restoring 8.0% of these waters - identified in 2000 as not attaining standards - by 2005.

In 2006 Water quality standards are fully attained in over 25% of miles/acres of waters by 2012, with an interim milestone of restoring 5% of these waters - identified in 2000 as not attaining standards - by 2005.

In 2005 Water quality standards are fully attained in over 25% of miles/acres of waters by 2012, with an interim milestone of restoring 2% of these waters - identified in 2000 as not attaining standards - by 2005.

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Number of TMDLs that are established by States and approved by EPA on schedule consistent with national policy. (cumulative)	14,462	15,338	18,692	19,368	21,923	24,411	TMDLs
Percentage of high priority state NPDES permits that are scheduled to be reissued.	95	104	95	96.4	95	95	% permits
Percentage of majors in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	19.7	19.70	22.5	Data Avail 2007	22.5	22.5	% majors
Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States, and Territories that are approved by EPA.	89.5	83.5	90.9	89	85	87	% submissions
Number of TMDLs required that are established or approved by EPA on a schedule consistent with national policy. (cumulative)	17,767	18,660	20,501	23,185	25,811	28,401	TMDLs
Percentage of waters accessed using statistically valid surveys.	38	38	54	54	54	54	% waters
Percent of high priority EPA and state NPDES permits that are reissued on schedule.	95	100	95	98.5	95	95	% permits
% of S & Terr. that, within the preceding 3-yr. period, submitted new or revised wq criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific info from EPA or sources not considered in prev stnd.						68	% wq criteria

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Coastal and Ocean Waters

In 2008 Improve National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale.)

In 2007 Scores for overall aquatic system health of coastal waters nationally, and in each coastal region, is improved on the (good/fair/poor) scale of the National Coastal Condition Report by at least 0.1 point

In 2006 Scores for overall aquatic system health of coastal waters nationally, and in each coastal region, is improved on the (good/fair/poor) scale of the National Coastal Condition Report by at least 0.1 point

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

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

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

Alaska Native Villages

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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

OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE RESEARCH TO SUPPORT CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

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

Research

Drinking Water Research

In 2008 Increased use of drinking water research products

In 2007 Increased use of drinking water research products

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

In 2005 Increased use of drinking water research products

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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

Water Quality Research

In 2008 Increased use of water quality research products

In 2007 Increased use of water quality research products

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

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

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #1) delivered. (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #2) delivered. (Research)	100	67	100	100	100	100	Percent
Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #3) delivered. (Research)	100	71	100	92	100	100	Percent

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

GOAL 3: LAND PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

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

OBJECTIVE: PRESERVE LAND

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

Municipal Solid Waste Source Reduction

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

In 2006 Divert 33.4% (83.1 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day.

In 2005 Divert an additional 1% (for a cumulative total of 35% or 81 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day.

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

Background: An analysis conducted at the end of FY 2005 shows approximately 79 million tons (33%) of municipal solid waste diverted and 4.5 lbs of MSW per person daily generation. There is a two-year data lag in reporting these data. In terms of construction and demolition debris, in 2003, 164 million tons was generated from buildings (of which 28% was recycled), and 167.3 million tons was generated from roads (of which 88% was recycled). The total C&D debris generated was 331.3 million tons with 59% recycled (or 195.3 million tons). Debris from bridges, land clearing and excavations are not included in EPA's characterization. The annual percentage increase in C&D debris reuse and recycling is expected despite an anticipated increase in debris generation. There is a two-year data lag in reporting these data. For coal combustion ash, approximately 125 millions tons are generated annually, and in 2001, 32% was used rather than landfilled. The annual increase in use is targeted although associated increases in generation are also expected annually. There is a one-year data lag in reporting these data. With respect to the tribal data, targets are established relative to 2006 when new criteria for reporting were identified.

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Waste and Petroleum Management Controls

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

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

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

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

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Annual increase in the percentage of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls.	2.8	3.1	2.5	4.3	2.4	1.8	percent
No more than 10,000 confirmed releases per year.	<10,000	7,421	<10,000	8,361	<10,000	<10,000	UST releases
Increase the rate of significant operational compliance by 1% over the previous year's rate (target).	65	66	66	62	67	68	percent

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

OBJECTIVE: RESTORE LAND

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Superfund Cost Recovery

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

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

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

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

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
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	99	100	100	100	100	Percent

Background: In FY 1998 the Agency will have addressed 100% of Cost Recovery at all NPL & non-NPL sites with total past costs equal or greater than $200,000.

Superfund Potentially Responsible Party Participation

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

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

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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

Background: In FY 1998 approximately 70% of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding Federal facilities) was initiated by private parties. In FY 2003, a settlement was reached or an enforcement action was taken with non-Federal PRPs before the start of the remedial action at approximately 90 percent of Superfund sites.

Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land

In 2008 Control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and make land available for reuse.

In 2007 Control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and make land available for reuse.

In 2006 Control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and make land available for reuse.

In 2005 Control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and make land available for reuse.

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration (tracked as the number LUST cleanups completed).	14,500	14,583	13,600	14,493	13,000	13,000	cleanups

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Number of cleanups that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration on Indian Country.	30	53.	30	43	30	30	cleanups
Superfund final site assessment decisions completed.	500	551	419	518	350	272	assessments
Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.	40	40	40	40	24	30	completions
Superfund sites with human health protection achieved (exposure pathways are eliminated or potential exposures are under health-based levels for current use of land or water resources).	10	no data*	10	34	10	10	sites
Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.	10	23	10	21	10	15	sites
Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where all remedies have completed construction.	46	47	51	55	56	60	sites
Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where the final remedial decision for contaminants at the site has been determined.	56	61	61	70	76	81	remedies
Percent of RCRA construction completions using 2008 baseline.			13	22	25	27	percent
Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with current human exposures under control (using 2008 baseline).			82	89	92	95	percent
Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control (using 2008 baseline).			68	74	77	81	percent
Number of Superfund sites ready for reuse site-wide.					30	30	sites

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

Prepare/Respond to Accidental/Intentional Release

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

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

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

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

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.	195	172	195	157	195	195	removals
Voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, completed.	105	137	115	93	120	125	removals
Number of inspections and exercises conducted at oil storage facilities that are required to have Facility Response Plans.	360	335	100	345	200	250	inspections/ exercises

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Percentage of inspected facilities subject to Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) regulations found to be in compliance.	100	100	100	50	53	55	percent
Percentage of inspected facilities subject to Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations found to be in compliance.	100	77	100	71	75	78	percent
Average state of emergency response readiness as determined by readiness criteria.					55	65	percent

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

OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

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

Research

Land Protection and Restoration Research

In 2008 Increased use of land protection and restoration research products

In 2007 Increased use of land protection and restoration research products

In 2006 Document the performance, including cost savings, of innovative characterization and remediation options, so that newer approaches with cost or performance advantages are applied for Superfund and other cleanup projects.

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

In 2005 In FY 2005, complete at least four SITE demonstrations, with emphasis on NAPLs and sediments, in order to, by 2010, develop or evaluate 40 scientific tools, technologies, methods, and models, and provide technical support that enable practitioners to 1) characterize the nature and extent of multimedia contamination; 2) assess, predict, and communicate risks to human health and the environment; 3) employ improved remediation options; and 4) respond to oil spills effectively.

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

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

GOAL 4: HEALTHY COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

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

OBJECTIVE: CHEMICAL AND PESTICIDE RISKS

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

Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Register reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides.	14	14	14	15	14	14	Registrations
New Chemicals (Active Ingredients)	8	3	8	19	8	8	Registrations
New Uses	200	164	200	235	200	200	Actions
Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.	13.5	16	17	Data Avail 2007	18.0	18.0	% Acre-Treatments

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Incidents per 100,000 potential risk events in population occupationally exposed to pesticides.						<= 3.5	Incidents per 100,000
Percent reduction in concentrations of pesticides detected in general population.					10	Bi-Annual	% Reduction
Percent reduction in moderate to severe incidents for six acutely toxic agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rate.					10	Bi-Annual	% Reduction

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

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

According to NHANES data for 1999-2002 the concentration of pesticides residues detected in blood samples from the general population are: Dimethylphosphaste = 0.41 ug/L; Dimethylthiophosphate = 1.06 ug/L; Dimethyldithiophosphate = 0.07 ug/L; Diethylphosphate = 0.78 ug/L; Diethylthiophosphate = 0.5 ug/L; Diethyldithiophosphate = 0.07 ug/L; and 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol = 1.9 ug/L. There were 1,385 incidents out of 39,850,000 potential risk events for those occupationally exposed to pesticides in 2003. The rates for moderate to severe incidents for exposure to agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rates base on 1999 -2003 data were: diazinon, 51 incidents; malathion, 36 incidents; pyrethrins, 29 incidents; 2, 4-D, 27 incidents; carbofuran, 24 incidents; based on data from Poison Control Centers' Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS), and NIOSH's Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risk (SENSOR).

Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk

In 2008 Ensure that through ongoing data reviews, pesticide active ingredients, and products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistance lifestyles of the Native Americans

In 2008 Reduce the average cost and average time to produce or update an Endangered Species Bulletin.

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

In 2008 Reduce the percent of urban watersheds sampled that exceeds EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern (diazinon, chlorpyrifos, malathion).

In 2007 Ensure that through ongoing data reviews, pesticide active ingredients, and products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistance lifestyles of the Native Americans

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	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Product Reregistration	400	501	545	545	545	545	Actions
Percent of urban watersheds that exceeds EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern.						25, 25, 30	% Watersheds

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

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

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

Endocrine Disruptors

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

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

In 2005 Standardization and validation of screening assays

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

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

Realize the Value from Pesticide Availability

In 2008 Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.

In 2008 Number of acres using reduced risk pest management practices compared to the grant and/or contract funds expended on environmental stewardship.

In 2007 Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.

In 2006 Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.

In 2005 Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions	45	42	45	48	45	45	Days

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Millions of dollars in termite structural damage avoided annually by ensuring safe and effective pesticides are registered/re-registered and available for termite treatment.						900	Million dollars
Billions of dollars in crop loss avoided by ensuring that effective pesticides are available to address pest infestations.						1.5	Billion dollars loss avoided

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

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

Lead Gasoline Phase-Out

In 2008 Eliminate use of lead in gasoline in remaining countries that still use lead as an additive, affecting more than 700 million people.

In 2008 Increase access to low-sulfur fuels in developing countries.

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Background: As of June 2005, 122 countries have phased out the use of lead in gasoline. As of 2005, United States, Japan, Canada, and the European Community have introduced low-sulfur fuels.

Exposure to Industrial / Commercial Chemicals

In 2008 Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial/commercial chemicals

In 2007 Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial/commercial chemicals

In 2006 Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial/commercial chemicals

In 2005 Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial / commercial chemicals

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.	29	Data Available 2009	29	Data Available 2009	Biannual Data	29	Percent
Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).	38,700	Data Available 2009	216,000	Data Available 2009	199,000	90,000	Children

Background: Baseline for percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 40 days of EPA effort to process is 54% in 2004. Baseline for percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old is 37% in 1991-1994.

Data released by CDC from the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES) in May of 2005 estimated a population of 310,000 children aged 1 - 5 with lead poisoning (blood lead levels of 10 ug/dl or greater). EPA has incorporated into its Strategic Plan the federal government goal to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern by 2010.

Risks from Industrial / Commercial Chemicals

In 2008 Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals.

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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.

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

The baseline for percent of chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment in 2004 and 2005 is100%.

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

Baseline for the VCCEP Program is 0 for FY 2003.

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

Chemical Facility Risk Reduction

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

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

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

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

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Number of risk management plan audits completed.	400	885	400	550	400	400	Audits

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITIES

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

U.S. - Mexico Border Water/Wastewater Infrastructure

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

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

Background: The US-Mexico border region extends more than 3,100 kilometers (2,000 miles) from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and 62.5 miles on each side of the international border. More than 11.8 million people reside along the border and this figure is expected to increase to 19.4 million by 2020. Ninety percent of the population reside in the 14 impaired, interdependent sister cities. Rapid population growth in urban areas has resulted in unplanned development, greater demand for land and energy, increased traffic congestion, increased waste generation, overburdened or unavailable waste treatment and disposal facilities, and more frequent chemical emergencies. Rural areas suffer from exposure to airborne dust, pesticide use, and inadequate water supply and treatment facilities. EPA, other US Federal agencies, and the Government of Mexico have partnered to address these environmental problems.

Environmental Justice

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

Background: The Agency works to address issues affecting disproportionately exposed and under-represented populations from adverse health or environmental effects. EPA identifies problem areas through: public comments received during the National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (NEJAC) meetings; reviewing Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) filed under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in which environmental justice (EJ) indicators occur; concern from communities about new or renewals of permits under RCRA, CWA, CAA, etc.; and complaints filed under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. EPA also works to address these issues through the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice and by awarding grants to communities for addressing environmental problems.

Reducing POPs

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

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

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

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

international commitment to improve chemicals management capabilities, as set out in the Bahia Declaration from the Third Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety in October 2000.

Mexico Border Outreach

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

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

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Cleanup waste sites in the United States-Mexico border region. (incremental)						1	Sites

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

Revitalize Properties

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

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

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

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

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Brownfield properties assessed.	1,000	1,381.00	1,000	Data Available	1,000	1,000	Assessments

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
				2007			
Acres of Brownfields properties made ready for reuse.						225	Acres
Jobs leveraged from Brownfields activities.	5,000	6,128.00	5,000	Data Available 2007	5,000	5,000	Jobs
Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.	0.9	1.00	1.0	Data Available 2007	0.9	0.9	Billion dollars funds

Background: By the end of FY 2005, the Brownfields program assessed 1,381 properties, leveraged 6,128 jobs, and leveraged $1.0B in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Pacific Island Territories

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

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

Background: In 2005, 95% of the population in American Samoa, 10% in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and 80% of Guam served by CWS received drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. The sewage treatment plants in the Pacific Island Territories compiled 59% of the time with BOD & TSS permit limits. Beaches were open and safe 64% of the beach season in American Samoa, 97% in the CNMI & 76% in Guam.

OBJECTIVE: RESTORE AND PROTECT CRITICAL ECOSYSTEMS

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

Protecting and Enhancing Estuaries

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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).

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

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

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

Gulf of Mexico

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

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

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

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

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Improve overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	0.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	Scale
Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the	12700	12,700	14,128	14,944	14,128	13,500	Square miles

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the five year running average							
Percentage of water and habitat quality restored to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority coastal areas.						64	% Impaired segments
Acres of important coastal and marine habitats restored, enhanced or protected.						18,200	Acres

Background: In 2004, the Gulf of Mexico rating of fair/poor was 2.4 where the rating is based on a 5-point system in which 1 is poor and 5 is good and is expressed as an aerially weighted mean of regional scores using the National Coastal Condition Report II indicators: water quality index, sediment quality index, benthic index, coastal habitat index, and fish tissue contaminants.

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

Great Lakes Implementation Actions

In 2008 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved.

In 2007 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved.

In 2006 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved.

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

Background: Great Lakes rating of 20 9 reported in 2003, based on most current data available, generally from 2001) on a 40 point scale where the rating uses select Great Lakes State of the Lakes Ecosystem indicators based on a 1 to 5 rating system for each indicator, where 1 is poor and 5 is good. (ii) 2.1 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments were remediated from 1997 through 2001 of the 40 million requiring remediation. (iii) On average, total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish have recently declined 5 percent annually - average concentrations at Lake sites from 2002 were: L Superior-9ug/g; L Michigan- 1.6ug/g; L Huron- .8ug/g L Erie- 1.8ug/g; and L Ontario- 1.2ug/g. 9iv) Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air (PCBs) from 2002 were; L Superior- 60 pg/m2; L Michigan- 87 pg/m2; L Huron-19 pg/m2; L Erie- 183 pg/m2; and L Ontario- 36 pg/m2. (v) In 2002, no Areas of Concern had been delisted.

Wetland and River Corridor Projects

In 2008 Working with partners, achieve a net increase in wetlands acres with additional focus on assessment of wetland condition.

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

In 2005 Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
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	No Net Loss	Data Available 2011	No Net Loss	Data Available 2011	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres
Working with partners, achieve a net increase in wetlands	100,000	Data Available 2011	200,000	Data Available 2011	100,000	100,000	Acres per year

Background: Annual net wetland loss of an estimated 58,500 acres as measured by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and reported in Status and Tends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1986-1997. The United States achieved a net cumulative increase of 32,000 acres per year of wetlands over a 6-year period, from 1998 through 2004, as measured by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and reported in Status and trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1998 to 2004. (Dahl, T.E. 2006. Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1998 to 2004. U.S. Department of the Interior; Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 112 pp.)

Chesapeake Bay Habitat

In 2008 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that the overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved.

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

In 2007 Reduce nitrogen loads by 80 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 9.0 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 1.16 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels.

In 2006 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved enough so that there are 100,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)

In 2006 Reduce nitrogen loads by 80 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 9.0 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 1.16 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

In 2005 Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved enough so that there are 90,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)

In 2005 Reduce nitrogen loads by 74 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 8.7 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 1.06 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Reduction, from 1985 levels, of nitrogen (M/lbs), phosphorus (M/lbs), and sediment loads (tons) entering Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)	74/8.7/1.06	67/8.4/0.9	74/8.7/1.1	72.3/8.7/1	80/9.0/1.16		% Reductions
Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	Greater Reduction	61	65	65	70	74	% Goal
Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	Greater Reduction	80	82	82	84	85	% Goal
Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	40	38	46	46	53	60	% Goal
Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) present in the Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)	89,659	72,942	90,000	78,259	90,000		Acres
Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pounds).	46	41	44	44	47	50	% Reduction
Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).	60.6	58	61	61	64	66	% Reduction
Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million pounds).	63	54	57	57	61	64	% Reduction

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Background: In 1984, there were 38,230 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation in the Chesapeake Bay. In 2002, baseline for nitrogen load reductions was 53 million pounds per year; phosphorus load reductions was 8.0 million pounds per year; and sediment load reductions was 0.8 million tons per year. *Fiscal year data in this table reflects prior calendar year performance data.

In 2006, there were 32.68 million lbs of point source nitrogen reduced, 65% towards the goal. There were 5.07 million lbs of point source phosphorus reduced, 82% towards the goal. Four thousand six hundred six miles of forest buffer were planted, 46% towards the goal.

Long Island Sound

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

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

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

South Florida Ecosystem

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

Background: In 2005, the mean percent of stony coral cover is 6.7% in FKNMS and 5.9% in Southeast Florida. The average annual geometric mean phosphorus concentrations were 5 ppb in the Everglades National Park, 10 ppb in Water Conservation 3A, 13 ppb in the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and 18 ppb in Water Conservation Area 2A; annual average flow-weighted from total phosphorus discharges from storm water treatment areas ranged from 13 ppb for area 3/4 and 98 ppb for area 1W.

Columbia River Basin

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Through 2011, identify and synthesize the best available scientific information, models, methods, and analyses to support Agency guidance and policy decisions related to the health of people, communities, and ecosystems. Focus research on pesticides and chemical toxicology; global change; and comprehensive, cross-cutting studies of human, community, and ecosystem health.

Research

Research on Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals

In 2008 Increased use of endocrine disruptors research program products

In 2007 By 2007, develop improved protocols for screening and testing for the Agency's Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program and reduce scientific uncertainty on effects, exposure, and risk management issues

In 2006 By 2006, develop and transfer standardized protocols for screening chemicals for their potential effects on the endocrine system, so that EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances has the necessary protocols to validate for use in the Agency's Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program, mandated by the Food Quality Protection Act, as determined by independent expert review.

In 2005 Increased use of endocrine disruptors research program products

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

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Homeland Security Research

In 2008 Enhance public health and safety and mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical, biological, or radiological materials into the environment.

In 2007 Enhance public health and safety and mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical, biological, or radiological materials into the environment.

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

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

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

Background: EPA's homeland security research provides appropriate, effective, and rapid risk assessment guidelines and technologies to help decision-makers prepare for, detect, contain, and decontaminate building and water treatment systems against which chemical and/or biological attacks have been directed. The Agency intends to expand the state of the knowledge of potential threats, as well as its response capabilities, by assembling and evaluating

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

private sector tools and capabilities so that preferred response approaches can be identified, promoted, and evaluated for future use by first responders, decision-makers, and the public. This APG will provide guidance documents for the restoration of buildings and water systems and the establishment of remediation goals. These products will enable first responders to better deal with threats to the public and the environment posed by the intentional release of toxic or infectious materials.

Human Health Research

In 2008 Increased use of human health research products

In 2007 Increased use of human health research products

In 2006 Increased use of human health research products

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Global Change Research

In 2008 Increased use of global change research products

In 2007 Increased use of global change research products

In 2006 Increased use of global change research products

In 2005 Increased use of global change research products

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

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

Human Health Risk Assessment

In 2008 Increased use of human health risk assessment program products

In 2007 Increased use of human health risk assessment program products

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

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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

Ecosystems Research

In 2008 Increased use of ecosystems research products

In 2007 Increased use of ecosystems research products

In 2006 Increased use of ecosystems research products

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

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Number of states using a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends	20	22	25	25	30	35	States

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
of ecological resources and the effectiveness of national programs and policies. (Research)							

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

GOAL 5: COMPLIANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

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

OBJECTIVE: ACHIEVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION THROUGH IMPROVED COMPLIANCE

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

Monitoring and Enforcement

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

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

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

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

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Target**	**Unit**
Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)	300	1,100	450	890	500	550	Million Pounds

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring that pollution be reduced, treated or eliminated (civil enf.)	30	28.8	30	Data Available 2008	30	30	Percentage
Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring implementation of improved environmental management practices.	60	72.5	65	82	70	70	Percentage
Percentage of regulated entities taking complying actions as a result of on-site compliance inspections and evaluations.	10	19	25	16	30	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)	4.0	10.0	4.1	5.0	4.2	4.3	Billion Dollars

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

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

Compliance Incentives

In 2008 Identify and correct noncompliance and reduce environmental risks through an increase in the percent of facilities that use EPA incentive policies to conduct environmental audits or other actions that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution or improve environmental management practices.

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

In 2007 Identify and correct noncompliance and reduce environmental risks through an increase in the percent of facilities that use EPA incentive policies to conduct environmental audits or other actions that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution or improve environmental management practices.

In 2006 Through self-disclosure policies, EPA will increase the percentage of audits or other actions reducing pollutants or improving environmental management practices.

In 2005 Through self-disclosure policies, EPA will increase the percentage of audits or other actions reducing pollutants or improving EMP.

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

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

Compliance Assistance

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

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

In 2006 Through compliance assistance, EPA will increase the understanding of regulated entities, improve environmental management practices, and reduce pollutants.

In 2005 Through compliance assistance, EPA will increase the understanding of regulated entities, improve environmental management practices, and reduce pollutants.

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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

OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH POLLUTION PREVENTION AND INNOVATION

Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and the Adoption of other Stewardship Practices that Lead to Sustainable Outcomes. By 2011, enhance public health and environmental protection and increase conservation of natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other stewardship practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.

Reducing PBTs in Hazardous Waste Streams

In 2008 Reduce pollution in business operations.

In 2007 Reduce pollution in business operations.

In 2006 Reduce pollution in business operations.

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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

Innovation Activities

In 2008 75% of innovation projects completed under the State Innovation Grant (SIG) Program and through other piloting mechanisms will achieve, on average, an 8% or greater improvement in environmental results from a project initiation baseline measure for the sectors and facilities involved (e.g., reductions in air or water discharges, improvements in ambient water or air quality, or improvements in compliance rates), or a 5% or greater improvement in cost-effectiveness and efficiency.

In 2008 Performance Track facilities collectively will meet 3 of the 5 annual performance improvement targets for reducing, on a normalized basis, water use, hazardous materials use, production of greenhouse gases, toxic discharges to water and combined NOx, SOx, VOC and PM emissions.

In 2007 Performance Track facilities collectively will meet 4 of the 6 annual performance improvement targets for 3.7 billion gallons of water use, 16.3 million MMBTUs of energy use, 1,050 tons materials use, 460,000 tons of non-hazardous solid waste, 66,000 tons of air releases, and 12,400 tons of discharges to water.

