United States
Environmental Protection Agency

FISCAL YEAR 2024

Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations

Tab 15: Program Performance and Assessment

EPA-190-R-23-001

March 2023
www.epa.gov/cj

FY 2022 Annual Performance Report

Introduction

EPA's *FY 2022 Annual Performance Report* (APR) describes the first year of progress toward the strategic goals and objectives and cross-agency strategies in the *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan*, available at https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/strategicplan. This APR presents results—the reliability and completeness of which are attested to by the EPA Administrator—against the annual performance goals and targets in the Agency's *FY 2022 Annual Performance Plan (APP) and Congressional Justification (CJ)* as updated in the *FY 2023 APP and CJ*. Please also refer to EPA's *FY 2022 Agency Financial Report* (AFR), available at https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/results, for information on financial performance results.

Organization of the FY 2022 APR

EPA's FY 2022 performance results and trend data are integrated throughout the FY 2024 APP and the CJ in the Budget Introduction, Cross-Agency Strategy and Goal Overviews, and Program Project Fact Sheets. The Program Performance and Assessment section (Tab 15) is the primary component of EPA's FY 2022 APR. This section also includes EPA's FY 2024 annual performance goal targets and any revisions to FY 2023 targets. EPA's FY 2022 performance results and trend data are organized by strategic goal and objective and cross-agency strategy. Results are presented in detailed multiyear tables with targets, actuals, graphs, and key takeaways for the Agency's annual performance goals. This section adopts the terminology and color coding used to measure progress under the EPA Continuous Improvement System, a set of practices and tools that supports Agency employees in identifying and solving problems for optimal performance results.

FY 2022 Highlights

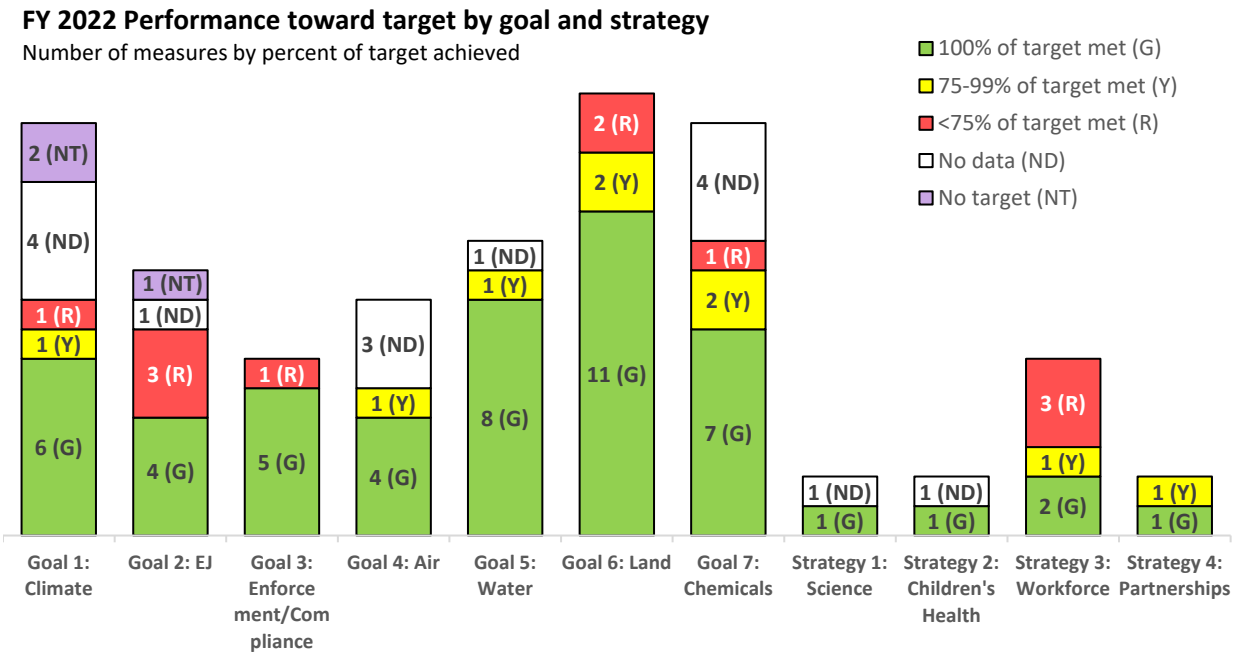
EPA took several steps in FY 2022 to enhance protection of human health and the environment.