In 2006 Performance Track members collectively will achieve an annual reduction of: 600 million gallons in water use; 2.5 million MMBTUs in energy use; 15,000 tons of solid waste; 20,000 tons materials reduced; 6,000 tons of air releases; and 10,000 tons in water discharges, compared with 2001 results.

In 2005 In 2005 Performance Track members collectively will achieve an annual reduction of 600 million gallons in water use; 2.5 million MMBTUs in energy use; 15,000 tons of solid waste; 6,000 tons of air releases; 10,000 tons in water discharges; and 15,000 tons of materials compared with 2001 results.

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

Performance Measures	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Pres Bud Target	FY 2008 Pres Bud Target	Unit
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 Reduction
Reduce water use at Performance Track facilities.						3,900,000,000	Gallons
Reduce hazardous materials use at Performance Track facilities.						10,000	Tons
Reduce production of greenhouse gases at Performance Track facilities.						175,000	MTCO2E
Reduce toxic releases to water at Performance Track facilities.						220	Tons
Reduce combined NOx, SOx, VOC and PM emissions at Performance Track facilities.						4,000	Tons
75% of innovation projects completed under the State Innovation Grants program will achieve, on average, 8% or greater improvement in envtl results for sectors and facilities involved, or 5% or greater improvement in cost-effectiveness & efficiency.						75	Percentage

Background: For Performance Track, the baseline year is 2001 for FY 2005, 2006, and 2007. Performance will be measured against the 2001 baseline annual reduction of 475 M gallons of water conserved, 0.24 million MMBTUs of energy conserved, 150,000 tons of solid waste reduced, 1,113 tons of air emissions reduced, 6,870 tons of water discharged, and -2,154 tons of materials reduced. For FY 2008, the baseline year is 2005. The 2005 baseline annual normalized reductions are:, 3,387,333,545 gallons of water reduced, 8,794 tons of hazardous materials reduced, 151,129 MTCO2Es of greenhouse gas emissions reduced, 186 tons of toxic discharges to water reduced, and 3,533 tons of NOx, SOx, VOCs and PM emissions reduced.

EPA's State Innovation Grant program promotes the testing of innovative approaches in State environmental permitting programs. Individual projects are designed to test innovation that improves compliance rates, often within an entire business sector or across an entire permitting program, or improves the efficiency of permitting programs for either the regulated sector or the state environmental agency. Because each grant-supported project

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

is unique, results can only be reported on a project-by project basis. EPA does not report program-wide results (e.g., total tons of air or water pollutants removed or prevented in a year) because not every project selected in a competition year focuses on a single environmental medium or pollutant. Rather, the EPA-funded projects help states test approaches that improve results, often in ways that address multi-media concerns. Similarly, these projects are demonstrations, or pilot tests of new approaches and the projects take 2-4 years to complete. Therefore, results for individual projects are reported at the end of each project. Results are usually described in terms such as an improvement in overall compliance rates at the end of a project above a baseline condition measured at the beginning of the project.

Reduction of Industrial / Commercial Chemicals

In 2008 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.

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

In 2005 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

status in 2005. Annual Performance measures are under development for EPA's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing program for the FY2006 Annual Performance Plan.

OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Protect human health and the environment on tribal lands by assisting federally-recognized tribes to: build environmental management capacity; assess environmental conditions and measure results; and implement environmental programs in Indian country.

Tribal Environmental Baseline/Environmental Priority

In 2008 Protect human health and the environment on tribal lands by assisting federally recognized tribes to: build environmental capacity; assess environmental conditions and measure results; and implement environmental programs in Indian country.

In 2007 Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.

In 2006 Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.

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

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Programs

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Enabling Support Programs

NPM: OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Energy Consumption Reduction

In 2008 As required by the Executive Order: Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy, and Transportation Management, EPA will achieve a 8% reduction in energy consumption from the Agency's 2003 baseline.

In 2007 As required by the Executive Order: Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy, and Transportation Management, EPA will achieve a 5% reduction in energy consumption from the Agency's 2003 baseline.

In 2006 As required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, EPA will achieve a 2% reduction in energy consumption from the Agency's 2003 baseline.

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	
Performance Measures	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**			**Unit**
Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.			2	2	5	8	Percent

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

Human Capital

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

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Enabling Support Programs

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

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

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Enabling Support Programs

NPM: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Information Exchange Network

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information Security

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Enabling Support Programs

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

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

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

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Enabling Support Programs

NPM: OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Fraud Detection and Deterrence

In 2008 In 2008, the OIG will improve public confidence and integrity in EPA program operations by detecting and preventing fraud, abuse and breaches of security.

In 2007 In 2007, OIG will improve public confidence and integrity in EPA program operations by detecting and preventing fraud, abuse and breaches of security.

In 2006 In 2006, the OIG will improve public confidence and integrity in EPA program operations by detecting and preventing fraud, abuse and breaches of security.

In 2005 In 2005, the OIG will improve Agency business and operations by identifying 800 recommendations, potential savings and recoveries equal to 150 percent of the annual investment in the OIG, 220 actions for better business operations, and 80 criminal, civil, or administrative actions reducing risk or loss of integrity.

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

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

Audit and Advisory Services

In 2008 In 2008, the OIG will contribute to human health and environmental quality through audits, evaluations, advisory services, inspections, and investigations for improved Agency business practices, accountability, and performance.

In 2007 In 2007, the OIG will contribute to human health and environmental quality through audits, evaluations, advisory services, inspections, and investigations for improved Agency business practices, accountability, and performance.

In 2006 In 2006, the OIG will contribute to human health and environmental quality through audits, evaluations, advisory services, inspections, and investigations for improved Agency business practices, accountability, and performance.

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

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Enabling Support Programs

In 2005 In 2005, the OIG will contribute to improved environmental quality and human health by identifying 95 environmental recommendations, best practices, risks, or opportunities for improvement; contributing to the reduction or elimination of 23 environmental or infrastructure security risks; and 45 actions influencing environmental improvements or program changes.

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

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

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

COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES - ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

Goal 1- Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective: Healthier Outdoor Air

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cooperates with other Federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies in achieving goals related to ground level ozone and PM. EPA continues to work closely with the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service in developing its burning policy and reviewing practices that can reduce emissions. EPA, the Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Army Corps of Engineers (COE) work with state and local agencies to integrate transportation and air quality plans, reduce traffic congestion, and promote livable communities. EPA continues to work with the Department of the Interior (DOI), National Park Service (NPS), in developing its regional haze program and deploying the IMPROVE visibility monitoring network. The operation and analysis of data produced by the particulate matter (PM) monitoring system is an example of the close coordination of effort between the EPA and state and Tribal governments.

For pollution assessments and transport, EPA is working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on technology transfer using satellite imagery. EPA will be working to further distribute NASA satellite products to and NOAA air quality forecast products to Regions, states, local agencies, and Tribes to provide better understanding of air quality on a day-to-day basis and to assist with PM forecasting. EPA will also work with NASA to develop a better understanding of PM formation using satellite data. EPA works with the Department of the Army, Department of Defense (DoD) on advancing emission measurement technology and with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce for meteorological support for our modeling and monitoring efforts.

To better understand the magnitude, sources, and causes of mobile source pollution, EPA works with the Departments of Energy (DOE) and DOT to fund research projects. A program to characterize the exhaust emissions from light-duty gasoline vehicles is being co-funded by DOE and DOT. Other DOT mobile source projects include TRANSIMS (TRansportation ANalysis and SIMulation System) and other transportation modeling projects; DOE is funding these projects through the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. EPA also works closely with DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses and the development of clean fuel programs. For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency is participating in a collaborative effort with DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) designed to educate the public about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and human health. This community-based public education initiative also includes the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). In addition, EPA is working with DOE to identify opportunities in the Clean Cities program. EPA also works with other Federal agencies such as the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) on air emission issues. Other programs targeted to reduce air toxics from mobile sources are coordinated with DOT. These partnerships can involve policy assessments and toxic

emission reduction strategies in different regions of the country.

To develop new continuous source monitoring technology for toxic metals emitted from smokestacks, EPA has partnered with the DoD. This partnership will provide a new source monitoring tool that will streamline source monitoring requirements that a number of DoD incinerators are required to meet and improve the operation of DoD incinerators with real-time emissions information resulting in reduced releases of air toxics to the environment. In time, this technology is expected to be available for use at non-DoD facilities.

For the clean fuel programs, EPA works closely with the DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses. For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency is participating in a collaborative effort with FHWA and FTA designed to educate the public about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and public health. This community-based public education initiative also includes the CDC. In addition, EPA works with DOE to identify opportunities in the Clean Cities program. EPA also works cooperatively with DOE to better characterize gasoline PM emissions and characterize the contribution of gasoline vehicles and engine emissions to ambient PM levels.

To reduce air toxic emissions that do not inadvertently increase worker exposures, EPA is continuing to work closely with the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to coordinate the development of EPA and OSHA standards. EPA also works closely with other health agencies such as the CDC, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health on health risk characterization. To assess atmospheric deposition and characterize ecological effects, EPA works with NOAA and the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

The Agency has worked extensively with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Study to identify mercury accumulations in humans. EPA also has worked with DOE on the 'Fate of Mercury' study to characterize mercury transport and traceability in Lake Superior.

To determine the extent to which agricultural activities contribute to air pollution, EPA will continue to work closely with the USDA through the joint USDA/EPA Agricultural Air Quality Task Force (AAQTF). The AAQTF is a workgroup set up by Congress to oversee agricultural air quality-related issues and to develop cost-effective ways in which the agricultural community can improve air quality. In addition, the AAQTF coordinates research on agricultural air quality issues to avoid duplication and ensure data quality and sound interpretation of data.

In developing regional and international air quality programs and projects and working on regional agreements, EPA works primarily with the Department of State, the Agency for International Development (USAID), and the DOE as well as with regional organizations. EPA's international air quality management program will complement EPA's programs on children's health, Trade and the Environment, and trans-boundary air pollution. In addition, EPA will partner with others worldwide, including international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Union, the Organization for Economic Development

and Co-operation (OECD), the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and our colleagues in Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Japan. EPA is working with DOE and USTR under the CEC to promote renewable energy markets in North America.

Objective: Healthier Indoor Air

EPA works closely through a variety of mechanisms with a broad range of Federal, state, Tribal, and local government agencies, industry, non-profit organizations, and individuals, as well as other nations, to promote more effective approaches to identifying and solving indoor air quality problems. At the Federal level, EPA works closely with several departments or agencies:

- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to develop and conduction programs aimed at reducing children's exposure to known indoor triggers of asthma, including secondhand smoke;
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on home health and safety issues, especially those affecting children;
- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to identify and mitigate the health hazards of consumer products designed for indoor use;
- Department of Education (DoEd) to encourage construction and operation of schools with good indoor air quality; and
- Department of Agriculture (USDA) to encourage USDA Extension Agents to conduct local projects designed to reduce risks from indoor air quality. EPA plays a leadership role on the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, particularly with respect to asthma and school environmental health issues.

As Co-chair of the interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality (CIAQ), EPA works with the CPSC, DOE, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and OSHA to review EPA draft publications, arrange the distribution of EPA publications, and coordinate the efforts of Federal agencies with those of state and local agencies concerned with indoor air issues.

Objective: Protect the Ozone Layer

In an effort to curb the illegal importation of ozone depleting substances (ODSs), an interagency task force was formed consisting of representatives from EPA, the Departments of Justice (DOJ), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of State, Department of Commerce, and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Venting of illegally imported chemicals has the potential to prevent the United States from meeting the goals of the Montreal Protocol to restore the ozone layer.

EPA works very closely with the Department of State and other Federal agencies as appropriate in international negotiations among Parties to the Protocol. EPA works with the Office of the United States Trade Representative to analyze potential trade implications in stratospheric protection regulations that affect imports and exports.

EPA is working with USDA and the Department of State to facilitate research and development of alternatives to methyl bromide. EPA collaborates with these agencies to prepare U.S. requests for emergency and critical use exemptions of

methyl bromide. EPA is providing input to USDA on rulemakings for methyl bromide-related programs. EPA consults with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on the potential for domestic methyl bromide needs.

EPA also coordinates closely with FDA to ensure that sufficient supplies of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are available for the production of life-saving metered-dose inhalers for the treatment of asthma and other lung diseases. This partnership between EPA and FDA combines the critical goals of protecting public health and limiting damage to the stratospheric ozone layer.

EPA works with the CDC and the National Weather Service (NWS) to coordinate the Ultraviolet Radiation (UV) Index and the health messages that accompany index reports. EPA is a member of the Federal Council on Skin Cancer Prevention, which educates and protects all Federal employees from the risks of overexposure to UV radiation.

In addition to collecting its own UV data, EPA coordinates with NASA and NOAA to monitor the state of the stratospheric ozone layer. EPA works with NASA on assessing essential uses and other exemptions for critical shuttle and rocket needs, as well as effects of direct emissions of high-speed aircraft flying in the stratosphere.

EPA coordinates with the Small Business Administration (SBA) to ensure that proposed rules are developed in accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Objective: Radiation

In addition to the specific activities described above, EPA continues to work with Federal agencies including Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), DOE, and DHS to prevent metals and finished products suspected of having radioactive contamination from entering the country. EPA also works with the DOT on initiatives to promote use of non-nuclear density gauges for highway paving, and with the DOE and NRC to develop state-of-the-art tracking systems for radioactive sources in U.S. commerce.

Objective: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity

Voluntary climate protection programs government-wide stimulate the development and use of renewable energy technologies and energy efficient products that will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The effort is led by EPA and DOE with significant involvement from USDA, HUD and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Agencies throughout the government make significant contributions to the climate protection programs. For example, DOE will pursue actions such as promoting the research, development, and deployment of advanced technologies (for example, renewable energy sources). The Treasury Department will administer proposed tax incentives for specific investments that will reduce emissions. EPA is working with DOE to demonstrate technologies that oxidize ventilation air methane from coal mines. EPA is broadening its public information transportation choices campaign as a joint effort with DOT. EPA coordinates with each of the above-mentioned agencies to ensure that our programs are complementary and in no way duplicative.

This coordination is evident in work recently completed by an interagency task force, including representatives from the Department of State, EPA, DOE, USDA, DOT, Office of Management and Budget

(OMB), Department of Commerce, USGCRP, NOAA, NASA, and the DoD, to prepare the Third National Communication to the Secretariat as required under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The FCCC was ratified by the United States Senate in 1992. A portion of the Third National Communication describes policies and measures (such as ENERGY STAR and EPA's Clean Automotive Technology initiative) undertaken by the U.S. to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, implementation status of the policies and measures, and their actual and projected benefits. One result of this interagency review process has been a refinement of future goals for these policies and measures which were communicated to the Secretariat of the FCCC in 2002. The "U.S. Climate Action Report 2002: Third National Communication of the United States of America under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" is available at: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/usnc3.pdf .

EPA works primarily with the Department of State, USAID and DOE as well as with regional organizations in implementing climate-related programs and projects. In addition, EPA partners with others worldwide, including international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Energy Agency, the OECD, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and our colleagues in Canada, Mexico, Europe and Japan.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

EPA works with the National Park Service in operating Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET). In addition, DOE will pursue actions such as promoting the research, development, and deployment of advanced technologies (for example, renewable energy sources). In the case of fuel cell vehicle technology, EPA is working closely with DOE as the Administration's FreedomCAR initiative develops, taking the lead on emissions-related issues.

EPA coordinates its air quality research with other Federal agencies through the Subcommittee on Air Quality Research[11] of the NSTC Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). The Agency and NIEHS co-chaired the subcommittee's Particulate Matter Research Coordination Working Group, which produced a strategic plan[12] for Federal research on the health and environmental effects, exposures, atmospheric processes, source characterization and control of fine airborne particulate matter. The Agency is also a charter member of NARSTO,[13] an international public-private partnership established in 1995 to improve management of air quality across North America. EPA coordinates specific research projects with other Federal agencies where appropriate and supports air-related research at universities and nonprofit organizations through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) research grants program.

[11] For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/>.
[12] For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/reports/srppm.html> .
[13] For more information, see <http://www.narsto.org/>.

Goal 2- Clean and Safe Water

Objective: Protect Human Health

The 1996 SDWA amendments include a provision that mandates joint EPA/CDC study of waterborne diseases and occurrence studies in public water supplies. CDC is involved in assisting EPA in training health care providers (doctors, nurses, public health officials, etc.) on public health issues related to drinking water contamination and there is close CDC/EPA coordination on research on microbial contaminants in drinking water. EPA has in place a MOU and an Interagency Agreement (IAG) with the CDC to implement this provision.

In implementing its source water assessment and protection efforts, the Agency coordinates many of its activities with other Federal agencies. There are three major areas of relationships with other agencies concerning source water assessments and protection.

Public Water Systems (PWS)

Some Federal agencies, (i.e., USDA (Forest Service), DoD, DOE, DOI/NPS, and USPS), own and operate public water systems. EPA's coordination with these agencies focuses primarily on ensuring that they cooperate with the states in which their systems are located, and that they are accounted for in the states' source water assessment programs as mandated in the 1996 amendments to the SDWA.

Data Availability, Outreach and Technical Assistance

EPA coordinates with USGS, USDA (Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES), Rural Utilities Service); DOT, DoD, DOE, DOI (NPS and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Land Management, and Reclamation); HHS (Indian Health Service) and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

Tribal Access Coordination

EPA will continue to work with other Federal agencies to develop a coordinated approach to improving Tribal access to safe drinking water. In response to commitments made during the 2002 World Summit in Johannesburg, the EPA committed to the goal of coordinating with other Federal agencies to reduce by half the number of households on Tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water by 2015. United Nations. 2002. *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development: Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September, 2002.* New York, NY: United Nations.

Collaboration with USGS

EPA and USGS have identified the need to engage in joint, collaborative field activities, research and testing, data exchange, and analyses, in areas such as the occurrence of unregulated contaminants, the environmental relationships affecting contaminant occurrence, evaluation of currently regulated contaminants, improved protection area delineation methods, laboratory methods, and test methods evaluation. EPA has an IAG with USGS to accomplish such activities. This collaborative effort has improved the quality of information to support risk management decision-making at all levels of government, generated valuable new data, and eliminated potential redundancies.

Collaboration with Public and Private Partners on Critical Water Infrastructure Protection

EPA coordinates with other Federal agencies, primarily DHS, CDC, FDA and DoD on biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants, and how to respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems. A close linkage with the FBI, particularly with respect to ensuring the effectiveness of the ISAC, will be continued. The Agency is strengthening its working relationships with the American Water Works Association Research Foundation, the Water Environment Research Federation and other research institutions to increase our knowledge on technologies to detect contaminants, monitoring protocols and techniques, and treatment effectiveness.

Collaboration with FDA

EPA and FDA have issued joint national fish consumption advisories to protect the public from exposure to mercury in commercially and recreationally caught fish, as well as fish caught for subsistence. EPA's advisory covers the recreational and subsistence fisheries in fresh waters where states and Tribes have not assessed the waters for the need for an advisory. ibid. http://map1.epa.gov/html/federaladv FDA's advisory covers commercially caught fish, and fish caught in marine waters. Ibid. http://map1.epa.gov/html/federaladv EPA works closely with FDA to distribute the advisory to the public. In addition, EPA works with FDA to investigate the need for advisories for other contaminants and to ensure that these federal advisories support and augment advisories issued by states and Tribes.

Beach Monitoring and Public Notification

The BEACH Act requires that all Federal agencies with jurisdiction over coastal and Great Lakes recreation waters adjacent to beaches used by the public implement beach monitoring and public notification programs. These programs must be consistent with guidance published by EPA. ibid. "National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants." EPA will continue to work with the USGS and other Federal agencies to ensure that their beach water quality monitoring and notification programs are technically sound and consistent with program performance criteria published by EPA.

Objective: Protect Water Quality

Watersheds

Protecting and restoring watersheds will depend largely on the direct involvement of many Federal agencies and state, Tribal and local governments who manage the multitude of programs necessary to address water quality on a watershed basis. Federal agency involvement will include USDA (Natural Resources Conservation Service, Forest Service, Agriculture Research Service), DOI (Bureau of Land Management, Office of Surface Mining, USGS, USFWS, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs), NOAA, DOT, and DoD (Navy and COE). At the state level, agencies involved in watershed management typically include departments of natural resources or the environment, public health agencies, and forestry and recreation agencies. Locally, numerous agencies are involved, including Regional planning entities such as councils of governments, as well as local departments of environment, health and recreation who frequently have strong interests in watershed projects.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (NPDES)

Since inception of the NPDES program under Section 402 of the CWA, EPA and the authorized states have developed expanded relationships with various Federal agencies to implement pollution controls for point sources. EPA works closely with USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service on consultation for protection of endangered species through a Memorandum of Agreement. EPA works with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on National Historic Preservation Act implementation. EPA and the states rely on monitoring data from USGS to help confirm pollution control decisions. The Agency also works closely with SBA and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to ensure that regulatory programs are fair and reasonable. The Agency coordinates with the NOAA on efforts to ensure that NPDES programs support coastal and national estuary efforts; and with the DOI on mining issues.

Joint Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations

The Agency is working closely with the USDA to implement the Unified National Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations finalized on March 9, 1999. The Strategy sets forth a framework of actions that USDA and EPA will take to minimize water quality and public health impacts from improperly managed animal wastes in a manner designed to preserve and enhance the long-term sustainability of livestock production. EPA's recent revisions to the CAFO Regulations (effluent guidelines and NPDES permit regulations) will be a key element of EPA and USDA's plan to address water pollution from CAFOs. EPA and USDA senior management meet routinely to ensure effective coordination across the two agencies.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Representatives from EPA's SRF program, HUD's Community Development Block Grant program, and USDA's Rural Utility Service have signed a MOU committing to assisting state or Federal implementers in: (1) coordination of the funding cycles of the three Federal agencies; (2) consolidation of plans of action (operating plans, intended use plans, strategic plans, etc.); and (3) preparation of one environmental review document, when possible, to satisfy the requirements of all participating Federal agencies. A coordination group at the Federal level has been formed to further these efforts and maintain lines of communication. In many states, coordination committees have been established with representatives from the three programs.

In implementation of the Indian set-aside grant program under Title VI of the CWA, EPA works closely with the Indian Health Service to administer grant funds to the various Indian Tribes, including determination of the priority ranking system for the various wastewater needs in Indian Country. In 1998, EPA and the Rural Utilities Service of the USDA formalized a partnership between the two agencies to provide coordinated financial and technical assistance to Tribes.

Nonpoint Sources

EPA will continue to work closely with its Federal partners to achieve our goals for reducing pollutant discharges from nonpoint sources, including reduction targets for sediments, nitrogen and phosphorous. Most significantly, EPA will continue to work with the USDA, which has a key role in reducing sediment loadings through its continued implementation of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Reserve Program, and other conservation programs. USDA also plays a major role in reducing nutrient discharges through these same programs and through activities related to the AFO Strategy. EPA will also continue to work closely with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management especially on the vast public lands that comprise 29 percent of all land in the United States. EPA will work with these agencies, USGS, and the states to document improvements in land management and water quality.

EPA will also work with other Federal agencies to advance a watershed approach to Federal land and resource management to help ensure that Federal land management agencies serve as a model for water quality stewardship in the prevention of water pollution and the restoration of degraded water resources. Implementation of a watershed approach will require coordination among Federal agencies at a watershed scale and collaboration with states, Tribes and other interested stakeholders.

Vessel Discharges

Regarding vessel discharges, EPA will continue working closely with the USCG on addressing ballast water discharges domestically, and with the interagency work group and U.S. delegation to Marine Environmental Protection Committee (MEPC) on international controls. EPA will continue to work closely with the USCG, Alaska and other states, and the International Council of Cruise Lines regarding regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to managing wastewater discharges from cruise ships. EPA will also continue to work with the Coast Guard regarding the vessel sewage discharge standards and with the Navy on developing Uniform National Discharge Standards for Armed Forces vessels. Regarding dredged material management, EPA will continue to work closely with the COE on standards for permit review, as well as site selection/designation and monitoring.

OIA also serves as the primary point-of-contact and liaison with USAID. Specially drawing on expertise from throughout EPA, OIA administers a number of interagency agreements for environmental assistance.

EPA works closely with a number of other Federal agencies with environmental, health, or safety mandates. These include (among others) the DOL, DOT, USDA, DOI, HHS and FDA.

EPA works with the Department of State, NOAA, USCG, Navy, and other Federal agencies in developing the technical basis and policy decisions necessary for negotiating global treaties concerning marine antifouling systems, invasive species, and air pollution from ships. EPA also works with the same Agencies in addressing land-based sources of marine pollution in the Gulf of Mexico and Wider Caribbean Basin.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

While EPA is the Federal agency mandated to ensure safe drinking water, other Federal and non-Federal entities are conducting

research that complements EPA's research program on priority contaminants in drinking water. For example, the CDC and NIEHS conduct health effects and exposure research. FDA also performs research on children's risks. Many of these research activities are being conducted in collaboration with EPA scientists. The private sector, particularly the water treatment industry, is conducting research in such areas as analytical methods, treatment technologies, and the development and maintenance of water resources. Cooperative research efforts have been ongoing with the American Water Works Association Research Foundation and other stakeholders to coordinate drinking water research. EPA is also working with USGS to evaluate performance of newly developed methods for measuring microbes in potential drinking water sources.

EPA has developed joint research initiatives with NOAA and USGS for linking monitoring data and field study information with available toxicity data and assessment models for developing sediment criteria.

EPA is also working with other agencies (FDA, USGS, USDA, NOOA, CDC) on new contaminants of concern in the environment. EPA and others are gathering information on the occurrence, health and ecological effects, and is developing techniques to measure these emerging contaminants in water, fish tissue and biosolids. These emerging contaminants include pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs), endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs), polybrominated diphenyl ether flame retardants (PBDEs), perfluorooctanoate (PFOA), nanomaterials, and prions. Data gaps are being identified for further research into whether there is a link between specific contaminants and adverse impacts to humans or aquatic organisms.

The issue of eutrophication, hypoxia, and harmful algal blooms (HABs) is a priority with the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). EPA is working closely with NOAA on the issue of nutrients and risks posed by HABs. The CENR is also coordinating the research efforts among Federal agencies to assess the impacts of nutrients and hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico.

Urban wet weather flow research is being coordinated with other organizations such as the Water Environment Research Foundation's Wet Weather Advisory Panel, the ASCE Urban Water Resources Research Council, the COE, and USGS. Research on the characterization and management of pollutants from agricultural operations (*e.g.*, CAFOs) is being coordinated with USDA through workshops and other discussions.

EPA is pursuing collaborative research projects with the USGS to utilize water quality data from urban areas obtained through the USGS National Ambient Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program, showing levels of pesticides that are even higher than in many agricultural area streams. These data have potential uses for identifying sources of urban pesticides, and EPA will evaluate how the USGS data could be integrated into the Geographic Information System (GIS) database system.with the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). An interagency research strategy for pfiesteria and other harmful algal species was developed in 1998, and EPA is continuing to implement that strategy. EPA is working closely with NOAA on the issue of nutrients and risks posed by HABs. This CENR is also coordinating the research efforts among Federal agencies to assess the impacts of nutrients and hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico.

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Goal 3-Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective: Preserve Land

Pollution prevention activities entail coordination with other Federal departments and agencies. EPA coordinates with the General Services Administration (GSA) on the use of safer products for indoor painting and cleaning, with the Department of Defense (DoD) on the use of safer paving materials for parking lots, and with the Defense Logistics Agency on safer solvents. The program also works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and other groups to develop standards for Environmental Management Systems.

In addition to business, industry, and other non-governmental organizations, EPA works with Federal, state, Tribal, and local governments to encourage reduced generation and safe recycling of wastes. Partners in this effort include the Environmental Council of States and the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

The Federal government is the single largest potential source for "green" procurement in the country, for office products as well as products for industrial use. EPA works with the Office of Federal Environmental Executive and other Federal agencies and departments in advancing the purchase and use of recycled-content and other "green" products. In particular, the Agency is currently engaged with other organizations within the Executive Branch to foster compliance with Executive Order 13101 and in tracking and reporting purchases of products made with recycled contents.

In addition, the Agency is currently engaged with the DoD, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Postal Service, and other agencies to foster proper management of surplus electronics equipment, with a preference for reuse and recycling. With these agencies, and in cooperation with the electronics industry, EPA and the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive launched the Federal Electronics Challenge which will lead to increased reuse and recycling of an array of computers and other electronics

hardware used by civilian and military agencies.

Objective: Restore Land

Superfund Remedial Program

The Superfund Remedial program coordinates with several other Federal and state agencies in providing numerous Superfund related services in order to accomplish the program's mission. In FY 2008, EPA will have active interagency agreements with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Department of the Interior (DOI).

The Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation also contribute to the cleanup of Superfund sites by providing technical support for the design and construction of many remediation projects through site-specific interagency agreements. These Federal partners have the technical design and construction expertise and contracting capability needed to assist EPA regions in implementing most of Superfund's high-cost fund-financed remedial action projects. The two agencies also provide technical on-site support to Regions in the enforcement oversight of numerous construction projects performed by Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs).

Superfund Federal Facilities Program

The Superfund Federal Facilities Program coordinates with Federal agencies, states, Tribes and state associations and others to implement its statutory responsibilities to ensure cleanup and property reuse. The Program provides technical and regulatory oversight at Federal facilities to ensure human health and the environment are protected.

In expediting the DOE's cleanup program, DOE has signed IAGs with EPA for technical input regarding innovative and flexible regulatory approaches, streamlining of documentation, integration of projects, deletion of sites from the National Priorities List (NPL), field assessments, and development of management documents and processes. The IAGs have received recognition by DOE as a model for potential use at other DOE field offices.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Agency coordinates efforts with the DOE to study the energy and environmental benefits of re-refining used oil, including such actions as providing tax incentives for re-refiners, banning used oil in space heaters, and directing the federal government to send its used oil to re-refiners.

The RCRA Permitting and Corrective Action Programs also coordinate closely with other Federal agencies, primarily the DoD and DOE, which have many sites in the corrective action universe. Encouraging Federal facilities to meet the RCRA Corrective Action program's goals remains a top priority.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

EPA, with very few exceptions, does not perform the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks (LUST). States and territories use the LUST Trust Fund to administer their corrective action programs, oversee cleanups by responsible parties, undertake necessary enforcement actions, and pay for cleanups in cases where a responsible party cannot be found or is unwilling or unable to pay for a cleanup.

States are key to achieving the objectives and long-term strategic goals. Except in Indian Country, EPA relies on state agencies to implement the LUST Program, including overseeing cleanups by responsible parties and responding to emergency LUST releases. LUST cooperative agreements awarded by EPA are directly given to the states to assist them in implementing their oversight and programmatic role.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

EPA plays a major role in reducing the risks that accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances and oil pose to human health and the environment. This requires continuous coordination with many Federal, state and local agencies. As the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in the inland zone, EPA evaluates and responds to thousands of releases annually as part of the National Response System (NRS). The organizations in the NRS work with state and local officials to develop and maintain contingency plans to enable the Nation to respond effectively to hazardous substance and oil emergencies.

The National Response Plan (NRP), under the direction of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), provides for the delivery of Federal assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of terrorist events as well as natural and other significant disasters. EPA maintains the lead responsibility for the NRP's Emergency Support Function covering inland hazardous materials and petroleum releases and participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRP planning and implementation at the operational level.

EPA coordinates its preparedness activities with DHS, FEMA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other Federal agencies, states and local governments. EPA will continue to clarify its roles and responsibilities to ensure that Agency security programs are consistent with the national homeland security strategy.

Oil Spills

Under the Oil Spill Program, EPA works with other Federal agencies such as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), NOAA, FEMA, DOI, DOT, DOE, and other Federal agencies and states, as well as with local government authorities to develop Area Contingency Plans. The Department of Justice also provides assistance to agencies with judicial referrals when enforcement of violations becomes necessary. In FY 2008, EPA will have an active interagency agreement with the USCG. EPA and the USCG work in coordination with other Federal authorities to implement the National Preparedness for Response Program.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

EPA expends substantial effort coordinating its research with other Federal agencies, including work with DoD in its Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program, DOE and its Office of Health and Environmental Research. EPA also conducts collaborative laboratory research with DoD, DOE, DOI (particularly the USGS), and NASA to improve characterization and risk management options for dealing with subsurface contamination.

The Agency is also working with NIEHS, which manages a large basic research program focusing on Superfund issues, to advance fundamental Superfund research. The Agency for Toxic Substances and

Disease Registry (ATSDR) also provides critical health-based information to assist EPA in making effective cleanup decisions. EPA works with these agencies on collaborative projects, information exchange, and identification of research issues and has a MOU with each agency. EPA, Army Corps of Engineers, and Navy recently signed a MOU to increase collaboration and coordination in contaminated sediments research. Additionally, the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) has proved an effective forum for coordinating Federal and state activities and for defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and Brownfields EPA has developed an MOU[14] with several other agencies [DOE, DoD, NRC, USGS, NOAA, and USDA] for multimedia modeling research and development.

Other research efforts involving coordination include the unique controlled-spill field research facility designed in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation. Geophysical research experiments and development of software for subsurface characterization and detection of contaminants are being conducted with the USGS and DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

[14] For more information please go to: Interagency Steering Committee on Multimedia Environmental Models MOU, http://www.iscmem.org/Memorandum.htm

Goal 4-Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective: Chemical, Organism and Pesticide Risks

Coordination with state lead agencies and with the USDA provides added impetus to the implementation of the Certification and Training program. States also provide essential activities in developing and implementing the Endangered Species and Worker Protection programs and are involved in numerous special projects and investigations, including emergency response efforts. The Regions provide technical guidance and assistance to the states and Tribes in the implementation of all pesticide program activities.

EPA uses a range of outreach and coordination approaches for pesticide users, agencies implementing various pesticide programs and projects, and the general public. Outreach and coordination activities are essential to effective implementation of regulatory decisions. In addition coordination activities protect workers and endangered species, provide training for pesticide applicators, promote integrated pest management and environmental stewardship, and support for compliance through EPA's Regional programs and those of the states and Tribes.

In addition to the training that EPA provides to farm workers and restricted use pesticide applicators, EPA works with the State Cooperative Extension Services designing and providing specialized training for various groups. Such training includes instructing private applicators on the proper use of personal protective equipment and application equipment calibration, handling spill and injury situations, farm family safety, preventing pesticide spray drift, and pesticide and container disposal. Other specialized training is provided to public works employees on grounds maintenance, to pesticide control operators on proper insect identification, and on weed control for agribusiness.

EPA coordinates with and uses information from a variety of Federal, state and international organizations and agencies in our efforts to protect the safety of America's health and environment from hazardous or higher risk pesticides. In May 1991, the USDA implemented the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) to collect objective and statistically reliable data on pesticide residues on food commodities. This action was in response to public concern about the effects of pesticides on human health and environmental quality. EPA uses PDP data to improve dietary risk assessment to support the registration of pesticides for minor crop uses.

PDP is critical to implementing the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). The system provides improved data collection of pesticide residues, standardized analytical and reporting methods, and sampling of foods most likely consumed by infants and children. PDP sampling, residue, testing and data reporting are coordinated by the Agricultural Marketing Service using cooperative agreements with ten participating states representing all regions of the country. PDP serves as a showcase for Federal-state cooperation on pesticide and food safety issues.

FQPA requires EPA to consult with other government agencies on major decisions. EPA, USDA and FDA work closely together using both a MOU and working committees to deal with a variety of issues that affect the involved agencies' missions. For example,

agencies work together on residue testing programs and on enforcement actions that involve pesticide residues on food, and we coordinate our review of antimicrobial pesticides. The Agency coordinates with USDA/ARS in promotion and communication of resistance management strategies. Additionally, we participate actively in the Federal Interagency Committee on Invasive Animals and Pathogens (ITAP) which includes members from USDA, DOL, DoD, DHS and CDC to coordinate planning and technical advice among Federal entities involved in invasive species research, control and management.

While EPA is responsible for making registration and tolerance decisions, the Agency relies on others to carry out some of the enforcement activities. Registration-related requirements under FIFRA are enforced by the states. The HSS/FDA enforces tolerances for most foods and the USDA/Food Safety and Inspection Service enforces tolerances for meat, poultry and some egg products.

Internationally, the Agency collaborates with the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the CODEX Alimentarius Commission, the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and NAFTA Commission. These activities serve to coordinate policies, harmonize guidelines, share information, correct deficiencies, build other nations' capacity to reduce risk, develop strategies to deal with potentially harmful pesticides and develop greater confidence in the safety of the food supply.

One of the Agency's most valuable partners on pesticide issues is the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), which brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable individuals from organizations representing divergent views to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy and implementation issues. The PPDC consists of members from industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups and others.

The PPDC provides a structured environment for meaningful information exchanges and consensus building discussions, keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential if the Agency is to remain responsive to the needs of the affected public, growers and industry organizations.

EPA works closely with Federal agencies to improve the health of children and older adults. Working with the CDC, the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS), and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO), a national action agenda to reduce environmental triggers of childhood asthma was developed and implemented.

The Agency continues to work with other Federal agencies in the development of children's environmental health indicators used to monitor the outcomes of children's health efforts. The Agency collaborates with the CDC, National Center for Health Statistics and obtains approval from the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (www.childstats.gov) on the reporting of appropriate children's health indicators and data. EPA also participates in the development of the annual report entitled "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being."

As a member of the Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, EPA helps to assure that key indicators associated with

important aspects of older Americans' lives are considered in reports such as "Older Americans 2004: Key Indicators of Well-Being."

EPA and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) support the Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units (PEHSUs) which provide education and consultation services on children's environmental health issues to health professionals, public health officials, and the public.

EPA works closely with other Federal agencies to improve children's health in schools. For example, EPA has incorporated into the new Healthy School Environments Assessment Tool (HealthySEAT), a number of recommendations and requirements from the Department of Education, the CDC, DOT, DOE, CPSC and OSHA.

EPA relies on data from HHS to help assess the risk of pesticides to children. Other collaborative efforts that go beyond our reliance on the data they collect include developing and validating methods to analyze domestic and imported food samples for organophosphates, carcinogens, neurotoxins and other chemicals of concern. These joint efforts protect Americans from unhealthful pesticide residue levels.
EPA's chemical testing data provides information for the OSHA worker protection programs, NIOSH for research, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) for informing consumers about products through labeling. EPA frequently consults with these Agencies on project design, progress and the results of chemical testing projects.

The Agency works with a full range of stakeholders on homeland security issues: USDA, CDC, other Federal agencies, industry and the scientific community. Review of the agents that may be effective against anthrax has involved GSA, State Department, Research Institute for Infectious Disease, FDA, EOSA, USPS, and others, and this effort will build on this network.

The Acute Exposure Guidelines (AEGL) program is a collaborative effort that includes ten Federal agencies (EPA, DHS, DOE, DoD, DOT, NIOSH, OSHA, CDC, ATSDR, and FDA), numerous state agencies, private industry, academia, emergency medical associations, unions, and other organizations in the private sector. The program also has been supported internationally by the OECD and includes active participation by the Netherlands, Germany and France.

The success of EPA's lead program is due in part to effective coordination with other Federal agencies, states and Indian Tribes through the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. EPA will continue to coordinate with HUD to clarify how new rules may affect existing EPA and HUD regulatory programs, and with the FHWA and OSHA on worker protection issues. EPA will continue to work closely with state and Federally recognized Tribes to ensure that authorized state and Tribal programs continue to comply with requirements established under TSCA, that the ongoing Federal accreditation certification and training program for lead professionals is administered effectively, and states and Tribes adopt the Renovation and Remodeling and the Buildings and Structures Rules when these rules become effective.

EPA has a MOU with HUD on coordination of efforts on lead-based paint issues. As a result of the MOU, EPA and HUD have co-chaired the President's Task Force since

1997. There are fourteen other Federal agencies including CDC and DoD on the Task Force. HUD and EPA also maintain the National Lead Information Center and share enforcement of the Disclosure Rule.

Mitigation of existing risk is a common interest for other Federal agencies addressing issues of asbestos and PCBs. EPA will continue to coordinate interagency strategies for assessing and managing potential risks from asbestos and other fibers. Coordination on safe PCB disposal is an area of ongoing emphasis with the DoD, and particularly with the U.S. Navy, which has special concerns regarding PCBs encountered during ship scrapping. PCBs and mercury storage and safe disposal are also important issues requiring coordination with the Department of Energy and DoD as they develop alternatives and explore better technologies for storing and disposing high risk chemicals.

To effectively participate in the international agreements on POPs, heavy metals and PIC substances, EPA must continue to coordinate with other Federal agencies and external stakeholders, such as Congressional staff, industry, and environmental groups. For example, EPA has an interest in ensuring that the listing of chemicals, including the application of criteria and processes for evaluating future chemicals for possible international controls, is based on sound science. Similarly, the Agency typically coordinates with FDA's National Toxicology Program, the CDC/ATSDR, NIEHS and/or the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on matters relating to OECD test guideline harmonization.

EPA's objective is to promote improved health and environmental protection, both domestically and worldwide. The success of this objective is dependent on successful coordination not only with other countries, but also with various international organizations such as the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC), OECD, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the CODEX Alimentarius Commission. NAFTA and cooperation with Canada and Mexico play an integral part in the harmonization of data requirements.

EPA is a leader in global discussions on mercury and was instrumental in the launch of UNEP's Global Mercury Program, and we will continue to work with developing countries and with other developed countries in the context of that program. In addition, we have developed a strong network of domestic partners interested in working on this issue, including the DOE and the USGS.

EPA has developed cooperative efforts on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) with key international organizations and bodies, such as the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Program, the Arctic Council, and the World Bank. EPA is partnering with domestic and international industry groups and foreign governments to develop successful programs.

Objective: Communities

The Governments of Mexico and the United States agreed, in November 1993, to assist communities on both sides of the border in coordinating and carrying out environmental infrastructure projects. The agreement between Mexico and the United States furthers the goals of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. To this purpose, the governments established two international institutions, the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the

North American Development Bank (NADBank), which manages the Border Environmental Infrastructure Fund (BEIF), to support the financing and construction of much needed environmental infrastructure.

The BECC, with headquarters in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, assists local communities and other sponsors in developing and implementing environmental infrastructure projects. The BECC also certifies projects as eligible for NADBank financing. The NADBank, with headquarters in San Antonio, Texas, is capitalized in equal shares by the United States and Mexico. NADBank provides new financing to supplement existing sources of funds and foster the expanded participation of private capital.

A significant number of residents along the U.S.-Mexico border area are without basic services such as potable water and wastewater treatment and the problem has become progressively worse in the last few decades. Over the last several years, EPA has continued to work with the U.S. and Mexican Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission to further efforts to improve water and wastewater services to communities within 100 km on the U.S and 300 km on the Mexico side of the U.S.-Mexico border.

EPA's environmental mandate and expertise make it uniquely qualified to represent the nation's environmental interests abroad. While the Department of State is responsible for the conduct of overall U.S. foreign policy, implementation of particular programs, projects, and agreements is often the responsibility of other agencies with specific technical expertise and resources. Relations between EPA and DOS cut across several offices and/or bureaus in both organizations.

EPA works extensively with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), as well as the USTR-chaired interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) system, to ensure that U.S. trade and environmental polices are mutually supportive. (The TPSC system consists of various interagency workgroups that develop trade policy for political level review and decision.) For example, through the Agency's participation in the negotiation of both regional and bilateral trade agreements and the World Trade Organization Agreements, EPA works with USTR to ensure that U.S. obligations under international trade agreements do not hamper the ability of Federal and state governments to maintain high levels of domestic environmental protection.

The two agencies also work together to ensure that new obligations are consistent with U.S. law and EPA's rules, regulations, and programs. In addition to the work with USTR, EPA also cooperates with many other Federal agencies in the development and execution of U.S. trade policy, and in performing environmental reviews of trade agreements, developing and implementing environmental cooperation agreements associated with each new FTA, and developing and implementing the associated environmental capacity building projects. EPA works most closely with the Department of State, USAID and USTR in the capacity building area. Finally, the Agency also serves as the co-lead (with USTR) of the Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee (TEPAC), a formally-constituted advisory body made up of respected experts from industry, NGOs and academia.

Brownfields

Under the Brownfields Federal Partnership Action Agenda, EPA and its partnering agencies work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and reuse brownfields.

More than 20 federal agencies dedicated to brownfields cleanup and redevelopment have committed their resources to help revitalize communities throughout the nation. Building on these partnerships, EPA is initiating a collaborative effort with other agencies involved in brownfields revitalization to develop a shared performance standard that focuses on property reuse. Through this effort, EPA and its partners will analyze methods to demonstrate and measure the transition of brownfields into productive reuse.

Objective: Ecosystems

National Estuary Program

Effectively implementing successful comprehensive management plans for the estuaries in the NEP depends on the cooperation, involvement, and commitment of Federal and state agency partners that have some role in protecting and/or managing those estuaries. Common Federal partners include NOAA, USFWS, COE, and USDA. Other partners include state and local government agencies, universities, industry, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and members of the public.

Wetlands

Federal agencies share the goal of increasing wetlands functions and values, and implementing a fair and flexible approach to wetlands regulations. In addition, EPA has committed to working with ACOE to ensure that the Clean Water Act Section 404 program is more open, consistent, predictable, and based on sound science.

Coastal America

In efforts to better leverage our collaborative authorities to address coastal communities' environmental issues (e.g., coastal habitat losses, nonpoint source pollution, endangered species, invasive species, etc.), EPA, by memorandum of agreement in 2002 entered into an agreement with Multi-agency signatories. November 2002. *Coastal America 2002 Memorandum of Understanding.* Available online at http://www.coastalamerica.gov/text/mou02.htm

Great Lakes

Pursuant to the mandate in Section 118 of the Clean Water Act to "coordinate action of the Agency with the actions of other Federal agencies and state and local authorities..." the Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) is engaged in extensive coordination efforts with state, Tribal, and other Federal agencies, as well as with our counterparts in Canada pursuant to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). EPA leads a Federal Interagency Task Force charged with increasing and improving collaboration and integration among Federal programs involved in Great Lakes environmental activities. Responding to Executive Order 13340, the President established two major Great Lakes efforts: a "Great Lakes Interagency Task Force" and a Great Lakes "Regional Collaboration of National Significance" (GLRC). The Great Lakes task force brings together ten Cabinet department and Federal agency heads to coordinate restoration of the Great Lakes, focusing on outcomes, such as cleaner water and sustainable fisheries, and targeting measurable results. In December 2005, the GLRC (including representatives from Federal agencies, led by EPA; Great Lakes Governors, Mayors, and Tribes; and the Great Lakes States Congressional Delegation) developed a Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy. This Strategy is being used to guide the Great Lakes environmental efforts. Coordination by GLNPO supports both the GLWQA and

GLRC: GLNPO monitoring involves extensive coordination among state, federal, and provincial partners, both in terms of implementing the monitoring program, and in utilizing results from the monitoring to manage environmental programs: GLNPO's sediments program works closely with the states and the Corps regarding dredging issues; implementation of the Binational Toxics Strategy involves extensive coordination with Great Lakes States; GLNPO works closely with states, Tribes, FWS, and NRCS in addressing habitat issues; and EPA also coordinates with these partners regarding development and implementation of Lakewide Management Plans for each of the Great Lakes and for Remedial Action Plans for the 30 remaining U.S./binational Areas of Concern.