- EPA launched a national program office dedicated to environmental justice and external civil rights. This new office elevates these critical issues to the highest levels of the Agency and solidifies the Agency's commitment to delivering justice and equity for all.
- EPA has taken unprecedented steps to partner with the Department of Justice to develop a comprehensive enforcement strategy that will leverage all available legal tools to secure protections for communities that have been overburdened by pollution and environmental injustices.
- EPA has taken key steps to tackle the climate crisis, such as issuing the most protective national greenhouse gas emissions standards for passenger cars and light trucks ever and a rule to phase down U.S. production and consumption of the highly potent climate chemicals known as hydrofluorocarbons.
- All EPA program offices and regions have developed climate adaptation plans, which include actions to assist communities to become more resilient as they face the impacts of climate change.

- EPA is building equity, climate mitigation and resilience into its implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, which provides historic opportunities to strengthen the nation's drinking water, stormwater, and wastewater systems and scale up community-led brownfields revitalization.
- All EPA program offices and the regions have put in place targeted plans to implement EPA's scientific integrity policy, ensuring that every decision the Agency makes is based on a strong scientific foundation.

FY 2022 Annual Performance Goal Results

For FY 2022, EPA focused on a set of 88 annual performance goals, including annualized long-term performance goals to achieve ambitious targets set in the *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan* and measures representing key work areas that support those long-term performance goals. EPA met or exceeded 71% of the targets in their entirety for annual performance goals with FY 2022 targets and data available (50 of 70). For nine of its annual performance goals with FY 2022 targets and data available (13%), the Agency achieved between 75-99% of the target (including five where the Agency achieved between 90-99% of the target). For 11 of its annual performance goals with FY 2022 targets and data available (16%), EPA achieved less than 75% of the target.



While EPA is making significant progress toward a broad range of outcomes, the Agency missed targets for 20 (of 70) annual performance goals that had FY 2022 targets and data available. Reasons for missed targets include the complexity of the environmental challenge, workload issues, resource/staffing challenges, and delays in program implementation. EPA will continue to make progress toward its performance targets by applying Lean management principles to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of its operations. More detail is available throughout the report.

No FY 2022 results are available for 15[1] of the Agency's annual performance goals as of February 2023. Reasons for missing data include reporting lags due to grant reporting cycles, additional time needed to collect and provide quality assurance of data from external sources, no actions to track in FY 2022, and measurement methods under development. As additional results data are received for FY 2022 annual performance goals, the Agency will include the results in future APRs. Finally, FY 2022 results are reported for three of the Agency's annual performance goals for which no targets were established.[2]

Fiscal Year 2021 Data Now Available

EPA received final results for one of the two annual performance goals with no results to report at the end of FY 2021. EPA neither met nor missed the target as it was a measure for which no target had been established for FY 2022.[3] The Agency has no data for the other annual performance goal because it had no data to track in FY 2021 and the measure was discontinued.[4]