Chesapeake Bay

The Chesapeake Bay Program has a Federal Agencies Committee, chaired by EPA, which was formed in 1984 and has met regularly ever since. There are currently over 20 different Federal agencies actively involved with the Bay Program through the Federal Agencies Committee. The Federal agencies have worked together over the past decade to implement the commitments laid out in the 1994 *Agreement of Federal Agencies on Ecosystem Management in the Chesapeake Bay* and the 1998 *Federal Agencies Chesapeake Ecosystem Unified Plan* (*FACEUP*). The Federal Agencies Committee has been focusing on how its members can help to achieve the 104 commitments contained in the *Chesapeake 2000* agreement adopted by the Chesapeake Bay Program in June 2000. Through this interagency partnership Federal agencies have contributed to some major successes, such as the U.S. Forest Service helping to meet the year 2010 goal to restore 2,010 miles of riparian forest buffers eight years early; the NPS the effort to establish over 500 miles of water trails three years early; and the USFWS in reaching the Program's fish passage goal of reopening 1,357 miles of formerly blocked river habitat in 2004. Also in 2004, through the Federal Agencies Committee, the members sought better coordination of agency budgets and other programs to try to leverage maximum benefit to the state, private, and Federal efforts protect and restore the Bay.

Gulf of Mexico

Key to the continued progress of the Gulf of Mexico Program is a broad multi-organizational Gulf states-led partnership comprised of regional; business and industry; agriculture; state and local government; citizens; environmental and fishery interests; and, numerous Federal departments and agencies. This Gulf partnership is comprised of members of the Gulf Program's Policy Review Board, subcommittees, and workgroups. Established in 1988, the Gulf of Mexico Program is designed to assist the Gulf States and stakeholders in developing a regional, ecosystem-based framework for restoring and protecting the Gulf of Mexico through coordinated Gulf-wide as well as priority area-specific efforts. The Gulf States strategically identify the key environmental issues and work at the regional, state, and local level to define, recommend, and voluntarily implement the supporting solutions. To achieve the Program's environmental objectives, the partnership must target specific Federal, state, local, and private programs, processes, and financial authorities in order to leverage the resources needed to support state and community actions.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

Several Federal agencies sponsor research on variability and susceptibility in risks from

exposure to environmental contaminants. EPA collaborates with a number of the Institutes within the NIH and CDC. For example, NIEHS conducts multi-disciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies. The NIEHS program includes an effort to study the effects of chemicals, including pesticides and other toxics, on children. EPA collaborates with NIEHS in supporting the Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention, which study whether and how environmental factors play a role in children's health. The Agency collaborates with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) on very difficult and complex human health risk assessments through consultation or review.

Research in ecosystems protection is coordinated government-wide through the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). EPA is an active participant in the CENR, and all work is fully consistent and complementary with other Committee member activities. EPA researchers work within the CENR on the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) and other ecosystems protection research.

The Mid-Atlantic Landscape Atlas represents one of the EMAP's first regional-scale ecological assessments, and was developed in cooperation with NOAA, USFWS, the University of Tennessee, and DOE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Development of the Networking and Information Technology Research & Development (NITR) Modeling System is coordinated with the COE, USDA and DOE. Through interagency agreements with USGS, EPA has worked to investigate and develop tools for assessing the impact of hydrogeology on riparian restoration efforts. The collaborative work with the USGS continues to play a vital role in investigating the impact and fate of atmospheric loadings of nitrogen and nitrogen applications as part of restoration technologies on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. All of these efforts have significant implications for risk management in watersheds, total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation, and management of non-point source pollutants.

Homeland Security research is conducted in collaboration with numerous agencies, leveraging funding across multiple programs and producing synergistic results. EPA's National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC) works closely with the DHS to assure that EPA's efforts are directly supportive of DHS priorities. EPA is also working with DHS to provide support and guidance to DHS in the startup of their University Centers of Excellence program. Recognizing that the DoD has significant expertise and facilities related to biological and chemical warfare agents, the NHSRC works closely with the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (ECBC), the Technical Support Working Group, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other Department of Defense organizations to address areas of mutual interest and concern. In conducting biological agent research, the NHSRC is also collaborating with CDC. The NHSRC works with DOE to access and support research conducted by DOE's National Laboratories, as well as to obtain data related to radioactive materials.

In addition to these major collaborations, the NHSRC has relationships with numerous other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, FDA, USGS and NIST. Also, the NHSRC is working with state and local emergency response personnel to understand better their needs and build relationships, which will enable the quick deployment of NHSRC products. In the water infrastructure arena, the

NHSRC is providing information to the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC) operated by the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA). The NAS has also been engaged to provide advice on the long-term direction of the water research and technical support program.

EPA coordinates its nanotechnology research with other Federal agencies through the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI),[15] which is managed under the Subcommittee on Nanoscale Science, Engineering and Technology (NSET) of the NSTC Committee on Technology (CoT). The Agency's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which awards research grants to universities and non-profit organizations, has issued its recent nanotechnology grants[16] jointly with NIOSH, NIEHS, and NSF.

The Agency coordinates its global change research with other Federal agencies through the Climate Change Science Program (CCSP),[17] which is managed under the Subcommittee on Global Change Research of the NSTC Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). EPA's global change research also contributes to Department of State–coordinated climate change dialogues with other countries.

EPA collaborates with DOE, USGS, and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI),[18] to conduct research on mercury. EPA also works with other Federal agencies to coordinate U.S. participation in the Arctic Mercury Project, a partnership established in 2001 by the eight member states of the Arctic Council—Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the U.S.

The Agency's coordinates its research fellowship programs with other Federal agencies and the nonprofit sector through the National Academies' Fellowships Roundtable, which meets biannually.[19]

[15] For more information, see <http://www.nano.gov>.
[16] For an example, see <http://es.epa.gov/ncer/rfa/2005/2005_star_nano.html>.
[17] For more information, see <http://www.climatescience.gov/>.
[18] For more information, see <http://www.epri.com/>.
[19] For more information, see <http://www7.nationalacademies.org/fellowships/roundtable.html>.

Goal 5-Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective: Improve Compliance

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program coordinates closely with DOJ on all enforcement matters. In addition, the program coordinates with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein.

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) coordinates with the Chemical Safety and Accident Investigation Board, OSHA, and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations, with the BIA on Tribal issues relative to compliance with environmental laws on Tribal Lands, and with the SBA on the implementation of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA). OECA also shares information with the IRS on cases which require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws. In addition, it coordinates with the SBA and a number of other Federal agencies in implementing the Business Compliance One-Stop Project, an "E-Government" project that is part of the President's Regulatory Management Agenda. OECA also works with a variety of Federal agencies including the DOL and the IRS to organize a Federal Compliance Assistance Roundtable to address cross cutting compliance assistance issues. Coordination also occurs with the COE on wetlands.

Due to changes in the Food Security Act, the USDA/NRCS has a major role in determining whether areas on agricultural lands meet the definition of wetlands and are therefore regulated under the CWA. Civil Enforcement coordinates with USDA/NRCS on these issues also. The program coordinates closely with the USDA on the implementation of the Unified National Strategy for Animal Feedlot Operations. EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program also coordinates with USDA on food safety issues arising from the misuse of pesticides, and shares joint jurisdiction with Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on pesticide labeling and advertising. Coordination also occurs with Customs on pesticide imports. EPA and the FDA share jurisdiction over general-purpose disinfectants used on non-critical surfaces and some dental and medical equipment surfaces (e.g., wheelchairs). The Agency has entered into a MOU with HUD concerning lead poisoning.

The Criminal Enforcement program coordinates with other Federal law enforcement agencies (i.e., FBI, Customs, DOL, U.S. Treasury, USCG and DOJ) and with state and local law enforcement organizations in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. EPA also actively works with DOJ to establish task forces that bring together Federal, state and local law enforcement organizations to address environmental crimes. In addition, the program has an Interagency Agreement with the DHS to provide specialized criminal environmental training to Federal, state, local, and Tribal law enforcement personnel at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, GA.

Under Executive Order 12088, EPA is directed to provide technical assistance to other Federal agencies to help ensure their compliance with all environmental laws. The Federal Facility Enforcement Program coordinates with other Federal agencies, states, local, and Tribal governments to

ensure compliance by Federal agencies with all environmental laws.

OECA collaborates with the states and Tribes. States perform the vast majority of inspections, direct compliance assistance, and enforcement actions. Most EPA statutes envision a partnership between EPA and the states under which EPA develops national standards and policies and the states implement the program under authority delegated by EPA. If a state does not seek approval of a program, EPA must implement that program in the state. Historically, the level of state approvals has increased as programs mature and state capacity expands, with many of the key environmental programs approaching approval in nearly all states. EPA will increase its effort to coordinate with states on training, compliance assistance, capacity building and enforcement. EPA will continue to enhance the network of state and Tribal compliance assistance providers.

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance chairs the Interagency Environmental Leadership Workgroup established by Executive Order 13148. The Workgroup consists of over 100 representatives from most Federal departments and agencies. Its mission is to assist all Federal agencies with meeting the mandates of the Executive Order, including implementation of environmental management systems and environmental compliance auditing programs, reducing both releases and uses of toxic chemicals, and compliance with pollution prevention and pollution reporting requirements. In FY 2008, the OECA will work directly with a number of other Federal agencies to improve CWA compliance at Federal facilities. OECA and other agencies will jointly investigate the underlying causes of persistent CWA violations and design and implement fixes to the problems to keep facilities in compliance over the long term. OECA anticipates that FY 2008 will see the completion of a multiple-year partnership with the Veterans Health Administration (VHA), a part of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). OECA and the VHA formed the partnership in 2002 to improve compliance at VHA medical centers across the nation. Since then, EPA and VHA have jointly designed and begun implementing environmental management systems at all VHA medical centers, completed multi-day onsite reviews at more than 20 medical centers to assess the strengths and weaknesses of their environmental programs and to guide the VHA in making program improvements at all its medical centers, and delivered multiple environmental compliance courses for VHA staff and managers.

EPA works directly with Canada and Mexico bilaterally and in the trilateral Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC). EPA's border activities require close coordination with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Justice, and the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. EPA is the lead agency and coordinates U.S. participation in the CEC. EPA works with NOAA, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Geological Survey on CEC projects to promote biodiversity cooperation, and with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to reduce potential trade and environmental impacts such as invasive species.

Objective: Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation

EPA is involved in a broad range of pollution prevention (P2) activities which can yield reductions in waste generation and energy consumption in both the public and

private sectors. For example, the EPP initiative, which implements Executive Orders 12873 and 13101, promotes the use of cleaner products by Federal agencies. This is aimed at stimulating demand for the development of such products by industry.

This effort includes a number of demonstration projects with other federal Departments and agencies, such as the NPS (to use Green Purchasing as a tool to achieve the sustainability goals of the parks), DoD (use of environmentally preferable construction materials), and Defense Logistics Agency (identification of environmental attributes for products in its purchasing system). The program is also working within EPA to "green" its own operations. The program also works with NIST to develop a life-cycle based decision support tool for purchasers.

Under the Suppliers' Partnership for the Environment program and its umbrella program, the GSN, EPA's P2 Program is working closely with NIST and its Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program to provide technical assistance to the process of "greening" industry supply chains. The EPA is also working with the DOE's Industrial Technologies Program to provide energy audits and technical assistance to these supply chains.

EPA is working with DOE and USDA to develop a "Biofuels Posture Plan," the first step in implementing a Biofuels Initiative to support the goals of the President's Advanced Energy Initiative. The Biofuels Posture Plan will be designed to promote the development of a biofuels industry in the U.S. to help shift the country towards clean, domestic energy production and away from dependence on foreign sources of energy (mostly petroleum). EPA is investigating the use of municipal and industrial solid and hazardous wastes as sources of biomass that can be used to produce clean biofuels. EPA is promoting specific waste-to-energy technologies through policy development, research, and, where feasible, regulatory change.

The Agency is required to review environmental impact statements and other major actions impacting the environment and public health proposed by all Federal agencies, and make recommendations to the proposing Federal agency on how to remedy/mitigate those impacts. Although EPA is required under § 309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to review and comment on proposed Federal actions, neither the National Environmental Policy Act nor § 309 CAA require a Federal agency to modify its proposal to accommodate EPA's concerns. EPA does have authority under these statutes to refer major disagreements with other Federal agencies to the Council on Environmental Quality. Accordingly, many of the beneficial environmental changes or mitigation that EPA recommends must be negotiated with the other Federal agency. The majority of the actions EPA reviews are proposed by the Forest Service, Department of Transportation (including FHWA and FAA), COE, DOI (including Bureau of Land Management, Minerals Management Service and NPS), DOE (including Federal Regulatory Commission), and DoD.

EPA and DOI are coordinating an Interagency Tribal Information Steering Committee that includes the Bureau of Reclamation, DOE, HUD, USGS, Federal Geographic Data Committee, BIA, Indian Health Service, Department of the Treasury, and DOJ. This Interagency effort is aimed to coordinate the exchange of selected sets of environmental, resource, and programmatic information pertaining to Indian Country among Federal agencies in a "dynamic" information management system

that is continuously and automatically updated and refreshed, to be shared equally among partners and other constituents.

Under a two-party interagency agreement, EPA works extensively with the Indian Health Service to cooperatively address the drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of Indian Tribes. EPA is developing protocols with the Indian Health Service Sanitation Facilities Construction Program for integration of databases of the two agencies, within the framework of the Tribal Enterprise Architecture.

EPA has organized a Tribal Data Working Group under the Federal Geographic Data Committee, and, along with BIA, is the co-chair of this group. EPA will play a lead role in establishing common geographic data and metadata standards for Tribal data, and in establishing protocols for exchange of information among Federal, non-Federal and Tribal cooperating partners.

EPA is developing protocols with the Bureau of Reclamation, Native American Program, for integration of databases of the two agencies, within the framework of the Tribal Enterprise Architecture. EPA is also developing agreements to share information with the Alaska District, COE.

To promote mutual goals as leadership programs with industry, the Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation (OPEI) through its National Environmental Performance Track, works with the Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). EPA and OSHA collaborate in developing incentives for members, identifying potential members, providing joint recognition, and sharing best practices from their experience in managing leadership programs.

Under a MOU, EPA and NPS established a partnership to share resources for promoting environmental management system approaches that are good for both the environment and business. The MOU promotes the implementation of cost-effective environmental management practices for businesses in the tourism industry, including the approximately 600 NPS concessionaires that provide various visitor services in more than 130 national parks.

Information on regulations and other issues that may have an adverse impact on small businesses is shared regularly with the Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. An ongoing activity includes the coordination of interactions among the Office of Air and Radiation, the State Small Business Assistance Program's National Steering Committee, and the Office of Advocacy in the development of the proposed 55 area source Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) rules that will impact small businesses and state programs.

The Sector Strategies program addresses issues that directly affect the environmental performance of selected industries and other sectors of the economy. At times, actions taken to enhance sector-wide performance involve other Federal agencies. This work tends to be informal and issue-specific, as opposed to formal inter-agency partnerships. For example, previous work on Agribusiness sector issues involved the Natural Resource Conservation Service of the USDA. Energy conservation work with the Metal Foundry sector involved the DOE's innovative technologies program. In 2005, Port sector stakeholders include the U.S. Maritime Administration (DOT), COE and NOAA. Data work with the Cement sector involves USGS contacts. And future "green

highway" work of the Construction Sector may involve the FHWA.

Activities associated with the Environmental Education Program are coordinated with other Federal agencies in a variety of ways:

EPA currently funds approximately $1.5M for eight interagency agreements with four Federal agencies. Current projects are focused on helping these agencies to better coordinate their environmental education efforts (see www.handsontheland.org) and improving capacity to measure environmental education program outcomes. All of the activities are funded jointly by the cooperating Federal agency and a third non-profit partner. Detailed information about the interagency agreements is available at http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/iag.html.

EPA chairs the Task Force on Environmental Education which meets periodically to share information. The current focus involves sharing information on linking environmental education programs to the strategic planning initiatives of Federal agencies and developing program impact measures.

EPA, in partnership with Department of Education, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Department of Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Centers for Disease Control, is implementing a national Schools Chemical Cleanout Campaign (SC3). SC3 is building a national public/private network that will facilitate the removal of dangerous and inappropriate chemicals from K - 12 schools; encourage responsible chemical management practices to prevent future chemical accidents and accumulations; and raise issue awareness.

As a participant on the following interagency workgroups, EPA remains informed of related efforts across the government and provides coordination assistance as necessary: The Interagency Committee on Education (Chair: Department of Education); Partners in Resource Education (Chair: National Environmental Education and Training Foundation); the Federal Interagency Committee on Interpretation (Chair: National Park Service); Ocean Education Task Force (workgroup of the U.S. Ocean Commission); and the Afterschool.gov (Chair: General Services Administration).

EPA coordinates U.S. participation in the activities of the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC) on green purchasing, supply chains, and buildings.

EPA's web portal of all Federal environmental education program web sites is: http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/FTFmemws.html.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

EPA is coordinating with DoD's Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) in an ongoing partnership, especially in the areas of sustainability research and of incorporating materials lifecycle analysis into the manufacturing process for weapons and military equipment. EPA's People, Prosperity, and Planet (P3) student design competition for sustainability will partner with NASA, NSF, OFEE, USAID, USDA, CEQ, and OSTP. EPA is continuing its partnerships with NSF, NIEHS, AND NIOSH on jointly issued grant solicitations for nanotechnology, and its coordination through the NSET with all agencies that are part of the NNI.

EPA will continue work under the MOA with the USCG and the State of Massachusetts on ballast water treatment technologies and mercury continuous emission monitors. The agency also coordinates technology verifications with NOAA (multiparameter water quality probes); DOE (mercury continuous emission monitors); DoD (explosives monitors, PCB detectors, dust suppressants); USDA (ambient ammonia monitors); Alaska and Pennsylvania (arsenic removal); Georgia, Kentucky, and Michigan (storm water treatment); and Colorado and New York (waste-to-energy technologies).

COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES – ENABLING SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Office of the Administrator (OA)

EPA collaborates with other Federal agencies in the collection of economic data used in the conduct of economic benefit-cost analyses of environmental regulations and policies. The Agency collaborates with the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census on the Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditure (PACE) survey in order to obtain information on pollution abatement expenditures by industry. In our effort to measure the beneficial outcomes of Agency programs, we co-sponsor with several other agencies the U.S. Forest Service's National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), which measures national recreation participation and recreation trends. EPA also collaborates with other natural resource agencies (e.g., United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Interior, Forest Service, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)) to foster improved interdisciplinary research and reporting of economic information by collaboratively supporting workshops and symposiums on environmental economics topics (ecosystem valuation resource evaluation); economics of invasive species; and measuring health benefits.

The Agency also continues to work with other Federal agencies in the development of children's environmental health indicators used to monitor the outcomes of children's health efforts. The Agency collaborates with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics to obtain approval of the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (www.childstats.gov) on the reporting of appropriate children's health indicators and data. Furthermore, the Agency is an active member of the Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics (www.agingstats.gov). The Forum was created to foster collaboration among Federal agencies that produce or use statistical data on the older population. The biannual chartbook contains an indicator on air quality and the counties where older adults reside that have experienced poor air quality.

EPA's Office of Homeland Security (OHS) continues to focus on broad, Agency and government-wide homeland security policy issues that cannot be adequately addressed by a single program office, as well as ensuring implementation of EPA's Homeland Security Strategy. A significant amount of the responsibilities require close coordination with Federal partners, through Policy Coordinating Committees (PCCs), briefings and discussions with individual senior Federal officials. The Associate Administrator for Homeland Security and OHS represent the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, and other senior Agency officials at meetings with personnel from the White House and Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and other high-level stakeholders. OHS coordinates the development of responses to inquiries from the White House, DHS, the Congress, and others with oversight responsibilities for homeland security efforts. EPA's ability to effectively implement its broad range of homeland security responsibilities is significantly enhanced though these efforts. OHS ensures consistent development and implementation of the Agency's homeland security policies and procedures, while building an external network of partners so that EPA's efforts can be integrated into, and build upon, the efforts of other Federal agencies.

The Science Advisory Board (SAB) primarily provides the Administrator with independent peer reviews and advice on the scientific and technical aspects of environmental issues to inform the Agency's environmental decision-making. Often, the Agency program office seeking the SAB's review and advice has identified the Federal agencies interested in the scientific topic at issue. The SAB coordinates with those Federal agencies by providing notice of its activities through the Federal Register, and as appropriate, inviting Federal agency experts to participate in the peer review or advisory activity. The SAB, from time to time, also convenes science workshops on emerging issues, and invites Federal agency participation through the greater Federal scientific and research community.

EPA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) works with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and other Federal agencies to increase the participation of small and disadvantaged businesses in EPA's procurement of goods, services, equipment, and construction. OSDBU works with the SBA to develop EPA's goals for contracting with small and disadvantaged businesses; address bonding issues that pose a roadblock for small businesses in specific industries, such as environmental clean-up and construction; and address data-collection issues that are of concern to OSDBUs throughout the Federal government. EPA's OSDBU works closely with the Center for Veterans Enterprise and EPA's Regional and program offices to increase the amount of EPA procurement dollars awarded to Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSB). It also works with the Department of Education and the White House Historically Black College and University (HBCU) Workgroup to increase opportunities for HBCUs to partner with small businesses and Federal agencies, especially in the area of scientific research and development. Work is also coordinated with the Minority Business Development Agency to fund opportunities for small disadvantaged businesses, and to collaborate to provide outreach to small disadvantage businesses and Minority-Serving Institutions throughout the United States and the trust territories. EPA's OSDBU Director is an active participant in the Federal OSDBU Council (www.osdbu.gov), and served as the Council's Chairperson in FYs 2004 and 2006. The OSDBU Directors collaborate to the extent possible to support major outreach efforts to small and disadvantaged businesses, SDVOSB, and minority-serving educational institutions via conferences, business fairs, and speaking engagements.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

EPA makes active contributions to standing interagency management committees, including the Chief Financial Officers Council and the Federal Financial Managers' Council. These groups are focused on improving resources management and accountability throughout the Federal government. EPA also coordinates appropriately with Congress and other Federal agencies, such as Department of Treasury, Office of Management of Budget (OMB), and the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM)

EPA is committed to working with Federal partners that focus on improving management and accountability throughout the Federal government. The Agency provides leadership and expertise to Government–wide activities in various areas

of human resources, grants administration, contracts management and Homeland Security. These activities include specific collaboration efforts with Federal agencies and departments through:

- Chief Human Capital Officers, a group of senior leaders that discuss human capital initiatives across the Federal government; and

- Legislative & Policy Committee, a committee comprised of other Federal agency representatives who assist Office of Personnel and Management in developing plans and policies for training and development across the government.

The Agency is participating in the government's implementation of Public Law 106-107 to improve the effectiveness and performance of Federal financial assistance programs, simplify application and reporting requirements, and improve the delivery of services to the public. This includes membership on the Grants Policy Committee, the Grants Executive Board, and the Grants.gov Users Group. EPA also participates in the Federal Demonstration Partnership to reduce the administrative burdens associated with research grants.

The Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the Federal acquisition system. The Council also is focused on promoting the President's Management Agenda in all aspects of the acquisition system, as well as the President's specific acquisition-related initiatives and policies.

EPA is working with the OMB, General Services Administrations, and Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology to implement Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 12 - Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.

Office of Environmental Information (OEI)

To support EPA's overall mission, OEI collaborates with a number of other Federal agencies and state and Tribal governments on a variety of initiatives, including initiatives to make government more efficient and transparent, protect human health and the environment, and assist in homeland security. OEI is more specifically involved in the areas of information technology (IT), information management (IM), or information security aspects of the projects it collaborates on.

To help make government more efficient and transparent, OEI leads the electronic docket system (E-Dockets) and electronically supported rulemaking (E-Rulemaking) projects, and participates in the electronic records systems (E-Records) project. E-Docket is a modern and well-supported electronic docket system. It reduces the cost of maintaining EPA's dockets while improving their accessibility and security. EPA coordinates with other Federal agencies by making E-Docket available to host their docket needs. E-Rulemaking is one of the President's E-Government (E-Gov) initiatives and is being led by EPA, in coordination with the OMB, the Department of Transportation, and 10 other Federal agencies. The purpose of this initiative is to apply modern information technology to the rulemaking process to make it more efficient and to allow broader

and easier participation by the public. Building on e-Docket, e-Rulemaking adds features that make it easier for interested parties, including the public, to review proposed rules and to submit comments for the record. EPA is also coordinating with the National Archives and Records Administration on a broader e-Records initiative aimed at establishing uniform procedures, requirements, and standards for creating and managing Federal e-Gov records.

As part of its effort to help protect human health and the environment, EPA is coordinating with the states and Tribes to improve the collection, management, and sharing of environmental information. A key component of these efforts is EPA's participation in the State/EPA Information Management Workgroup and Network Steering Board. As a member of the Board, EPA participates in action teams comprised of EPA, state, and Tribal members, designed to identify information projects that can resolve information issues and to arrive at consensus solutions. Two of the areas that this forum has worked on extensively are developing environmental data standards and implementing new technologies for collecting and reporting information.

In addition to protecting human health and the environment, EPA also supports homeland security by coordinating extensively with a number of other Federal agencies to develop and expand the use of geographically based information. These efforts include coordination with the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), Federal Geographic Data Committee, Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council (http://www.cio.gov), DHS, Council for Environmental Quality, ECOS, other national security agencies, and state agencies. Much of this work is done by multi-agency workgroups designed to ensure consistent implementation of standards and technologies across the Federal government to support efficient sharing of data, especially the sharing of geographically based data and Geographic Information Systems. A key aspect of this work is developing and implementing the infrastructure to support an assortment of national spatial data – data that can be attached to and portrayed on maps. This work has several key applications, including ensuring that human health and environmental conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts, supporting the assessment of environmental conditions and changes, and supporting first responders and other homeland security situations. Additionally, EPA coordinates with the CIO Council and other Federal agencies on projects related to information security, capital planning, workforce development, interoperability, and infrastructure related to homeland security.

Another area where EPA actively coordinates with other Governmental entities is public access to information. In addition to the E-Gov initiatives described above, EPA also coordinates with the USGS, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and state and local government partners to expand and improve public access to information affecting their lives. EPA also works with states, Tribes, local agencies, and non-governmental organizations to design and implement specific community-based information projects.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

The EPA Inspector General is a member of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE), an organization comprised of Federal Inspectors General

(IG). The PCIE coordinates and improves the way IGs conduct audits and investigations, and completes projects of government-wide interest. The EPA IG chairs the PCIE's Environmental Consortium and the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Roundtable to promote greater coordination and collaboration among the 54 Federal agency IGs and GAO in addressing cross-cutting management and environmental issues. The OIG Special Operations Division coordinates activities with other law enforcement organizations that have computer crimes units such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, and the Department of Justice. In addition, the OIG participates with various inter-governmental audit forums, professional associations, training activities and other cross-governmental forums to exchange information, share best practices, and direct collaborative efforts. The OIG also promotes collaboration by EPA with its Federal, state and local partners for greater economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the application of technology, information and resources.

MAJOR MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

As required by the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, EPA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) identifies, briefly assesses, and reports annually the most serious management and performance challenges facing the Agency. In April 2006, OIG and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified areas they consider to be EPA's most pressing management challenges. While OIG identified the majority of the areas, GAO raised a number of the same concerns, such as human capital and assistance agreements. Notably, neither OIG nor GAO suggested elevating any of the issues to the level of a material weakness—a control deficiency that could adversely impact the integrity of Agency programs and activities. EPA has made great progress in addressing the issues raised by OIG and GAO, and will continue to work diligently to ensure that these, as well as other issues do not affect EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment.

EPA senior managers are committed to resolving current issues and identifying and addressing vulnerabilities or emerging issues before they become serious problems. EPA continues to strengthen its management practices by maintaining a system of internal controls that helps identify and resolve potential management vulnerabilities. In FY 2006, for the fifth consecutive year, EPA reported no material weaknesses under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA). The Agency resolved two of its internal Agency-level weaknesses, which are reportable conditions less severe than material weaknesses, but that merit the attention of the Administrator. Currently, EPA has elevated three management challenges (human capital, assistance agreement, and homeland security) to the level of Agency-level weaknesses under FMFIA. EPA leaders meet periodically to review and discuss the progress the Agency is making to address the issues, and each year the Agency reports on the status of its efforts in its Performance and Accountability Report and Budget Submissions.

OMB continues to recognize EPA's efforts to maintain effective and efficient management controls. Since June 2003, the Agency has maintained its "green" status score for Improved Financial Performance under the President's Management Agenda (PMA). Following are discussions of the Agency's management challenges and the progress made in addressing them.

1. Emission Factors for Sources of Air Pollution

Scope of Challenge: *The Agency faces significant challenges in improving emissions factors. A recent OIG evaluation found conflicting guidance on appropriately using emissions factors; a rating system that did not quantify the uncertainty associated with emissions factors; inadequate funding of the program; and the lack of a comprehensive plan to improve data collection and set priorities. EPA needs to limit the decisions being made with poor quality emissions factors and to provide significant non-regulatory incentives to industry and state or local agencies to obtain the data it needs to improve emissions factors. (OIG)*

EPA and its stakeholders use emissions factors to make about 80 percent of emissions determinations for sources of air

pollution and rely on them for other environmental decisions as well. The Agency is making it easier for industries to transform their emissions data into emissions factors and to transmit them to state and federal reviewers quickly. EPA is re-engineering its emissions factors program, investing over $500,000 to develop more and better emissions factors and account for uncertainty. In FY 2006, EPA developed and launched the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT), which provides an electronic version of emission test plans and reports. ERT allows source owners or operators to transmit standardized emission test data to state, local, or tribal reviewers, and enables reviewers to evaluate and report on the quality of the emissions testing and assess the uncertainty of future, as well as existing, emission factors. These reviewers will then be able to assess the quality of the testing online before submitting the results to the newly developed WebFIRE, an internet version of the emissions Factor Information Retrieval System (FIRE) that integrates AP-42 emissions factor data with FIRE data in a user-friendly on-line search program.

Highlights of progress include:

- Launched WebFIRE, an interactive web version of the emissions Factor Information Retrieval (FIRE) system, that combines AP-42 and FIRE data so that users are no longer required to conduct independent checks while searching for emission factors (more information is available at http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/index.cfm?action=fire.main .
- Conducted an extensive statistical analysis on determining the uncertainty of highly-rated emissions factors.
- Completed and published updates to emission factors for floating roof tanks and low pressure petroleum storage tanks.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Enhance WebFIRE to allow users to independently check and verify background information for emissions factors.
- Provide the results of the uncertainty analysis to external partners for review and comment.
- Develop emissions factors for coke ovens, landfills, municipal waste combustors, steel mini-mills, landing losses for external floating roofs, and low pressure petroleum storage tanks.
- Initiate development of emissions factors for natural gas engines, rubber manufacturers, and animal feeding operations.

2. Voluntary Climate Change Program

Scope of Challenge: *Two voluntary programs aimed at securing private sector agreements to voluntarily reduce greenhouse gas emissions or emissions intensity need to be especially robust and involve a substantial portion of the economy if they are going to achieve*

desired results. The Climate Leaders and Climate VISION voluntary programs involve companies and industries that represent less than one-half of total U.S. emissions. While many participants have made progress in completing program steps in a timely manner, some participants appear not to be progressing at the rate expected. GAO recommends that EPA develop written policies establishing the consequences for not completing program steps on schedule. EPA and DOE are working to estimate the emission reductions attributable to their programs. However, both agencies will need to find ways to determine their programs' contribution to emission reduction. (GAO)

In its April 2006 report on Climate Change, GAO recommended that EPA develop written policy for increasing progress under the EPA Climate Leaders program. EPA believes GAO's recommendation was addressed in the initial design of the program. The Agency has detailed its existing policy in an internal memorandum which documents the steps that EPA will take if it believes a participant is not progressing in completing the program requirements in a timely manner.

On average, it takes about a year from the date a participant joins the program to develop a high-quality inventory and management plan and complete the base year reporting requirements. However, EPA recognizes that some participants may take longer to complete these requirements due to factors such as mergers and acquisitions, complexity of calculating emissions from some sources and sectors, data availability, or other issues. Given the differences in the size and complexity of participants' corporate inventories, EPA believes that written public policy establishing consequences for not meeting program steps on a specified schedule would be detrimental to recruiting companies to undertake the significant voluntary effort needed to meet the program requirements.

When EPA believes a participant is not making a good faith effort to complete program requirements, the Agency will telephone the participant to re-invigorate the process; send an official letter urging the participant to act more expeditiously; and, if necessary, remove the participant from the program for noncompliance. EPA will continue to monitor participants' progress through its program tracking system, which includes a goal tracking spreadsheet and inventory of calls conducted to discuss progress.

Highlights of progress include:

- Provided official letters to two program participants EPA believes were not making good faith efforts to complete program requirements in a timely manner.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Continue to monitor progress of the two partners who received letters.
- Continue to monitor other participants' progress through the program tracking system to identify issues that may delay completing program requirements.

3. <u>Efficiently Managing Water and Wastewater Resources and Infrastructure</u>

Scope of Challenge: *The Agency faces challenges in finding innovative ways to reach and influence the management behavior, skills, and abilities of thousands of small utilities. EPA needs to define its role as part of a long-term national strategy on sustainable water infrastructure that addresses financial and management issues so that the Nation's water quality is protected now and in the future. (OIG)*

EPA believes it has taken, and will continue to take, effective steps to define its role in closing the gap in funding for water infrastructure and assisting states and communities in overcoming infrastructure issues. The Agency is incorporating the four pillars of its Sustainable Water Infrastructure Initiative—better management, full cost pricing, water efficiency, and the watershed approach—into existing programs and redirecting funds toward this initiative.

Highlights of progress include:

- Launched WaterSense, a market enhancement program that is increasing national awareness of water-efficient choices and the value of clean and safe water.
- Co-sponsored the Water Quality Trading Conference with USDA that brought together utility companies and the agricultural community to build further momentum for trading programs that maximize impact from infrastructure investments.
- Continued to produce assistance documents and tools targeting the needs and special circumstances of small utilities (e.g., Simple Tools for Effective Performance [STEP] and Total Electronic Asset Management Software [TEAMS]).

Plans for further improvements include:

- Develop an internal strategy that focuses on better management of wastewater for small communities and disadvantaged and underserved populations.
- Prepare a Drinking Water Capacity Development Strategic Plan to ensure that the Agency's outreach efforts to small utilities are well coordinated and effective.

4. Chemical Regulation

Scope of Challenge: *In a June 2005 review, GAO found that EPA does not routinely assess the risks of all existing chemicals and faces challenges in obtaining the information necessary to do so. Although EPA initiated the High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program, it is not yet clear whether the program will produce sufficient information for EPA to determine chemicals' risks to human health and the environment. GAO recommends EPA develop and implement a methodology for using information collected through the HPV Challenge Program to prioritize chemicals for further review and identify information needed to assess their risks; promulgate a rule requiring chemical companies to submit to EPA copies of health and safety*

studies they submit to foreign governments; develop a strategy for validating risk assessment models; and revise regulations to require companies to reassert claims of confidentiality within a certain time period. (GAO)

The High Production Volume Challenge Program has already resulted in a substantial amount of basic screening level data. The approximately 2,800 HPV chemicals included in both the U. S. Challenge Program and the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) Program represent over 93 percent of the production volume of chemicals tracked on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory. Through the U.S. HPV Challenge Program, the public now has access to test plans and robust summaries for more than 15,000 health and safety studies on over 1,400 chemicals. Many of the test plans and robust summaries are included in the recently launched searchable database known as the High Production Volume Information System (HPVIS). Additionally, the Agency has a complementary international effort underway with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to address HPV chemicals, some of which are not included in the HPV Challenge Program.

While the HPV data continues to be submitted, the Agency is currently implementing an approach for prioritizing and screening HPV chemicals for further review. The approach involves implementing a tiering process to identify chemicals for more in-depth review of data submitted for quality and completeness, development of screening-level hazard characterizations for the chemicals, and preparation of data needs documentation in order to proceed with risk assessment and potential risk management for chemicals of concern.

EPA believes focusing first on HPV chemicals is the best strategy for understanding chemical risks to human health and the environment. GAO's recommendation to require chemical companies to submit to EPA copies of health and safety studies they submit to foreign governments suggests a potentially broad-ranging information collection rule. While such a reporting rule may bring useful information, other more targeted approaches, such as the efforts directed towards HPV chemicals, which are directed at EPA's domestic priorities rather than foreign government mandates, may be a more prudent and efficient use of government and affected party resources. Further, it is expected that much information submitted to foreign governments will made available to the public and accessible to EPA. EPA has been a leader in international information sharing and is actively engaged in a variety of activities (e.g., developing a Global Data Portal, working with the Canadian government to implement the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, and participating in development of guidance on grouping chemicals for assessment within the OECD chemicals program).

Highlights of progress include:

- Launched the HPV Information System (HPVIS) to make information submitted under the HPV Challenge Program accessible to the public in a searchable format.
- Submitted 404 test plans and robust summaries covering 1404 total chemicals.

- Established and implemented the scheme for establishing priority reviews of chemical data submitted under the auspices of the HPV Challenge Program.
- Promulgated the first HPV Test Rule under Section 4 of TSCA for 17 chemicals.
- Initiated analysis of Confidential Business Information (CBI) trends.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Continue work on a second HPV rule to backstop the voluntary HPV program and ensure that test data is available on all HPV chemicals.
- Complete hazard screening level characterizations and identification of further data needs for Tier 1 HPV chemicals.
- Develop a Global Data Portal, which will allow searching, viewing and exchanging of test data between the United States, European Union, and other governments (2008).
- Conclude CBI analysis and implement changes, if appropriate.

5. <u>Enforcement and Compliance Activities</u>

Scope of Challenge: *With budget constraints and limited resources and the Nation's high expectation for environmental protections, it is important that EPA develop more flexible and cost-effective management approaches to its environmental enforcement and compliance programs. The Agency needs to intensify its efforts to move from a performance management system toward a system focused on achieving measurable improvements; ensure that funds are used to achieve consistent and equitable enforcement; and develop an effective workforce strategy and assessment system to ensure resources are appropriately allocated. Additionally, recurring findings show inconsistencies in program delivery among EPA's regional offices have often exceeded the expected level. EPA also needs to make a long-term commitment to filling critical enforcement data gaps.*

EPA believes that a high degree of management attention and considerable financial and staff resources are being dedicated to the issues raised by GAO. The Agency has increased its focus on measurable environmental results by expanding its use of outcome measures in the last several years. Under EPA's current *Strategic Plan*, the compliance objective and sub-objectives set quantitative targets for contributing to various environmental protection outcomes.

The Agency employs a host of national policies and guidance that ensure consistency across regions. Statute-specific policies include those addressing compliance monitoring, enforcement response to violations, penalties and responsibility for cleanup of hazardous waste sites – all of which were created to provide consistency across headquarters and regions. With respect to specific enforcement cases, consistency is achieved through routine collaboration between the regions and headquarters on policy

applicability and interpretation issues. This collaboration is required on issues of national significance. Although the regions have the authority to conduct most cases independent of headquarters, approval by headquarters is required when the terms of the settlement deviate from policy or when the case includes issues that meet the criteria for national significance.

In an effort to ensure that resources are appropriately allocated, EPA has dedicated a significant percentage of its activities and resources to specific national priorities – risks and noncompliance patterns that deserve federal attention. These priorities are selected through a collaborative process that: (1) identifies risks and patterns that may be potential national priorities; (2) evaluates each on three criteria (benefit gained from reducing or solving the problem, scope of the noncompliance pattern, and appropriateness of federal intervention); and (3) develops national strategies with goals and measures for each of the priorities ultimately selected.

Highlights of progress include:

- Developed, in collaboration with the Environmental Council of the States, a mechanism for enhancing state program performance and rewarding achievement of environmental results.
- Continued to allocate funds to help address resource gaps for implementing the Compliance Assurance Program's national priorities.
- Worked with states to improve the quality of data they provide to us and the sharing of compliance rate data with external stakeholders

Plans for further improvements include:

- Develop more statistically-valid outcome measures and incorporate risk characterization into our outcome reporting.
- Continue reviewing all state enforcement and compliance programs to determine their adequacy on twelve performance elements.

6. Managing for Results

Scope of Challenge: *EPA has made considerable progress in linking resource investments to results and improving its PART scores. However, the Agency needs to focus on the logic of program design, measures of success, measures of efficiency, and ensuring programs and process are set up so that EPA can evaluate the results and make changes. EPA must also continue improvements to track the cost of achieving environmental results, and EPA managers should consider cost when making operational and strategic decisions. (OIG)*

While EPA acknowledges the importance of the opportunities OIG identified for improvement, the Agency believes that it is making and will continue to make significant progress in these areas. Over the past years, EPA has worked with stakeholders to strengthen results-based management at EPA. In FY 2006, the Agency completed its *2006-2011 Strategic Plan*, which reflects a sharpened focus on achieving measurable results and will help advance protection of human health and the environment. The Agency continues to improve the quality of its performance measures and ability to track costs, and it is

making cost and performance information available to managers for operational and strategic decision making.

OMB has acknowledged EPA's significant accomplishments in these areas by awarding the Agency progress scores of "green" for Budget and Performance Integration under the President's Management Agenda for all but one consecutive quarter since June 2002. EPA continues to receive "green" status scores for Improved Financial Performance, in recognition of the Agency's use of financial and performance information in day-to-day program management and decision making.

Highlights of progress include:

- Improved the outcome orientation of the objectives, sub-objectives, and strategic targets presented in EPA's *2006-2011 Strategic Plan*.
- Worked with the Environmental Council of the States to implement OMB's directive that requires EPA to develop standard templates for states to use to submit state grant agreements.
- Improved the Agency's annual planning and budgeting process by analyzing performance trends and cost information to establish priorities for EPA's 2008 budget. Conducted performance and budget hearings with program offices, regions, states, and tribes to review performance and identify potential efficiencies.
- Enhanced the Annual Commitment System (ACS) to track three new classes of measures (Senior Executive Service organizational assessment, state grant template, and regional priorities). The system also flags measures which contribute to OMB's Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART) evaluations.
- Launched a new intranet website (http://intranet.epa.gov/ocfo/acs) to provide information on ACS developments and the annual performance commitment process.
- Developed a new detailed performance report and financial management reports through the Office of the Chief Financial Officer's Reporting and Business Intelligence Tool (ORBIT). Replicating key financial reports will enable EPA to realize significant cost savings by retiring the Management and Accounting Reporting Systems (MARS).

Plans for further improvements include:

- Continue to enhance the reporting capabilities of the Agency's ACS.
- Strengthen performance measurement to better manage programs for improved accountability.

7. Human Capital Management

Scope of Challenge: *EPA faces challenges in maintaining a highly skilled, diverse, results-oriented workforce. The Agency must complete four activities listed in its Strategic Workforce Plan: identifying*

competencies, taking inventory of current workforce, identifying gaps, and developing strategies and solutions to close gaps. While EPA continues to make progress in developing performance appraisals and workforce planning, the Agency must now evaluate the results of its human capital initiatives and adjust its strategy to ensure it meets its human capital goals. GAO finds that despite EPA's progress in improving the management of its human capital, effectively implementing a human capital strategic plan remains a major challenge. The Agency needs to comprehensively assess its workforce—number of employees needed, technical skills required, best allocation among goals and geographic locations—and continue monitoring its progress to ensure it has a well-trained and motivated workforce with the right mix of skills and experience. (OIG and GAO)

OIG and GAO continue to cite managing human capital as a management challenge as well as an Agency-level weakness. EPA is working closely with OMB and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to align the Agency's Human Capital Strategy to meet the objectives outlined in the PMA as it relates to the Strategic Management of Human Capital. Developing and implementing a comprehensive strategic workforce planning model and development strategy will address concerns identified by OIG and GAO. EPA currently acknowledges human capital as an Agency-level weakness (immaterial) under FMFIA and has made great strides in meeting its human capital challenges.

Highlights of progress include:

- Aligned its FY 2007 Human Capital Action Plan with the Strategy for Human Capital and Strategic Workforce Plan.
- Addressed human capital in the Agency's 2006-2011 *Strategic Plan and* identified the priority mission critical occupations and core competencies needed to support the Plan
- Issued an Agency-wide Strategic Workforce Plan.
- Continued to implement a competency-based approach to workforce planning.
- Implemented a SES Mobility Program to enhance skills and ensure the continuity of leadership.
- Completed the first full rating cycle under the new 5-tier performance appraisal system.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Implement competency assessments for Agency-specific priority mission critical occupations.
- Refine targets for workforce planning and procedures for closing gaps.
- Improve the Agency's employee performance evaluation system.
- Continue to implement the Agency's rigorous accountability and human capital assessment program.

8. <u>Improved Management of Assistance Agreements/Grants Management</u>

Scope of Challenge: *EPA has taken actions to improve its grant management and address the issues identified. The*

Agency needs to continue defining environmental measures for its activities so that measures can be incorporated into grant documentation. Also, EPA needs to continue to emphasize supervisor and project officer accountability for managing grants in accordance with policies and procedures. GAO reports that EPA has faced persistent grants management challenges for many years. While EPA has issued a 5-year grants management plan and made progress in addressing the issue, weaknesses in implementation and accountability continue to hamper effective grants management. In particular, problems remain in documenting ongoing monitoring and in closing out grants. (OIG and GAO)

EPA believes it has made significant progress in addressing the issues raised by OIG and GAO. The Agency has adjusted its corrective action and internal controls as necessary to further the principles of accountability, transparency, and results. In FY 2003, EPA issued its first long-term Grants Management Plan, with associated performance measures, to map the Agency's approach for improving grants management. The Agency is continuing to implement this plan. EPA currently acknowledges assistance agreements as an Agency-level weakness (immaterial) under FMFIA.

Highlights of progress include:

- Subjected 92 percent of new grants to the revised competition policy, exceeding the performance goal set in the Grants Management Plan.
- Developed and implemented an on-line Basic Project Officer training class that contains advanced stand-alone modules on managing performance partnership grants and environmental grants.
- Implemented the Agency's "Green Plan" to integrate grants with financial data and eliminate duplicate data entry.
- Revised the Agency's new Post Award Monitoring Order. The new Order will require that all baseline monitoring be documented in the Grantee Compliance Database.
- Deployed the Integrated Grants Management System to headquarters users (January 2007).
- Met 90 percent of the 99 percent closeout goal in the Grants Management Plan.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Implement GAO's recommendation to develop new environmental results performance measures under the Grants Management Plan.
- Distribute guidance for assessing project officer and supervisor performance in grants management.

9. <u>Data Gaps/Environmental Information</u>

Scope of Challenge: *EPA reports demonstrate the usefulness of environmental indicators in tracking environmental progress. However, while some important data exist, EPA and its partners are not yet engaged in efforts to fill high priority data gaps and ensure that data deemed important will be collected in the future. To address data gaps, EPA and its partners will need to collaborate during budget preparation*

and strategic prioritization. Additionally, GAO believes that EPA data problems limit national indicators of environmental conditions and trends from being fully developed. EPA needs clear lines of responsibility and accountability among its various organizational components and specific requirements for developing and using environmental indicators. (OIG and GAO)

As part of its strategic planning, EPA continues to implement and refine processes to identify and prioritize data gaps, including coordinating the draft Report of the Environment (ROE) with the Agency's strategic planning and budgeting process. As part of developing EPA's *2006-2011 Strategic Plan*, national program managers (NPMs) considered the suite of ROE questions and indicators as a means of helping the Agency develop better environmental performance goals and measures and to identify and set priorities for filling gaps in the information needed to manage programs. NPMs were also required to develop a preliminary strategy for improving performance measures to make them more environmental outcome oriented. Each strategy identified priorities for filling key data gaps to meet the most critical needs and provided a brief recommendation on how to address critical gaps in program data.

Highlights of progress include:

- Completed gaps analysis and documentation.
- Developed a process for identifying and ranking key data gaps.
- Prepared an options paper addressing ROE indicators and data gaps for the Indicators Steering Committee (ICS).
- Developed a pilot (endorsed by ICS) that assesses how the ROE and strategic planning efforts can best inform and support one another.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Analyze and discuss ROE indicator gaps and limitations
- Further refine the process to identify and prioritize data gaps identified in the ROE as part of the Agency's strategic and budget planning process.
- Continue to use existing interagency forums, such as the Global Earth System of Systems and the Collaboration on Indicators in the Nation's Environment, to identify how and where existing efforts can be leveraged among partners.