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[1] (PM HFC) Remaining U.S. consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), (PM CPP) Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced annually by EPA's climate partnership programs, (PM AD09) Cumulative number of federally recognized tribes assisted by EPA to take action to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change, (PM AD10) Cumulative number of states, territories, local governments, and communities (i.e., EPA partners) assisted by EPA to take action to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change, (RD2) Number of ORD activities related to environmental justice that involve or are designed to be applicable to tribes, states, territories, local governments, and communities, (PM NAAQS) Percentage of air quality improvement in counties not meeting current NAAQS, (PM NAAQS2) Percentage of people with low SES living in areas where the air quality meets the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, (PM HCFC) Remaining U.S. consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, in ozone depletion potential (ODP)-weighted metric tons, (PM WWT-02) Number of American Indian and Alaskan Native homes provided access to basic sanitation, in coordination with other agencies, (PM TSCA5) Percentage of existing chemical TSCA risk management actions initiated within 45 days of the completion of a final existing chemical risk evaluation, (PM TSCA6a) Percentage of past TSCA new chemical substances decisions with risk management actions reviewed, (PM TSCA6b) Percentage of TSCA new chemical substances with risk management actions reported to the 2020 CDR reviewed for adherence/non-adherence with TSCA Section 5 risk management actions that are determined to adhere to those requirements, (PM P2mtc) Reduction in million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$) released per year attributed to EPA pollution prevention grants, (PM RD5) Number of actions implemented for EPA scientific integrity objectives, and (PM CH01) Number of EPA actions that concern human health that include assessment and consideration of environmental health information and data for children at all life stages to the extent relevant data are available.

[2] (PM RUL) Number of final rules issued that will reduce GHG emissions from light duty, medium-duty, and heavy-duty vehicles; electric utility generating units; and the oil and gas industry, (PM AD12) Hours of appropriate subject matter expert time provided by EPA to help communities adapt to climate impacts, build long-term resilience, and support the most underserved and vulnerable communities after federally declared disasters, and (PM E21) Number of significant actions taken by EPA programs with direct implementation authority that will result in measurable improvements in Indian country.

[3] (PM P2mtc) Reductions in million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO2e) released per year attributed to EPA pollution prevention grants.

[4] (PM TSCA1) Number of final EPA-initiated TSCA risk evaluations completed within statutory timelines.

Verification/Validation of Performance Data

The Agency developed Data Quality Records (DQRs) for the long-term performance goals in the *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan*. FY 2022 DQRs are available at https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/results. EPA maintains the DQRs to ensure consistency and quality of data used for assessing and reporting progress for annual performance goals that support the long-term performance goals. The DQRs describe the results being measured; data sources and limitations; methods for calculating results; and controls to ensure good data quality.

FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goals

EPA met targets for one of the three FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goals (APGs) (Communities Technical Assistance) and missed targets for one of the three APGs (Environmental Justice/Civil Rights). FY 2022 data are not yet available for one of the three APGs (Reducing Hydrofluorocarbons).

- **Phase down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).** *By September 30, 2023, annual U.S. consumption of HFCs will be 10% below the baseline of 303.9 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$) consistent with the HFC phasedown schedule in the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act and codified in the implementing regulations. A 10% reduction would decrease the U.S. consumption limit to less than 273.5 $MMTCO_2e$ in 2023.*

  No Data. While FY 2022 data are not yet available, EPA met its milestones for FY 2022 and is on track to meet the FY 2023 target. For example, EPA issued a final rule by the statutory 270-day deadline establishing the allowance allocation and trading program. The HFC Allocation Framework rule set production and consumption baseline levels from which reductions will be made, established an initial methodology for allocating and trading HFC allowances for 2022 and 2023, and created a robust, agile, and innovative compliance and enforcement system. EPA also held the inaugural meeting of the Interagency Task Force on Illegal Trade, which prevented illegal shipments equivalent to approximately 530,000 metric tons of CO_2 emissions, the same amount as the emissions from nearly 100,000 homes' electricity use in one year.

- **Deliver tools and metrics for EPA and its Tribal, state, local, and community partners to advance environmental justice and external civil rights compliance**. *By September 30, 2023, EPA will develop and implement a cumulative impacts framework, issue guidance on external civil rights compliance, establish at least 10 indicators to assess EPA's performance in eliminating disparities in environmental and public health conditions, and train staff and partners on how to use these resources.*

  Missed FY 2022 target. Met 6 of 10 targeted milestones. For strategy 1, *develop and implement a cumulative impacts framework*, met 2 of 2 milestones. EPA has completed an iterative draft cumulative impacts framework and is implementing a learning agenda, developing standard operating procedures, conducting workshops with a variety of

regulatory partners and stakeholders, actively working on demonstration initiatives, and incorporating cumulative impacts in implementation planning as part of Goal 2 of the *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.

For strategy 2, *issue guidance on external civil rights compliance,* met 1 of 2 milestones. Laid groundwork for completion of the draft guidance in FY 2023: 1) released Interim EPA Environmental Justice and Civil Rights in Permitting Frequently Asked Questions, which provides information to Agency, federal, tribal, state, and local environmental permitting programs on integrating environmental justice in permitting processes and provides information on the obligation of recipients of EPA financial assistance to comply with federal civil rights statutes, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in their permitting processes; 2) made progress on two guidance documents, including a guidance on procedural safeguards and another on legal standards, including for "disparate impact" claims; and 3) completed the outline of the draft guidance on the legal standards. In FY 2023, EPA will hire additional staff to assist with this and other priorities.

For strategy 3, *establish at least 10 indicators to assess EPA's performance in eliminating disparities in environmental and public health condition*, met 3 of 6 planned milestones. Highlights of the work completed include establishing criteria to guide the identification of indicators, compiling an initial list of 30+ indicator ideas, developing a process to evaluate the indicator ideas, and creating a workplan for engagement. Several engagement sessions have been scheduled for early FY 2023, which will allow EPA to catch up on delayed milestones.

- **Clean up contaminated sites and invest in water infrastructure to enhance the livability and economic vitality of overburdened and underserved communities.** *By September 30, 2023, EPA will provide technical assistance to at least 10 communities to help achieve clean and safe water and reduced exposures to hazardous substances.*

  Met 2022 target. EPA's Office of Water (OW) and Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) collaborated to take a "One EPA" approach to addressing water and waste challenges in pilot communities. EPA will provide technical assistance to these communities so they better understand opportunities available for funding, technical assistance, and other forms of community support that may be available to assist them in their environmental challenges. To help select the pilot communities, OW and OLEM staff developed a mapping tool that utilizes EPA's GeoPlatform to pull over 40 OW and OLEM datasets together in a discoverable and accessible way. EPA set minimum criteria for identifying communities. They must have both hazardous waste and water challenges and must meet or exceed the 80th percentile of the following demographic indices: low income; linguistically isolated; and less than high school education. Ten pilot communities have been selected, one in each EPA region. There were challenges using the mapping tool and requests for training on and clarification regarding how to use the tool. The Agency held informational meetings and training on the mapping tool with its regional offices to overcome these challenges.

Evidence and Evaluation

Summaries of FY 2022 program evaluations and contributions to EPA's portfolio of evidence are available at https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/results. EPA uses program evaluations and other evidence to assess effectiveness of programs in meeting Agency goals, to identify ways to improve mission delivery, and to strengthen use of evidence in decision making. This is particularly important for fostering transparency and accountability. As one example, the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) initiated an assessment of offsite compliance monitoring to gather evidence on its effectiveness compared with onsite inspection, and the best ways to use it. The results of this assessment will be used to inform and shape enforcement and compliance strategies. Another example is the program evaluation process for the National Estuary Program (NEP). Every five years, each location within the NEP is evaluated for progress in achieving programmatic and environmental results, producing recommendations for improvement on areas including administration and governance, healthy ecosystems, and communication and stakeholder engagement.

American Rescue Plan and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

The American Rescue Plan Act and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law collectively provide EPA with more than $60 billion in supplemental funding for a wide range of programs. EPA is supporting the Administration's Justice40 initiative by prioritizing benefits to underserved communities in developing requests for grant applications and in making grant award decisions, to the extent permitted by law.