10. Information Technology Systems Development and Implementation

Scope of Challenge: *EPA has taken steps to strengthen its Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) and system development process by updating its CPIC policy and publishing an Interim Agency System Life Cycle Management Policy. The Agency needs to further enhance its IT investment control structure and hold system managers accountable. (OIG)*

In its September 2005 report, "EPA Needs to Improve Oversight of Its Information Technology Projects," OIG noted that EPA has experienced system development and implementation problems and did not sufficiently oversee information technology (IT) projects to ensure they met planned budgets and schedules.

In January 2006, EPA responded to OIG's audit findings and recommendations. While EPA's Chief Information Officer (CIO) has the lead for ensuring effective IT project management, primary authority and responsibility lies with the senior manager in the office that owns the IT project, with appropriate oversight by the CIO. EPA's response to OIG, therefore, included an action plan calling for formal delegation of independent oversight responsibility and an additional question in the CPIC process focusing on System Life Cycle documentation and approvals. The plan also calls for increased emphasis on reviewing solutions architecture documents and an outreach and education program for senior management and Senior Information Officials. OIG has agreed to the action plan and believes it will address the report findings and recommendations. Based on the action plan in place and progress made to date, the audit was closed in January 2006.

Highlights of progress include:

- Issued a revised System Life Cycle Management Policy.
- Developed Enterprise Architecture Governance Procedures that require review, approval, and certification that solutions architectures are aligned with both federal and EPA enterprise architectures.
- Briefed Agency Senior Information Officials.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Continue to conduct outreach briefings with senior management.
- Review information submitted in response to the CPIC question on System Life Cycle documentation and approval.

11. Data Standards and Data Quality

Scope of Challenge: *EPA has a substantive effort in place to develop data standards and guide their implementation. However, the Agency needs to continue to focus on ensuring that data are of sufficient quality for decision-making (e.g., assess drinking water laboratory integrity and incorporate techniques to identify improper practices and fraud into the laboratory oversight process). EPA should also take further steps to ensure consistent approval of electronic reporting systems under the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) and continue to address the "Record Keeping" portion of the rule. (OIG)*

EPA currently acknowledges implementation of data standards as an Agency-level weakness (immaterial) under FMFIA. In FY 2006, the Agency completed five of the eight major milestones to address this weakness. The remaining corrective actions are on track for completion in FY 2010. Also, EPA has an effort in place to ensure that Agency laboratories are operating under approved Quality Management Plans (including government-

owned, contractor-operated labs). In FY 2004, EPA worked with the Forum on Environmental Measurements to develop a policy directive to document the competency of Agency laboratories. Agency laboratories must demonstrate on-going performance through independent external assessments and participation in inter-laboratory comparison studies, which will be reported and reviewed on an annual basis via Quality Assurance Annual Reports and Work Plans.

With regard to commercial laboratories, the Agency will continue to manage its Drinking Water Laboratory Certification program (comprising training, guidance materials, proficiency testing, laboratory audits, and program reviews) by working with states and EPA regional partners to implement the program. The Agency will look for opportunities to strengthen the program based upon recommendations identified by the OIG in FY 2006. OIG recommendations include integrating fraud awareness/detection into the program to a greater degree to complement the traditional focus on laboratory capability and improper practices.

In response to electronic record keeping issues, CROMERR sets standards for electronic reporting systems used by EPA and its authorized partners (state, tribal, and local governments) to receive electronic reports submitted by regulated entities in lieu of paper. The rule requires that states, tribes, and local governments seek EPA approval for these systems as complying with the CROMERR standards. The Agency currently has an organizational structure for the review and approval of electronic reporting systems operated by EPA and authorized state, tribal, and local government programs. The CROMERR approval process has been in place for about 3 months, and there is no evidence that approvals might be inconsistent in the future. EPA does not believe there is a demonstrable need to regulate electronic record keeping. Currently, records addressed by CROMERR are maintained electronically by the regulated companies. While this practice has been widespread for at least a decade, EPA has seen no evidence that this practice has resulted in any harm to environmental programs or their enforceability. Also, a requirement of this magnitude would impose unacceptable cost on regulated companies and would likely be more effective if proposed as a government-wide initiative.

Highlights of progress include:

- Develop draft standard operating procedures for the Technical Review Committee.
- Developed CROMERR guidance, which includes a system checklist and a set of examples on approaches to CROMERR-compliant e-reporting
- Developed a tracking system for CROMERR approvals.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Provide a fact sheet for existing EPA systems that are working on CROMERR compliance.
- Develop a step by step guide for program system managers to determine if they are compliant with the electronic reporting rule.

12. Voluntary Alternative, and Innovative Practices and Programs

Scope of Challenge: *EPA supports and advocates a range of voluntary programs and innovative or alternative practices. However, their growth has not been matched by efforts or processes to define the programs, determine which programs work and how efficiently, or determine the respective goals and expectations of voluntary programs or alternative approaches compared to regulatory programs and approaches. EPA must improve its ability to articulate or measure the results of voluntary programs or innovative and alternative approaches. (OIG)*

The terms "voluntary, alternative, and innovative" encompass a tremendously diverse array of activities. These programs range from high-profile programs such as Energy Star and Performance Track to the more than 100 "voluntary" partnership programs that exist Agency-wide. Many different program offices and regions are responsible for ensuring that these programs are well-designed and well-managed. EPA's Innovation Action Council (IAC), composed of the Agency's senior managers, directs and oversees the Agency's innovation agenda. IAC has a number of efforts underway to clarify the goals and measures and evaluate the results of innovative and "voluntary" partnership programs and has established workgroups on Performance Measurement, Voluntary Partnership Programs, and Environmental Stewardship.

A priority of the IAC over the past year has been to identify organizational strategies to help strengthen the performance-orientation of EPA's innovative programs. This includes articulating goals clearly, measuring outputs and outcomes, and evaluating of the relationship between the two.

Highlights of progress include:

- Conducted a needs assessment to identify what additional information, tools, or services would be helpful in improving the design, measurement, and evaluation of innovative and other programs.
- Developed guidance that promotes a strategic approach to program evaluation and encourages innovative programs to participate in EPA's annual Program Evaluation Competition.
- Developed a notification system for new or expanding partnership programs to assure sound design and to eliminate program overlap or conflicts.
- Established a partnership program coordination function within the Administrator's office to encourage sound program design and management, with particular emphasis on performance measurement.
- Developed guidelines on designing, marketing, and measuring the performance of partnership programs to assure they are designed to

demonstrate environmental results.
- Conducted a national practitioners' workshop for training on good program design and performance measurement.
- Provided training on performance measurement to approximately 2300 EPA employees.

Plans for further improvements include:
- Continue implementing the three areas of the needs assessment (design, measurement, and evaluation).
- Implement a new information collection request that will enable a number of voluntary programs to collect data critical to evaluating their impacts and effectiveness.
- Publish an Agency-wide partnership program accomplishments report to summarize and aggregate the overall environmental results achieved by these programs.
- Conduct strategic assessment of all partnership programs to evaluate program performance and identify opportunities for greater coordination or consolidation.
- Work with partnership programs to implement measurement guidelines.
- Maintain an internal EPA network of performance management training and technical assistance providers in the Agency's program and regional offices who can assist "voluntary, alternative, and innovative" programs in measurement and evaluation.

13. Agency Efforts in Support of Homeland Security

Scope of Challenge: *Challenges remain as EPA finalizes its Emergency Response Business Plan for selecting incidents of national significance scenarios; dealing with conflicts in preparing for incidents; specifying its role in the National Approach to Response work plans; and monitoring progress. Because EPA made limited progress in accomplishing the initiatives in its 2004 Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Protection Plan (CIPP), EPA's ability to protect public health and the environment from future terrorist attacks or other nationally significant incidents is not at the level the Agency determined necessary. (OIG)*

EPA's Emergency Response Plan provides a framework for the Agency to address simultaneous incidents of national significance while maintaining an effective day-to-day emergency response and removal operations. In preparing the plan, headquarters and regions use five simultaneous incidents in a "worst case" planning scenario around which to develop detailed assessments, gap analyses, and program activities. The Plan incorporates chemical, biological and radiological scenarios. It also briefly describes the necessary changes in the management of

personnel, financial, and other resources required to address incidents of national significance readiness. These changes are identified as EPA's National Approach to Response (NAR) priorities and work is underway.

EPA submitted its Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Protection Plan Project (CIPP) Matrix to OMB for review and approval. While OMB continues its review, EPA has begun implementing CIPP initiatives. To date, six of the ten initiatives have been completed, and two of the remaining initiatives will be completed by July 2008. One initiative, upgrade of the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System Process, calls for the staggered acquisition of 180 monitors. The current schedule for this ambitious upgrade is completion by 2012. The final initiative to be completed is acquisition of a Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer bus. EPA currently acknowledges homeland security as an Agency-level weakness (immaterial) under FMFIA.

Highlights of progress include:

- Developed and implemented an information technology strategy to move seamlessly from field tools to enterprise architecture. The strategy will link prevention and preparedness data to response.
- Developed a draft *Incident Management Handbook* that provides guidance on organizational structure and outlines the communications flow during an incident of national significance.
- Formed an Administrative and Finance Workgroup to address procurement, property tracking, and pay issues.
- Deployed the National Decontamination Team during the Hurricane Katrina response.
- Established a steering committee to provide oversight and leadership to the numerous workgroups that support the Agency's National Approach to Response.
- Developed a training course for senior managers on emergency response and the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) to assure that roles and responsibilities are well understood.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Finalize the Agency's National Approach to Response (NAR) Communication Plan, which will address roles and responsibilities for incidents of national significance and a "How to Manual" with pre-approved messaging templates.
- Complete the Emergency Response Equipment Data Tracking System
- Continue to coordinate the implementation of the 2004 CIPP (OSWER).

14. Restoration Strategies for the Great Lake Basin

Scope of Challenge: *EPA has made progress in guiding the development of an overall strategy for restoration of the environmental conditions in the Great Lakes Basin. However, it is unclear whether the strategy will be the guiding document for Great Lakes restoration. The Agency needs a clearly defined organizational structure with measurable basin-wide goals and a monitoring system as called for in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Clean Water Act. The Agency also needs to follow through to ensure that progress is made on achieving the goals of the strategy. (GAO)*

In May 2004, President Bush signed Executive Order 13340, creating a cabinet-level interagency task force to bring an unprecedented level of collaboration and coordination to restore and protect the Great Lakes. EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) was cited in the Order and given the responsibility for providing assistance in carrying out the goals of the Order. In addition, the Order directed that a "Regional Collaboration of National Significance" be convened to bring the many governmental and non-governmental partners together to protect and restore the Great Lakes. In December 2005, the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration developed a strategy to guide federal, state, tribal and other partners' action to restore the Great Lakes. Federal commitments from the strategy have been identified in the Federal Near-Term Action Plan and are being implemented. GLNPO is tracking progress towards commitments in the Federal Near-Term Action Plan.

Highlights of progress include:

- Supported the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force in meeting its requirement to submit a report that summarizes task force activities and recommendations that advance the policy of Executive Order 13340.
- Developed an Implementation Framework document which outlines how implementation and reporting of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy will be accomplished.

Plans for further improvements include:

- Continue to work with partners to develop basin-wide goals and indicators for the Great Lakes.

Continue to work with Environment Canada to develop indicators for measuring the health of the Great Lakes.

EPA USER FEE PROGRAM

In FY 2008, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are as follows:

Current Fees: Pesticides

The FY 2008 President's Budget reflects the continued collection of Maintenance fees for review of existing pesticide registrations, and Enhanced Registration Service Fees for the accelerated review of new pesticide registration applications.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

  The Maintenance fee provides funding for the Reregistration program and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications involving "me-too" or inert ingredients. The Agency is scheduled to complete issuance of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions for the Reregistration program in 2008. In FY 2008, the Agency expects to collect $15 million in Maintenance fees.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

  Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to EPA specifically for accelerated pesticide registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. In FY 2008, the Agency expects to collect $10 million in Enhanced Registration Service fees under current law.

Current Fees: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

  Since 1989, the Pre-Manufacturing Notifications (PMN) fee has been collected for the review and processing of new chemical pre-manufacturing notifications submitted to EPA by the chemical industry. These fees are paid at the time of submission of the PMN for review by EPA's Toxic Substances program. PMN fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and contain a cap on the amount the Agency may charge for a PMN review. EPA is authorized to collect up to $1.8 million in PMN fees in FY 2008 under current law.

- **Lead Accreditation and Certification Fee**

  The Toxic Substances Control Act, Title IV, Section 402(a)(3), mandates the development of a schedule of fees for persons operating lead training programs accredited under the 402/404 rule and for lead-based paint contractors certified under this rule. The training programs ensure that lead paint abatement is done safely. Fees collected for this activity are deposited in the U.S. Treasury. EPA estimates that $1 million will be deposited in FY 2008.

- **Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee**

  This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is managed by the Air and Radiation program. Fee collections began in August 1992. This fee is imposed on manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light and heavy trucks and motorcycles. The fees cover EPA's cost of certifying new engines and vehicles and monitoring compliance of in-use engines and vehicles. In 2004, EPA promulgated a rule that updated existing fees and established fees for newly-regulated vehicles and engines. The fees established for new compliance programs are also imposed on heavy-duty, in-use, and nonroad industries, including large diesel and gas equipment (earthmovers, tractors, forklifts, compressors, etc), handheld and non-handheld utility engines (chainsaws, weed-whackers, leaf-blowers, lawnmowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, tugs, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, snowmobiles). In FY 2008, EPA expects to collect $19 million from this fee.

Fee Proposals: Pesticides

- **Registration Review Fees**

  As the Reregistration program approaches completion, EPA has initiated a Registration Review program. EPA will review existing pesticide registrations on a 15-year cycle to ensure that registered pesticides in the marketplace continue to be safe for use in accordance with the latest scientific information. Legislative language will be submitted proposing to collect $32 million in FY 2008 to partially offset the costs of operating this program and evaluating potential effects of pesticides on endangered species.

- **Pesticides Tolerance Fee**

  A tolerance is the maximum legal limit of a pesticide residue in and on food commodities and animal feed. In 1954, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) authorized the collection of fees for the establishment of tolerances on raw agricultural commodities and in food commodities. The collection of this fee has been blocked by the Pesticides Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) through 2008. Legislative language will be submitted to allow for the collection of Pesticide Tolerance fees in FY 2008 and the Administration will submit legislative language proposing to collect $13 million in Pesticide Tolerance fees in FY 2008.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

  Legislative language will be submitted proposing to publish a new fee schedule to collect an additional $12 million in FY 2008 to better align fee collections with program costs. Currently those who directly benefit from EPA's registration services cover only a fraction of the costs to operate the program, leaving the general taxpayer to shoulder the remaining burden.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

  Under current law, the Agency expects to collect $15 million in Maintenance fees in FY 2008. Legislative language will be submitted to allow the collection of an additional $9 million in order to more closely align fee collections with program costs. The President's Budget proposes to relieve the burden on the general taxpayer and finance the costs of operating the Reregistration program from those who directly benefit from EPA's reregistration activities.

Fee Proposals: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

  Under the current fee structure, the Agency would collect $1.8 million in FY 2008. Legislative language will be submitted to remove the statutory cap in the Toxic Substances Control Act on Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fees. In FY 2008, EPA expects to collect an additional $4 million by removing the statutory cap.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

In FY 2008, the Agency begins its twelfth year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). It is a revolving fund authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations, where the costs of goods and services provided are charged to users on a fee-for-service basis. The funds received are available without fiscal year limitation, to continue operations and to replace capital equipment. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and EPA's FY 1997 Appropriations Act. Permanent WCF authority was contained in the Agency's FY 1998 Appropriations Act.

The Chief Financial Officer initiated the WCF in FY 1997 as part of an effort to: (1) be accountable to Agency offices, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress; (2) increase the efficiency of the administrative services provided to program offices; and (3) increase customer service and responsiveness. The Agency has a WCF Board which provides policy and planning oversight and advises the CFO regarding the WCF financial position. The Board, chaired by the Associate Chief Financial Officer, is composed of eighteen permanent members from the program and regional offices.

Three Agency Activities provided in FY 2007 will continue into FY 2008. These are the Agency's information technology and telecommunications operations, managed by the Office of Environmental Information, Agency postage costs, managed by the Office of Administration, and the Agency's core accounting system, managed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

The Agency's FY 2008 budget request includes resources for these three Activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately $170.0 million. These estimated resources may be increased to incorporate program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent that these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements. In FY 2008, the Agency will continue to market its information technology services to other Federal agencies in an effort to deliver high quality services external to EPA, which will result in lower costs to EPA customers.

ACRONYMS FOR STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

AEA: Atomic Energy Act, as amended, and Reorganization Plan #3

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ADEA: Age Discrimination in Employment Act

AHERA: Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

AHPA: Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

ASHAA: Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

APA: Administrative Procedures Act

ASTCA: Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

BEACH Act of 2000: Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act

BRERA: Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

CAA: Clean Air Act

CAAA: Clean Air Act Amendments

CCA: Clinger Cohen Act

CCAA: Canadian Clean Air Act

CEPA: Canadian Environmental Protection Act

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)

CFOA: Chief Financial Officers Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CICA: Competition in Contracting Act

CRA: Civil Rights Act

CSA: Computer Security Act

CWPPR: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990

CWA: Clean Water Act

CZARA: Coastal Zone Management Act Reauthorization Amendments

CZMA: Coastal Zone Management Act

DPA: Deepwater Ports Act

DREAA: Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

ECRA: Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

EFOIA: Electronic Freedom of Information Act

EPAA: Environmental Programs Assistance Act

EPAAR: EPA Acquisition Regulations

EPCA: Energy Policy and Conservation Act

EPACT: Energy Policy Act

EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

ERD&DAA: Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Authorization Act

ESA: Endangered Species Act

ESECA: Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act

FACA: Federal Advisory Committee Act

FAIR: Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act

FCMA: Fishery Conservation and Management Act

FEPCA: Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act; enacted as amendments to FIFRA.

FFDCA: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

FGCAA: Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act

FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act

FMFIA: Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act

FOIA: Freedom of Information Act

FPAS: Federal Property and Administration Services Ac

FPA: Federal Pesticide Act

FPPA: Federal Pollution Prevention Act

FPR: Federal Procurement Regulation

FQPA: Food Quality Protection Act

FRA: Federal Register Act

FSA: Food Security Act

FUA: Fuel Use Act

FWCA: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

FWPCA: Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (aka CWA)

GISRA: Government Information Security Reform Act

GMRA: Government Management Reform Act

GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act

HMTA: Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

HSWA: Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments

IGA: Inspector General Act

IPA: Intergovernmental Personnel Act

IPIA: Improper Payments Information Act

ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

LPA-US/MX-BR: 1983 La Paz Agreement on US/Mexico Border Region

MPPRCA: Marine Plastic Pollution, Research and Control Act of 1987

MPRSA: Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act

NAAEC: North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standard

NAWCA: North American Wetlands Conservation Act,

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NIPDWR: National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations

NISA: National Invasive Species Act of 1996

ODA: Ocean Dumping Act

OPA: The Oil Pollution Act

OWBPA: Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

PBA: Public Building Act

PFCRA: Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

PHSA: Public Health Service Act

PLIRRA: Pollution Liability Insurance and Risk Retention Act

PR: Privacy Act

PRA: Paperwork Reduction Act

QCA: Quiet Communities Act

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RLBPHRA: Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act

RFA: Regulatory Flexibility Act

RICO: Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SBREFA: Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

SBLRBRERA: Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act

SICEA: Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act

SMCRA: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPA: Shore Protection Act of 1988

SWDA: Solid Waste Disposal Act

TCA: Tribal Cooperative Agreement

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

UMRA: Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

UMTRLWA: Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act

USC: United States Code

USTCA: Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act

WQA: Water Quality Act of 1987

WRDA: Water Resources Development Act

WSRA: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

WWWQA: Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

FY 2008 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS

Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	Clean Air Act, §103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the establishment of a $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network and associated program costs	$42,500.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	$0.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	Clean Air Act, §103	Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and Tribal representatives and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the states)	Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to addressing regional haze	$5,000.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	$2,500.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	Clean Air Act, Sections 103, 105, 106	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA; Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the states); Interstate air quality control region designated pursuant to section 107 of the CAA or of implementing section 176A, or section 184 NOTE: only the Ozone Transport Commission is eligible as of 2/1/99	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs; Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA; Supporting training for CAA section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff; and Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to control interstate air pollution	$172,761.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	$182,679.5

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Tribal Air Quality Management	Clean Air Act, Sections 103 and 105; Tribal Cooperative Agreements (TCA) in annual Appropriations Acts	Tribes; Intertribal Consortia; State/ Tribal college or university	Conducting air quality assessment activities to determine a Tribe's need to develop a CAA program; Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program costs; Supporting training for CAA for federally recognized Tribes	$10,887.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	$10,939.5
Radon	Toxic Substances Control Act, Sections 10 and 306; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon	$7,439.0	Goal 1, Obj. 2	$8,073.5
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, §106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	States, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia, and Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDL's, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	$216,172.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	$221,661.0
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, § 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved state and tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund priority projects as selected by the State.	$204,278.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	$194,040.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, §104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, and Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management and restoration of wetland resources.	$15,765.0	Goal 4, Obj. 3	$16,830.0
Targeted Watershed Grants	Department of Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2006 Public Law 109-54	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, and Non-Profit Organizations	Assistance for watersheds to expand and improve existing watershed protection efforts.	$16,608.0	Goal 4, Obj. 3	$6,930.0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	Safe Drinking Water Act, §1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, and Intertribal Consortia	Assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	$98,279.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	$99,099.0
Homeland Security Grants	Safe Drinking Water Act, 1442; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, and Intertribal Consortia	To assist States and Tribes in coordinating their water security activities with other homeland security efforts.	$4,926.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	$4,950.0
Underground Injection Control [UIC]	Safe Drinking Water Act, § 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-V underground injection wells.	$10,838.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	$10,890.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Beaches Protection	Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	$9,853.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	$9,900.0
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	Resource Conservation Recovery Act, § 3011; FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	$101,944.0	Goal 3, Obj. 1 Obj. 2	$103,345.5
Brownfields	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, Section 128	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Build and support Brownfields programs which will assess contaminated properties, oversee private party cleanups, provide cleanup support through low interest loans, and provide certainty for liability related issues.	$49,264.0	Goal 4, Obj. 2	$49,494.9

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Underground Storage Tanks [UST]	Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976, Section 2007(f)(2), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6916(f)(2) and implemented by regulations at 40 CFR 35.330; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act, as amended at 42 U.S.C. 3334; Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999, Public Law 105-276, (112 Stat. 2461, 2499; 42 U.S.C. 6908a); Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005; Section 2007 (f)	States, federally-recognized Tribes and Intertribal Consortia	Develop and/or implement state or Indian UST program; provide funding for SEE enrollees to work on the state's underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	$11,774.0	Goal 3 Obj. 1	$37,566.7

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Pesticides Program Implementation	The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act § 20 & 23; the FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia	Assist States and Tribes to develop and implement pesticide programs, including programs that protect workers, ground-water, and endangered species from pesticide risks , and other pesticide management programs designated by the Administrator; develop and implement programs for certification and training of pesticide applicators; develop Integrated Pesticides Management (IPM) programs; support pesticides education, outreach, and sampling efforts for Tribes.	$12,907.0	Goal 4, Obj. 1	$12,968.9
Lead	Toxic Substances Control Act, § 404 (g); TSCA 10; FY2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	To support and assist States and Tribes to develop and carry out authorized state lead abatement certification, training and accreditation programs; and to assist tribes in development of lead programs.	$13,499.0	Goal 4, Obj. 1	$13,563.1

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Toxic Substances Compliance	Toxic Substances Control Act, §28(a) and 404 (g); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in developing and implementing toxic substances enforcement programs for PCBs, asbestos, and lead-based paint	$5,074.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	$5,098.5
Pesticide Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in implementing cooperative pesticide enforcement programs	$18,622.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	$18,711.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	As appropriate, Clean Air Act, Sec. 103; Clean Water Act, Sec. 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act, Sec. 8001; FIFRA, Sec 20; TSCA, Sec. 10 and 28; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Sec. 203; Safe Drinking Water Act, Sec. 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); Pollution Prevention Act, Sec. 6605; FY 2002 Appropriations Act and FY 2003 Appropriations Acts.	States, tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortium, and other agencies with related environmental information activities.	Assists states and others to better integrate environmental information systems, better enable data-sharing across programs, and improve access to information.	$19,706.0	Goal 4 Obj. 2	$14,850.0
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, §6605; TSCA 10; FY2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	To assist state and tribal programs to promote the use of source reduction techniques by businesses and to promote other Pollution Prevention activities at the state and tribal levels.	$4,926.0	Goal 4, Obj. 1	$5,940.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Sector Program (previously Enforcement & Compliance Assurance)	As appropriate, Clean Air Act, Sec. 103; Clean Water Act, Sec. 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act, Sec. 8001; FIFRA, Sec 20; TSCA, Sec. 10 and 28; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Sec. 203; Safe Drinking Water Act, Sec. 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	State, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Multi-jurisdictional Organizations	Assist in developing innovative sector-based, multi-media, or single-media approaches to enforcement and compliance assurance	$2,217.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	$2,227.5
Tribal General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments and Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	$56,654.0	Goal 5, Obj. 3	$56,925.0

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY APPROPRIATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Science & Technology				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$8,476.1	$8,527.0	$9,259.4	$732.4
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$10,747.8	$10,012.0	$10,272.9	$260.9
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	$3,040.8	$2,225.0	$2,264.7	$39.7
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification				
Energy Policy Act & Related Authorities Implementation	$0.0	$0.0	$11,400.0	$11,400.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification (other activities)	$60,614.9	$58,613.0	$56,924.5	($1,688.5)
Subtotal, Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	$60,614.9	$58,613.0	$68,324.5	$9,711.5
Radiation: Protection	$2,552.0	$2,086.0	$2,054.3	($31.7)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$2,460.0	$3,468.0	$3,585.9	$117.9
Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality	**$87,891.6**	**$84,931.0**	**$95,761.7**	**$10,830.7**
Climate Protection Program				
Climate Protection Program	$20,448.0	$18,648.0	$12,549.6	($6,098.4)
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	$13,377.9	$13,129.0	$13,185.2	$56.2
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
Water sentinel and related training	$0.0	$8,131.0	$41,735.2	$33,604.2
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)	$17,952.2	$4,262.0	$3,515.8	($746.2)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$17,952.2	$12,393.0	$45,251.0	$32,858.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
Decontamination	$0.0	$16,868.0	$24,666.7	$7,798.7
Laboratory Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$0.0	$591.0	$600.0	$9.0
Safe Building	$0.0	$3,722.0	$4,000.0	$278.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)	$33,417.3	$14,571.0	$15,231.4	$660.4
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$33,417.3	$35,752.0	$44,498.1	$8,746.1
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$2,517.6	$2,050.0	$2,079.0	$29.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$53,887.1**	**$50,195.0**	**$91,828.1**	**$41,633.1**

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Indoor Air				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$696.7	$429.0	$442.2	$13.2
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$909.5	$810.0	$828.7	$18.7
Subtotal, Indoor Air	**$1,606.2**	**$1,239.0**	**$1,270.9**	**$31.9**
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$4,141.3	$4,173.0	$4,268.0	$95.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$8,892.1	$8,511.0	$70,239.5	$61,728.5
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	$2,473.1	$2,463.0	$2,766.1	$303.1
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	$2,471.1	$2,480.0	$2,820.4	$340.4
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$4,944.2**	**$4,943.0**	**$5,586.5**	**$643.5**
Research / Congressional Priorities	$74,485.5	$32,919.0	$0.0	($32,919.0)
Research: Clean Air				
Research: Air Toxics	$14,472.5	$16,226.0	$12,274.2	($3,951.8)
Research: Global Change	$19,395.9	$18,619.0	$17,456.4	($1,162.6)
Research: NAAQS	$63,156.4	$66,777.0	$65,455.6	($1,321.4)
Subtotal, Research: Clean Air	**$97,024.8**	**$101,622.0**	**$95,186.2**	**($6,435.8)**
Research: Clean Water				
Research: Drinking Water	$46,824.0	$45,170.0	$49,242.5	$4,072.5
Research: Water Quality	$46,243.2	$51,269.0	$56,988.2	$5,719.2
Subtotal, Research: Clean Water	**$93,067.2**	**$96,439.0**	**$106,230.7**	**$9,791.7**
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$33,247.5	$35,637.0	$34,488.5	($1,148.5)
Research: Computational Toxicology	$12,002.9	$12,327.0	$14,983.1	$2,656.1
Research: Endocrine Disruptor	$12,559.5	$10,494.0	$9,081.2	($1,412.8)
Research: Fellowships	$14,476.8	$11,691.0	$8,383.0	($3,308.0)
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems	$169,805.8	$167,703.0	$161,312.7	($6,390.3)
Subtotal, Research: Human Health and Ecosystems	**$242,092.5**	**$237,852.0**	**$228,248.5**	**($9,603.5)**
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	$10,257.6	$11,606.0	$10,552.8	($1,053.2)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Research: Sustainability				
Research: Economics and Decision Science(EDS)	$2,465.6	$2,361.0	$2,494.6	$133.6
Research: Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)	$3,364.9	$2,990.0	$0.0	($2,990.0)
Research: Sustainability	$36,354.6	$25,803.0	$21,404.9	($4,398.1)
Subtotal, Research: Sustainability	**$42,185.1**	**$31,154.0**	**$23,899.5**	**($7,254.5)**
Toxic Research and Prevention				
Research: Pesticides and Toxics	$28,276.0	$30,357.0	$26,223.7	($4,133.3)
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	$3,326.0	$3,092.0	$3,243.1	$151.1
Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements	$0.0	($1,000.0)	$0.0	$1,000.0
Total, Science & Technology	**$785,903.1**	**$729,810.0**	**$788,274.0**	**$58,464.0**
Environmental Program & Management				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$17,513.5	$17,708.0	$19,126.4	$1,418.4
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	$20,555.3	$23,215.0	$25,678.3	$2,463.3
Federal Support for Air Quality Management				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	$0.0	$0.0	$2,800.0	$2,800.0
Clean Diesel Initiative	$0.0	$5,867.0	$0.0	($5,867.0)
Federal Support for Air Quality Management (other activities)	$89,350.1	$90,082.0	$85,265.6	($4,816.4)
Subtotal, Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$89,350.1	$95,949.0	$88,065.6	($7,883.4)
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	$23,518.7	$25,405.0	$25,513.7	$108.7
Radiation: Protection	$11,694.4	$11,178.0	$10,648.6	($529.4)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$2,284.4	$2,632.0	$2,688.7	$56.7
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	$4,478.1	$4,938.0	$5,221.4	$283.4
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	$9,920.0	$8,600.0	$13,365.0	$4,765.0
Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality	**$179,314.5**	**$189,625.0**	**$190,307.7**	**$682.7**
Brownfields				
Brownfields	$27,248.4	$24,534.0	$24,637.3	$103.3
Climate Protection Program				
Climate Protection Program				
Energy Star	$0.0	$49,536.0	$45,722.8	($3,813.2)
Methane to Markets	$0.0	$1,971.0	$4,420.5	$2,449.5

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Climate Protection Program (other activities)	$92,457.2	$39,327.0	$41,700.0	$2,373.0
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	$92,457.2	$90,834.0	$91,843.3	$1,009.3
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	**$92,457.2**	**$90,834.0**	**$91,843.3**	**$1,009.3**
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	$0.0	$0.0	$111.2	$111.2
Compliance Assistance and Centers (other activities)	$27,207.0	$27,935.0	$28,779.5	$844.5
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance and Centers	$27,207.0	$27,935.0	$28,890.7	$955.7
Compliance Incentives	$10,135.7	$9,412.0	$9,702.2	$290.2
Compliance Monitoring				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	$0.0	$0.0	$986.9	$986.9
Compliance Monitoring (other activities)	$85,297.9	$85,463.0	$92,031.9	$6,568.9
Subtotal, Compliance Monitoring	$85,297.9	$85,463.0	$93,018.8	$7,555.8
Subtotal, Compliance	**$122,640.6**	**$122,810.0**	**$131,611.7**	**$8,801.7**
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	$0.0	$0.0	$753.2	$753.2
Civil Enforcement (other activities)	$113,719.7	$117,807.0	$120,024.5	$2,217.5
Subtotal, Civil Enforcement	$113,719.7	$117,807.0	$120,777.7	$2,970.7
Criminal Enforcement	$35,109.3	$37,565.0	$37,793.5	$228.5
Enforcement Training	$3,766.2	$2,945.0	$2,503.7	($441.3)
Environmental Justice	$4,853.2	$5,569.0	$3,859.0	($1,710.0)
NEPA Implementation	$13,016.8	$12,640.0	$13,787.5	$1,147.5
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$170,465.2**	**$176,526.0**	**$178,721.4**	**$2,195.4**
Environmental Protection / Congressional Priorities	$89,868.8	$49,799.0	$0.0	($49,799.0)
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	$22,886.6	$22,118.0	$26,397.7	$4,279.7
Geographic Program: Great Lakes	$21,098.8	$21,164.0	$20,577.1	($586.9)
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	$3,739.8	$4,809.0	$4,310.7	($498.3)
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	$686.3	$1,926.0	$933.8	($992.2)
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	$2,132.7	$470.0	$466.9	($3.1)
Geographic Program: Other				
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	$0.0	$1,971.0	$0.0	($1,971.0)
Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)	$0.0	$2,862.0	$4,448.4	$1,586.4

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	$6,786.1	$5,124.0	$4,601.6	($522.4)
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	$6,786.1	$9,957.0	$9,050.0	($907.0)
Regional Geographic Initiatives	$8,057.0	$8,060.0	$9,137.3	$1,077.3
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	**$65,387.3**	**$68,504.0**	**$70,873.5**	**$2,369.5**
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information				
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	$0.0	$1,212.0	$1,200.0	($12.0)
Homeland Security: Communication and Information (other activities)	$5,432.4	$5,263.0	$5,599.7	$336.7
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$5,432.4	$6,475.0	$6,799.7	$324.7
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
Decontamination	$0.0	$98.0	$99.0	$1.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)	$6,700.6	$6,689.0	$7,143.7	$454.7
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$6,700.6	$6,787.0	$7,242.7	$455.7
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
Decontamination	$2,620.2	$3,252.0	$3,328.7	$76.7
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$2,620.2	$3,252.0	$3,328.7	$76.7
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$9,102.2	$6,199.0	$6,268.9	$69.9
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$23,855.4**	**$22,713.0**	**$23,640.0**	**$927.0**
Indoor Air				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$5,986.6	$5,159.0	$5,519.2	$360.2
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$21,464.4	$23,137.0	$23,464.3	$327.3
Subtotal, Indoor Air	**$27,451.0**	**$28,296.0**	**$28,983.5**	**$687.5**
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	$7,135.8	$5,633.0	$6,063.8	$430.8
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$48,407.3	$50,291.0	$52,142.7	$1,851.7
Environmental Education	$8,648.1	$8,889.0	$0.0	($8,889.0)
Exchange Network	$16,723.0	$17,700.0	$16,048.5	($1,651.5)
Small Business Ombudsman	$3,691.3	$3,343.0	$3,501.7	$158.7
Small Minority Business Assistance	$2,245.7	$2,503.0	$2,646.6	$143.6
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	$11,327.5	$11,377.0	$12,508.4	$1,131.4
TRI / Right to Know	$15,380.7	$14,289.0	$15,243.4	$954.4
Tribal - Capacity Building	$10,937.7	$11,049.0	$11,435.7	$386.7

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	**$124,497.1**	**$125,074.0**	**$119,590.8**	**($5,483.2)**
International Programs				
Commission for Environmental Cooperation	$3,370.5	$4,116.0	$4,137.0	$21.0
Environment and Trade	$2,211.7	$1,766.0	$1,861.2	$95.2
International Capacity Building	$10,548.5	$6,138.0	$6,390.3	$252.3
POPs Implementation	$3,196.5	$1,697.0	$1,808.7	$111.7
US Mexico Border	$5,951.5	$5,749.0	$6,061.0	$312.0
Subtotal, International Programs	**$25,278.7**	**$19,466.0**	**$20,258.2**	**$792.2**
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$4,745.6	$3,751.0	$5,562.1	$1,811.1
IT / Data Management	$84,371.1	$94,567.0	$96,807.2	$2,240.2
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$89,116.7**	**$98,318.0**	**$102,369.3**	**$4,051.3**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Administrative Law	$4,784.2	$4,607.0	$4,860.9	$253.9
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$1,531.0	$1,048.0	$1,229.8	$181.8
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$10,905.7	$10,575.0	$11,053.7	$478.7
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$32,764.8	$35,931.0	$37,525.5	$1,594.5
Legal Advice: Support Program	$13,864.0	$13,206.0	$13,465.9	$259.9
Regional Science and Technology	$3,424.8	$3,522.0	$3,520.7	($1.3)
Regulatory Innovation	$21,215.1	$21,511.0	$25,853.6	$4,342.6
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$13,875.1	$16,551.0	$17,554.8	$1,003.8
Science Advisory Board	$4,660.8	$4,402.0	$4,615.7	$213.7
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$107,025.5**	**$111,353.0**	**$119,680.6**	**$8,327.6**
Operations and Administration				
Acquisition Management	$21,830.4	$23,265.0	$25,418.3	$2,153.3
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$68,045.9	$73,680.0	$83,548.1	$9,868.1
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$317,744.7	$343,908.0	$294,760.1	($49,147.9)
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$22,223.9	$23,168.0	$21,847.0	($1,321.0)
Human Resources Management	$46,795.7	$41,275.0	$40,202.5	($1,072.5)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$476,640.6**	**$505,296.0**	**$465,776.0**	**($39,520.0)**
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Field Programs	$25,649.5	$24,516.0	$24,926.3	$410.3
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	$39,321.6	$41,604.0	$39,767.6	($1,836.4)
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	$49,074.7	$57,458.0	$51,814.6	($5,643.4)
Science Policy and Biotechnology	$1,961.5	$1,694.0	$1,754.0	$60.0

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$116,007.3**	**$125,272.0**	**$118,262.5**	**($7,009.5)**
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	$36,575.0	$39,396.0	$40,372.3	$976.3
RCRA: Waste Management	$67,842.9	$65,793.0	$67,887.3	$2,094.3
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	$10,878.7	$11,825.0	$12,235.1	$410.1
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	**$115,296.6**	**$117,014.0**	**$120,494.7**	**$3,480.7**
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	$8,462.3	$9,008.0	$7,736.5	($1,271.5)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	$45,781.1	$46,542.0	$44,637.0	($1,905.0)
Endocrine Disruptors	$8,696.4	$8,767.0	$7,985.4	($781.6)
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	$13,280.9	$10,162.0	$11,367.6	$1,205.6
Pollution Prevention Program	$15,889.3	$16,621.0	$21,292.4	$4,671.4
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	**$92,110.0**	**$91,100.0**	**$93,018.9**	**$1,918.9**
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$6,459.2	$7,763.0	$11,713.7	$3,950.7
Water: Ecosystems				
Great Lakes Legacy Act	$13,946.6	$28,989.0	$49,600.0	$20,611.0
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	$25,902.3	$23,773.0	$18,417.2	($5,355.8)
Wetlands	$20,126.7	$19,416.0	$20,992.2	$1,576.2
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	**$59,975.6**	**$72,178.0**	**$89,009.4**	**$16,831.4**
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	$3,723.7	$3,156.0	$2,653.9	($502.1)
Drinking Water Programs	$94,559.1	$95,656.0	$99,121.0	$3,465.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	**$98,282.8**	**$98,812.0**	**$101,774.9**	**$2,962.9**
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	$13,114.0	$12,212.0	$12,462.4	$250.4
Surface Water Protection				
Water Quality Monitoring	$0.0	$7,193.0	$7,120.7	($72.3)
Surface Water Protection (other activities)	$186,745.5	$182,019.0	$184,466.5	$2,447.5
Subtotal, Surface Water Protection	$186,745.5	$189,212.0	$191,587.2	$2,375.2
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	**$199,859.5**	**$201,424.0**	**$204,049.6**	**$2,625.6**
Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements	$0.0	($2,000.0)	$0.0	$2,000.0

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Total, Environmental Program & Management	**$2,309,238.0**	**$2,344,711.0**	**$2,306,617.0**	**($38,094.0)**
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$44,580.7	$36,904.0	$35,100.0	($1,804.0)
Inspector General Congressionally Mandated Projects	$426.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total, Inspector General	**$45,007.1**	**$36,904.0**	**$35,100.0**	**($1,804.0)**
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$12,936.5	$11,331.0	$11,385.1	$54.1
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$32,244.5	$28,295.0	$28,430.9	$135.9
Total, Building and Facilities	**$45,181.0**	**$39,626.0**	**$39,816.0**	**$190.0**
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Radiation: Protection	$1,969.4	$2,120.0	$2,323.3	$203.3
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$15,182.0	$13,337.0	$13,316.0	($21.0)
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$0.0	$11.0	$22.2	$11.2
Compliance Incentives	$148.9	$186.0	$142.7	($43.3)
Compliance Monitoring	$1,452.4	$955.0	$1,144.1	$189.1
Subtotal, Compliance	**$1,601.3**	**$1,152.0**	**$1,309.0**	**$157.0**
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$625.2	$796.0	$883.0	$87.0
Criminal Enforcement	$8,070.1	$8,275.0	$8,502.2	$227.2
Enforcement Training	$897.8	$581.0	$621.9	$40.9
Environmental Justice	$921.5	$827.0	$756.7	($70.3)
Forensics Support	$3,599.5	$3,643.0	$4,184.2	$541.2
Superfund: Enforcement	$165,634.0	$156,653.0	$163,650.5	$6,997.5
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	$8,900.3	$9,410.0	$10,196.9	$786.9
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$188,648.4**	**$180,185.0**	**$188,795.4**	**$8,610.4**

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information				
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	$0.0	$296.0	$300.0	$4.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$0.0	$296.0	$300.0	$4.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
Decontamination	$0.0	$197.0	$198.0	$1.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)	$1,348.2	$1,245.0	$1,373.6	$128.6
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$1,348.2	$1,442.0	$1,571.6	$129.6
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
Decontamination	$0.0	$10,395.0	$12,271.3	$1,876.3
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	$0.0	$0.0	$9,500.0	$9,500.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)	$38,131.8	$27,184.0	$28,003.6	$819.6
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$38,131.8	$37,579.0	$49,774.9	$12,195.9
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$694.2	$588.0	$594.2	$6.2
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$40,174.2**	**$39,905.0**	**$52,240.7**	**$12,335.7**
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$111.7	$48.0	$130.4	$82.4
Exchange Network	$2,330.3	$1,650.0	$1,432.4	($217.6)
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	**$2,442.0**	**$1,698.0**	**$1,562.8**	**($135.2)**
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$234.6	$341.0	$788.6	$447.6
IT / Data Management	$17,734.0	$17,053.0	$17,120.4	$67.4
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$17,968.6**	**$17,394.0**	**$17,909.0**	**$515.0**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$980.4	$975.0	$887.2	($87.8)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$722.8	$755.0	$690.8	($64.2)
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$1,703.2**	**$1,730.0**	**$1,578.0**	**($152.0)**
Operations and Administration				
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$3,109.3	$3,060.0	$2,920.8	($139.2)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$65,156.8	$69,667.0	$73,944.7	$4,277.7
Acquisition Management	$17,464.2	$19,727.0	$23,514.3	$3,787.3

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Human Resources Management	$5,250.8	$5,665.0	$5,270.2	($394.8)
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$20,620.3	$24,349.0	$25,540.8	$1,191.8
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$111,601.4**	**$122,468.0**	**$131,190.8**	**$8,722.8**
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$3,848.8	$3,755.0	$3,847.2	$92.2
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	$23,322.6	$22,927.0	$21,963.9	($963.1)
Research: SITE Program	$6,730.9	$1,206.0	$0.0	($1,206.0)
Subtotal, Research: Land Protection	**$30,053.5**	**$24,133.0**	**$21,963.9**	**($2,169.1)**
Research: Sustainability				
Research: Sustainability	$501.0	$292.0	$0.0	($292.0)
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	$197,032.3	$193,584.0	$192,398.9	($1,185.1)
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	$11,387.4	$10,540.0	$8,863.1	($1,676.9)
Superfund: Federal Facilities	$31,063.4	$31,336.0	$31,486.6	$150.6
Superfund: Remedial	$711,969.6	$588,905.0	$581,594.9	($7,310.1)
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	$5,444.0	$9,540.0	$8,575.4	($964.6)
Brownfields Projects	$2,299.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	**$959,195.7**	**$833,905.0**	**$822,918.9**	**($10,986.1)**
Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements	$0.0	($11,000.0)	$0.0	$11,000.0
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	**$1,374,889.5**	**$1,231,074.0**	**$1,258,955.0**	**$27,881.0**
(Transfer to Office of Inspector General)	**($15,182.0)**	**($13,337.0)**	**($13,316.0)**	**$21.0**
(Transfer to Science and Technology)	**($38,821.1)**	**($30,156.0)**	**($27,811.1)**	**$2,344.9**
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$531.6	$711.0	$839.1	$128.1
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$108.0	$182.0	$175.9	($6.1)
Operations and Administration				
Acquisition Management	$337.0	$358.0	$360.8	$2.8
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$730.4	$1,010.0	$1,014.8	$4.8

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$982.9	$894.0	$916.8	$22.8
Human Resources Management	$5.0	$3.0	$3.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$2,055.3**	**$2,265.0**	**$2,295.4**	**$30.4**
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	$699.3	$634.0	$651.3	$17.3
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$10,146.4	$10,514.0	$10,590.1	$76.1
LUST Cooperative Agreements	$57,048.9	$65,647.0	$58,207.2	($7,439.8)
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	**$67,195.3**	**$76,161.0**	**$68,797.3**	**($7,363.7)**
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	**$70,589.5**	**$79,953.0**	**$72,759.0**	**($7,194.0)**
Oil Spill Response				
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	$270.1	$284.0	$280.2	($3.8)
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$1,900.7	$1,910.0	$1,826.3	($83.7)
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$39.5	$31.0	$32.5	$1.5
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	$13,991.5	$12,066.0	$12,964.6	$898.6
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$552.1	$500.0	$499.3	($0.7)
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	$841.0	$838.0	$903.1	$65.1
Total, Oil Spill Response	**$17,594.9**	**$15,629.0**	**$16,506.0**	**$877.0**
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean School Bus Initiative	$0.0	$6,897.0	$0.0	($6,897.0)
Brownfields				
Brownfields Projects	$88,065.1	$88,676.0	$89,119.4	$443.4
Infrastructure Assistance				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$50,866.5	$34,485.0	$14,850.0	($19,635.0)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,110,473.7	$886,759.0	$687,555.0	($199,204.0)
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$0.0	$0.0	$49,500.0	$49,500.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$847,519.2	$837,495.0	$841,500.0	$4,005.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$66,176.9	$49,264.0	$24,750.0	($24,514.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Puerto Rico	$0.0	$0.0	$990.0	$990.0
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assistance	**$2,075,036.3**	**$1,808,003.0**	**$1,619,145.0**	**($188,858.0)**
STAG Infrastructure Grants / Congressional Priorities	$255,255.6	$197,058.0	$0.0	($197,058.0)
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (excluding categorical grants)	**$2,418,357.0**	**$2,100,634.0**	**$1,708,264.4**	**($392,369.6)**
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$13,262.7	$9,853.0	$9,900.0	$47.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$47,411.0	$49,264.0	$49,494.9	$230.9
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$19,837.0	$19,706.0	$14,850.0	($4,856.0)
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$105,786.4	$101,944.0	$103,345.5	$1,401.5
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	$4,988.8	$4,926.0	$4,950.0	$24.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	$14,169.0	$13,499.0	$13,563.1	$64.1
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$225,194.2	$204,278.0	$194,040.0	($10,238.0)
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$20,468.4	$18,622.0	$18,711.0	$89.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$13,347.2	$12,907.0	$12,968.9	$61.9
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Water Quality Monitoring Grants	$0.0	$18,228.0	$18,500.0	$272.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$211,124.6	$197,944.0	$203,161.0	$5,217.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$211,124.6	$216,172.0	$221,661.0	$5,489.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$5,161.7	$4,926.0	$5,940.0	$1,014.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$104,043.6	$98,279.0	$99,099.0	$820.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	$8,739.4	$7,439.0	$8,073.5	$634.5
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	$2,464.3	$2,217.0	$2,227.5	$10.5
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$233,758.6	$220,261.0	$185,179.5	($35,081.5)
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	$17,706.0	$16,608.0	$6,930.0	($9,678.0)
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$5,516.4	$5,074.0	$5,098.5	$24.5
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$12,977.1	$10,887.0	$10,939.5	$52.5
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$72,212.5	$56,654.0	$56,925.0	$271.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$11,537.5	$10,838.0	$10,890.0	$52.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$12,073.1	$11,774.0	$37,566.7	$25,792.7
Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training	$943.0	$1,182.0	$0.0	($1,182.0)
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	$12,372.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$15,027.2	$15,765.0	$16,830.0	$1,065.0

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	**$1,190,122.6**	**$1,113,075.0**	**$1,089,183.6**	**($23,891.4)**
Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements	$0.0	($66,000.0)	$0.0	$66,000.0
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	**$3,608,479.6**	**$3,147,709.0**	**$2,797,448.0**	**($350,261.0)**
Rescission of Prior Year Funds				
Not Specified	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**($5,000.0)**	**($5,000.0)**
Subtotal, (no Program Area specified)	**$1,143,191.2**	**$1,089,183.6**	**$1,059,971.0**	**($29,212.6)**
Total, Rescission of Prior Year Funds	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**($5,000.0)**	**($5,000.0)**

LONG TERM INITIATIVES

EPA will conduct a number of long term initiatives designed to improve efficiency, streamline operations, and enhance customer service. Successful implementation of these initiatives will require thoughtful coordination and take into account the Agency's overall mission and any potentially impacted employees and contractors. The following sections provide a brief description of these initiatives:

Laboratory Infrastructure Requirements Study

The Agency will conduct a comprehensive review of laboratory infrastructure requirements through 2011. This will be a collaborative effort to identify enterprise-wide efficiencies. Achieving these results will require coordination and integration into other ongoing studies.

Reviewing Voluntary Programs

The Agency will conduct a thorough evaluation of all voluntary programs. This Agency-wide study will identify priorities, methods to maximize effectiveness, and opportunities to streamline operations while meeting Agency goals and objectives. Senior leaders are now developing workgroups to evaluate the Agency's voluntary programs and identify opportunities for organizational efficiencies and optimize reasonable results.

Aligning International Activities

The Agency will review and improve coordination on all international environmental activities. This will be a comprehensive review of the Agency-wide international strategic objectives and their relation to domestic and foreign policy objectives. Information from this review will be used to identify and streamline areas of overlap and create efficiencies. The Agency is laying out a process for engaging senior leaders in identifying international activities planned or currently underway.

Reducing Reporting Burden for States

States have expressed concerns about their growing reporting burden. In order to better understand the burden of regulatory report requirements on state environmental protection programs, EPA is currently working with states to review EPA reporting requirements affecting the states.

Reducing Reporting Burden for Tribes

The Agency has initiated a review of all Tribal reporting requirements. In order to successfully reduce reporting requirements, project leads will inventory all current requirements, analyze associated directives and regulations, and identify opportunities for consolidations or eliminations. Project leads are developing a current inventory of all reporting requirements which will be the first step in this effort.

Energy Efficiencies Plan

EPA's Energy Conservation Plan is addressing energy and energy cost reductions for all reporting Agency facilities (i.e. facilities that pay utilities directly rather than indirectly as part of a lease or other agreement) from FY 2006 through FY 2015. The current energy conservation goal for FY 2008 is a 10% reduction from EPA's FY 2003 baseline. The Energy Conservation Plan includes an implementation plan and schedule of projects through FY 2010.

In general, laboratory operations require more energy use per square foot than many other types of facilities. Since EPA can directly control its utility costs at the 29 "reporting" laboratories, the Agency is targeting these facilities for energy savings. For the upcoming FY 2008 budget year, the Agency will develop BTU (energy) usage goals for the 29 reporting labs, based on past energy use, projects under design/under construction, re-commissioning underway etc. Each reporting lab will be given a BTU target and fuel cost predictions, and a total utility cost budget. The Agency cannot however directly impact utility costs at its office locations. Under standard General Services Administration office leases and occupancy agreements, utility costs are an integral part of the rent paid.

EPA Long Term Space Consolidation Plan

The Agency occupies approximately ten (10) million square feet of space in 191 facilities, staffed by about 25,000 personnel in fifty states and four territories. The intent of the Long Term Space Consolidation Plan is to examine closely our space usage at these locations; explore ways to use our space more efficiently; and seek potential short- and long-term savings while keeping our inventory in line with generally accepted space and utilization rates. The Agency will form a space planning workgroup that includes Regional and Headquarters representation, to meet periodically to discuss the development of the comprehensive plan and implementation.

The workgroup will develop implementation budget estimates on a facility by facility case, depending on the location, number of personnel, and the size of the facility being reviewed, among other factors. The plan will provide the workgroup with: 1) the information required for discussions with the affected Program and Regional offices; and 2) the process for meeting inventory space requirements, including conducting/updating space inventories, validating personnel counts and conducting lease and occupancy agreement reviews.

Shared Services Centers Project

EPA will examine methods to develop more efficient and cost-effective human resource, grants and contracts management services throughout the Agency. The Centers plan will allow the Agency to increase efficiency, reduce long-term costs, and maintain a high quality of services, while ensuring that other opportunities exist for potentially impacted work force. These efforts are part of a broader government trend, based on business models, to provide more standardized and efficient services.

Centralized IT Service Review

The Agency is working to develop and implement an Agencywide consolidation and centralization effort for our core information technology services and contracts. In recent years, new tools have become available that allow for consolidation of key aspects of IT services and solutions.

The services targeted in this effort include email services, access to data files, telephone communications, and Enterprise Content Management System (ECMS). The end result will be changes to the Agency's IT environment, including the ability to: 1) manage key IT services as a Managed Service, with strict service level agreements, 2) use the power of competition to control costs in a highly competitive environment,

and 3) hold vendors and contractors accountable for providing consistently excellent services.

EXPECTED BENEFITS OF THE PRESIDENT'S E-GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Business Gateway

The Business Gateway initiative benefits EPA by supporting the Agency's emphasis on the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002. EPA has many initiatives, activities, and services directed at small business needs. Business.gov provides a one-stop compliance tool enabling these small and emerging businesses access to compliance rules, regulations and tools across the Federal government. Business Gateway augments EPA's small business activities function by providing the following benefits:

- Advocating consideration of small business regulatory issues and regulatory relief on a government-wide scale;
- Providing plain-English compliance guidance, fact sheets and links to checklists for small businesses; and
- Maintaining an extensive website with numerous links to other internal and external assistance sources.

EPA anticipates the same benefits from Business Gateway in 2008 as stated for 2007.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	020-00-01-16-04-0100-24-305-109	$328.8
2008	020-00-01-16-04-0100-24	$120.0

eRulemaking

EPA's mission is to protect human health and the environment, implemented according to the following five goals: Clean Air and Global Climate Change, Clean and Safe Water, Land Preservation and Restoration, Healthy Communities and Ecosystems, and Compliance and Environmental Stewardship. EPA promulgates and takes enforcement actions on regulations focusing on various environmental protection standards (e.g., safe drinking water, pesticides, global climate change, air toxics, radionuclides, wastewater treatment, solid and hazardous waste, Superfund sites). EPA also conducts research on the adverse effects of pollution and on methods and equipment to reduce and mitigate pollution; gathers information on environmental quality and compliance with regulations and standards; and assists entities in complying with standards and regulations via grants, technical assistance and other means.

The Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) has simplified the public's participation in the rulemaking process and made EPA's internal rulemaking business processes more transparent. FDMS provides EPA's 1,000 registered users with a secure, centralized electronic repository for managing the Agency's rulemaking

development via distributed management of data and robust role-based user access. EPA posts *all* regulatory and non-regulatory documents (e.g., *Federal Register* documents, supporting analyses, and public comments) in Regulations.gov for public viewing, downloading, and commenting. From January 2006 to the current date, Regulations.gov posted 1,817 *Federal Register* documents and received 3,553 comments for EPA. In addition, EPA has posted 16,881 documents supporting rulemaking and non-rulemaking actions and posted an additional 22,879 comments that the public provided to EPA in paper, email, or another format.

EPA expects continued benefits over the next five years through participation and reliance on FDMS and Regulations.gov.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	020-00-01-16-04-0060-24-306-113	$615.0
2008	020-00-01016-04-0060-24	$535.0

Geospatial LoB

The Geospatial Line of Business (GeoLoB) is expected to benefit EPA by providing opportunities to improve operations in several areas. The investments made in FY 2007 and FY 2008 should provide the necessary planning and coordination for continued benefits to EPA in FY 2009 and beyond.

EPA's mission requires the use of a broad range of data on places (e.g. facilities, roads, wastesites, etc.) and geographic features (wetlands, sols, hydrography, etc.) to support Agency decisions. A great deal of this data is contained in 30 critical datasets, as identified in OMB circular A-16. The GeoLob Program Management Office will help EPA provide the necessary planning and coordination across the A-16 data stewards to complete these critical data sets.

EPA is moving to a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) that is expected to facilitate flexible access to data to support a variety of business applications. Implementing a SOA requires the establishment of common standards and policies. The GeoLoB will advance the establishment of a Federal Geospatial Segment Architecture as part of the Federal Enterprise Architecture that can expose geospatial data and capabilities across vertical lines of business. In the process of establishing the geospatial segment architecture, the GeoLoB will promote the implementation of standards and policies to support an SOA.

EPA's geospatial program has increased the efficiency of affected activities by consolidating procurements for data and tools into multi-year enterprise licenses. Participation in the GeoLoB is expected to continue providing EPA opportunities to share approaches on procurement consolidation.

EPA benefits from Geospatial LoB in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	No UPI code prior to FY08	$42.0
2008	020-00-01-16-04-3100-24	$43.2

Grants.gov

The Grants.gov initiative benefits EPA and its grant programs by providing a single location to publish grant opportunities and application packages. Grants.gov serves as a single site for the grants community to apply for grants using common forms, processes, and systems. The grants community benefits from savings in postal costs, paper and envelopes. Grants.gov has already begun to reduce the large number of disparate electronic and paper-based grant applicant/recipient interactions. The deployment of Grants.gov's "Find and Apply" feature has enabled agencies and the grants community to transform an 80% paper-based process into process into a potentially 100% electronic process.

EPA built and maintains a system for collecting electronic grant applications received from Grants.gov and these applications are easily processed through the EPA grant award system. During FY 2006, EPA posted 197 grant opportunities on Grants.gov and linked 100% of those competitive opportunities to electronic application packages. EPA received 2,271 applications via Grants.gov in 2006, a 750% increase over the number of applications received in 2005.

EPA benefits from Grants.gov in FY08 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY07.

.Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	020-00-04-00-04-1316-24-402-16	$520.5
2008	020-00-04-00-04-1316-24	$536.1

E-Travel

The intent of the E-Travel project is to provide EPA more efficient and effective travel management services. The agency is expected to benefit from this effort by utilizing cross-government purchasing agreements and improved functionality benefits through streamlined travel policies and processes. Other benefits include enhancing security and privacy controls and Agency oversight and audit capabilities. EPA employees would also benefit from integrated travel planning. EPA and GSA are currently discussing a GovTrip implementation date.

EPA benefits from eTravel in FY08 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY07.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Estimated Fee Amount (in thousands)
2007	020-00-01-01-03-0220-24-401-122	$1,455.0
2008	020-00-01-01-03-0221-24	$1,088.7

Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE)

The Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) is comprised of nine government-wide automated applications and/or databases that have contributed to streamlining the acquisition business process across the government. EPA leverages the usefulness of these systems via electronic linkages between EPA's acquisition systems and the IAE shared systems. Other IAE systems are not linked directly to EPA's acquisition systems, but benefit the Agency's contracting staff and vendor community as stand-alone resources.

EPA's acquisition systems use data provided by the Central Contractor Registry (CCR) to replace internally maintained vendor data. Contracting officers can download vendor-provided representation and certification information electronically, via the Online Representations and Certifications (ORCA) database, allowing vendors to submit this information once rather than separately for every contract proposal. Contracting officers are able to access the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS) via links in the acquisition systems to identify vendors that are debarred from receiving contract awards.

Contracting officers can also link to the Wage Determination Online (WDOL) to obtain information required under the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. EPA's acquisition systems link to the Federal Procurement Data

System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG) for submission of contract actions at the time of award. FPDS-NG provides public access to government-wide contract information. The Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) supports vendor submission of subcontracting data for contracts identified as requiring this information. EPA submits synopses of procurement opportunities over $25,000 to the Federal Business Opportunities (FBO) website, where the information is accessible to the public. Vendors use this website to identify business opportunities in federal contracting.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24-405-146	$119.7
2008	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	$127.2

E-Authentication

Public trust in the security of information exchanged over the Internet plays a vital role in the E-Government (E-Gov) transformation. E-Authentication is setting the standards for the identity proofing of individuals and businesses, based on risk of online services used. The initiative focuses on meeting the authentication business needs of the E-Gov initiatives and building the necessary infrastructure to support common, unified processes and systems for government-wide use. This will build the trust that must be an inherent part of every online exchange between citizens and the government.

The web-based E-Authentication that EPA is currently implementing is for Central Data Exchange Web Portal (CDX-Web) at level 3. CDX-Web provides E-Authentication and other services for back-end EPA systems. The current plan is to offer production level 3 E-Authentication for the end-users of the system capable of implementing PKI-based digital signatures.

The initiative benefits EPA by providing E-Authentication expertise, guidance, and documentation, including project planning and reporting templates, to enable EPA to achieve production implementation of E-Authentication for its Central Data Exchange Node (CDX-Node) of the EPA-State Exchange Network (EN) and its Central Data Exchange Web Portal (CDX-Web) by the end of FY 2007. EPA is taking advantage of the availability of PKI-certificates provided through the Federation to offer production level 3 E-Authentication.

EPA benefits from E-Authentication in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	----	$0.0
2008	020-00-01-16-04-0250-24	$65.2

Enterprise Human Resource Integration Initiative

The Enterprise Human Resource Integration's (EHRI) Electronic Official Personnel Folder (eOPF) is designed to provide a consolidated repository that digitally documents the employment actions and history of individuals employed by the Federal Government. EPA plans to migrate from a manual Official Personnel File (OPF) process to the Federal eOPF system by October 2007. This initiative is expected to benefit the Agency by reducing contract support cost for file room maintenance and improving customer service for employees and productivity for HR specialists. The 24/7 access to view and print official personnel documents allows employees more independence and frees HR specialists from manually filing, retrieving or mailing personnel actions to employees.

EPA benefits from EHRI in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Estimated Fee Amount (in thousands)
2007	No UPI code prior to FY08	$3,000.0
2008	020-00-01-16-01-1219-21	$406.0

Recruitment One-Stop (ROS)

Recruitment One-Stop (ROS) simplifies the process of locating and applying for Federal jobs. USAJOBS is a standard job announcement and resume builder. It is the one-stop for Federal job seekers to search for and apply to positions on-line. This integrated process benefits citizens by providing a more efficient process to locate and apply for jobs, and assists Federal agencies in hiring top talent in a competitive marketplace. The Recruitment One-Stop initiative has increased job seeker satisfaction with the Federal job application process and is helping us to locate highly-qualified candidates and improve response times to applicants.

By integrating with ROS, the Agency has eliminated the need for applicants to maintain multiple user IDs to apply for Federal jobs through various systems. The vacancy announcement format has been improved for easier readability. The system can maintain up to five resumes per applicant, which allows them to create and store resumes tailored to specific skills -- this is an improvement from our previous system that only allowed one resume per applicant. In addition, ROS has a notification feature that keeps applicants

updated on the current status of the application, and provides a link to the agency website for detailed information. This self-help ROS feature allows applicants to obtain up-to-date information on the status of their application upon request.

EPA benefits from Recruitment One-Stop in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Estimated Fee Amount (in thousands)
2007	No UPI code prior to FY08	$87.5
2008	020-00-01-16-04-0010-24	$102.2

eTraining

The President's Management Agenda encourages e-learning to improve training, efficiency and financial performance. EPA recently exercised its option to renew the current Interagency Agreement with OPM-GoLearn that provides licenses to online training for employees. EPA purchased 5,000 licenses to prevent any interruption in service to current users. Through this agreement, EPA gains efficiency through economy of scale, while developing its own learning management and reporting system. EPA expects to have its own learning management system in place by the end of 2008, developed through the E-Training initiative.

EPA benefits from eTraining in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Estimated Fee Amount (in thousands)
2007	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24-403-250	$80.0
2008	020-00-01-16-1217-24	$80.0

Human Resources LoB

The Human Resources Line of Business (HR LoB) provides Federal government the infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and the core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.

The HR LoB offers common solutions that will enable Federal agencies to work more effectively, and it provides managers and executives across the Federal government improved means to meet strategic objectives. EPA is expected to benefit by ensuring it supports an effective program management activity, which should deliver more tangible results in 2009 and beyond.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24-403-250	$65.2
2008	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	$65.2

Financial Management Line of Business

In FY 2007 EPA will complete the planning and acquisition phase of its Financial System Modernization Project (FSMP) and will begin migration to a shared service provider. This work will benefit from the migration guidance developed in FY 2006, including the use of performance metrics developed for service level agreements and the use of standard business processes developed for four core financial management sub-functions: Payments, Receipts, Funds and Reporting. The Agency expects to benefit from the use of the shared service provider for operations and maintenance of the new system in the future.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24-402-124	$83.3
2008	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	$44.4

Grants LoB

The Grants Management Line of Business (GM LoB) is creating a common solution to grants management that will promote citizen access, customer service, and agency financial and technical stewardship. The initiative focuses on developing a standardized and streamlined approach to grants management across the Federal government as required under Public Law 106-107, *Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999*. The initiative also seeks to consolidate over 100 grants management systems deployed at 26 grant-making agencies.

Benefits from this initiative may include:

- shared costs of system development and maintenance as well as modernization and enhancement
- increased efficiencies through automation
- reduced technical assistance needs
- leveraged training resources
- development of government-wide standards.

EPA benefits from Grants LoB in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	020-00-04-00-04-1300-24-108-025	$60.1
2008	020-00-04-00-04-1300-24	$59.3

Budget Formulation and Execution (BFE) LoB

The BFE LoB task force is currently working on a ten year implementation plan and therefore benefits in FY 2007 and FY 2008 cannot be identified at this time.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	Code not established	$75.0
2008	-------	$0.0

IT Infrastructure LoB

The IT Infrastructure Optimization Initiative Line of Business (IOI LoB) represents a more coordinated approach to spending for IT infrastructure investments. The IOI LoB will improve IT service levels and enable agencies to concentrate more on mission priorities and results. EPA is expected to benefit from this initiative in several ways:

- Improved ability to examine costs for infrastructure services within EPA and to streamline these services and lower costs.
- Increased ability to compare EPA costs and services with other agencies, providing a benchmark for improved services and lower costs.
- Increased ability to identify Agencies with management practices that EPA can adopt to provide better IT services while lowering cost.

Specific benefits of the initiative in FY 2007 for EPA include:

- The establishment of the Program Performance Measurement Office (PPMO) at GSA under the Executive Steering Committee (ESC) for the IOI LoB.
- The development of common cost efficiency and service level metrics for Desktop/Seat Management and Support.
- The development of a Desktop/Seat Management and Support baseline using the common metrics.

In FY 2008, the IOI LoB will continue to grow to encompass the other service delivery areas, namely Data Centers and Networks.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	Budget (in thousands)
2007	No UPI code prior to FY08	$20.0
2008	020-00-02-00-04-3300-24	$20.0

Discontinued Programs

Research: Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)

Program Area: Research: Sustainability
Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship
Objective(s): Enhance Societies Capacity for Sustainability through Science and Research

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Science & Technology	***$2,761.9***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$2,761.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) program[20] verifies the performance of environmental technologies that address high-priority, high-risk environmental issues. The ETV Program operates as a public-private partnership through agreements between EPA and private nonprofit testing and evaluation organizations. These organizations work with EPA technology experts to create efficient and quality-assured testing procedures that verify the performance of innovative technologies. These technologies are submitted voluntarily by private industry, which cite ETV's findings to support claims about a product's capabilities. ETV only verifies the performance of commercial-ready technologies, allowing the program to respond to the immediate needs of the environmental technology market. ETV operates using centers and one pilot program covering a broad range of environmental technology categories, and has verified over 350 environmental technologies since 1995. An active community of nearly 500 collaborating stakeholders assists the centers in developing protocols for testing, prioritizing the types of technologies to be verified, and designing and implementing outreach activities to the customer groups they represent.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, EPA funding for the verification centers was discontinued. Workforce and associated resources were shifted to the Sustainability research program where they continue to provide in-kind programmatic and technical oversight, and quality assurance/quality control of the partner centers' verifications.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports EPA's Enhance Science and Research objective. Research milestones are identified in the program's multi-year planning documents, but currently there are no PART performance measures for this specific program project.

FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

[20] For more information, see: http://www.epa.gov/etv.

Statutory Authority:

CAA; CWA; FIFRA; PPA; RCRA; SDWA;
SARA; TSCA.

Research: SITE Program

Program Area: Research: Land Protection
Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration
Objective(s): Enhance Science and Research

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$4,628.0***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$4,628.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE)[21] program conducted high-quality field demonstrations of remediation technologies at sites that pose high risks to human health and the environment.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, resources for the SITE program were discontinued. As the Superfund program matured, innovative approaches evaluated through the SITE program and other mechanisms became standard tools for remediation (R&D Criteria: Quality, Relevance, Performance).

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports EPA's Enhance Science and Research objective. Currently, there are no PART performance measures for this specific program project.

FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding. The SITE program concluded demonstration of innovative remediation, monitoring, and measurement approaches in FY 2007.

- Workyears associated with the SITE program were redirected to land protection and restoration research in FY 2007.

Statutory Authority:

SWDA; HSWA; SARA; CERCLA; RCRA; OPA; BRERA.

[21] For more information about EPA's SITE program, see http://www.epa.gov/ORD/SITE/

Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Clean and Safe Water
Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$1,382.1***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,382.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NOTE: Total Budget Authority/Obligations number represents obligations from previous appropriation. This program did not receive appropriations in FY 2006.

Program Project Description:

Section 104(g)(1) of the Clean Water Act authorizes funding for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator On-site Assistance Training program. This program targets small publicly-owned wastewater treatment plants, with a discharge of less than 5,000,000 gallons per day. Federal funding for this program is administered through grants to states, often in cooperation with educational institutions or non-profit agencies. In most cases, assistance is administered through an environmental training center.

The goal of the program is to provide direct on-site assistance to operators at these small wastewater treatment facilities. The assistance focuses on issues such as wastewater treatment plant capacity, operation training, maintenance, administrative management, financial management, trouble-shooting, and laboratory operations.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Highlights:

There is no request for this program in FY 2008.

FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

CWA.

Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Clean and Safe Water
Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$11,136.7***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$11,136.7	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NOTE: Total Budget Authority/Obligations number represents obligations from previous appropriation. This program did not receive appropriations in FY 2006.

Program Project Description:

Under authority of Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act, EPA makes grants to a wide variety of recipients, including states, Tribes, state water pollution control agencies, interstate agencies, and other nonprofit institutions, organizations, and individuals to promote the coordination of environmentally beneficial activities. This competitive funding vehicle is used by EPA's partners to further the Agency's goals of providing clean and safe water. The program is designed to fund a broad range of projects, including: innovative water efficiency programs, research, training and education, demonstration, best management practices, stormwater management planning, and innovative permitting programs and studies related to the causes, effects, extent, and prevention of pollution.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Highlights:

There is no request for this program in FY 2008.

FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

CWA.