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law represents the largest appropriation EPA has ever received. This law more than doubles the Agency's annual budget each year over the next five years to fund water infrastructure, environmental cleanups, and electric school buses. It also provides funding to improve recycling programs and prevent pollution. Most of the funding in this law is being implemented through existing programs such as the State Revolving Funds in the Office of Water and the Superfund Program in the Office of Land and Emergency Management.

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provided EPA with $100 million dollars to address health outcome disparities from pollution and the COVID-19 pandemic, with which EPA is funding environmental justice initiatives and enhanced air quality monitoring.

Additional information including performance results to date is available at:

American Rescue Plan: https://www.epa.gov/arp
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Reliability of EPA's Performance Data

I attest to the reliability and completeness of the performance data presented in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Performance Report. Because improvements in human health and the environment may not become immediately apparent, there might be delays between the actions we have taken and results we can measure. Additionally, we cannot provide results data for 15 (out of 88) of our performance measures for this reporting year. Reasons for missing data include reporting lags due to grant reporting sources, no actions to track in FY 2022 and measurement methods were under development. When possible, however, we have portrayed trend data to illustrate progress over time. We also report FY 2021 final performance results for one measure that became available in FY 2022.

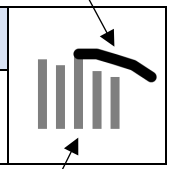
Michael S. Regan

MAR 1 0 2023

Date

Key to Multiyear Table Annual Performance Goal Data Presentation

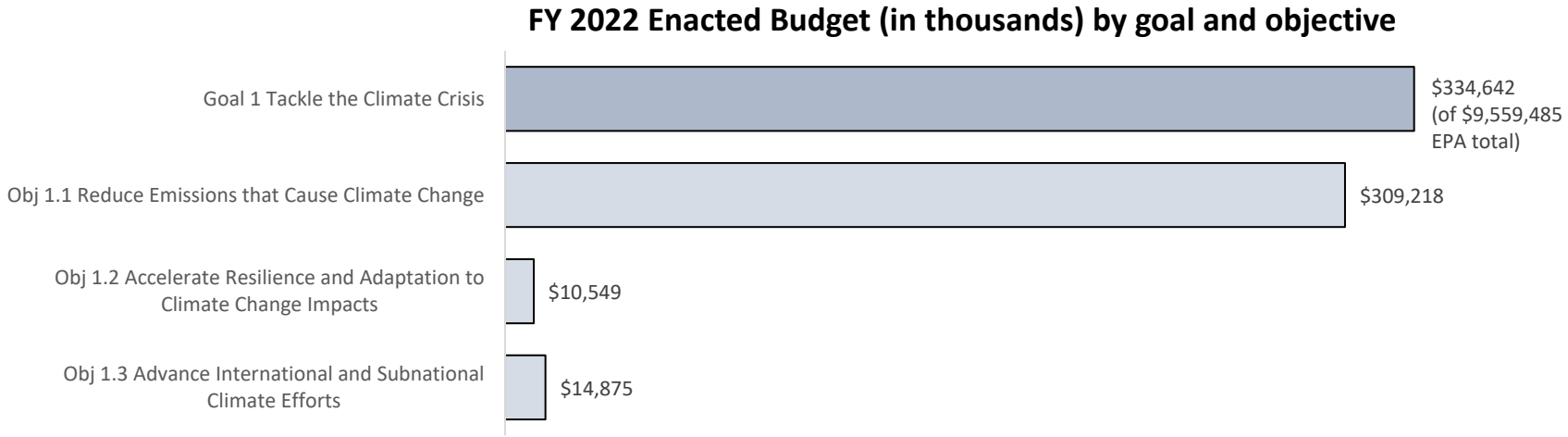
(PM #) Annual performance goal language here.*

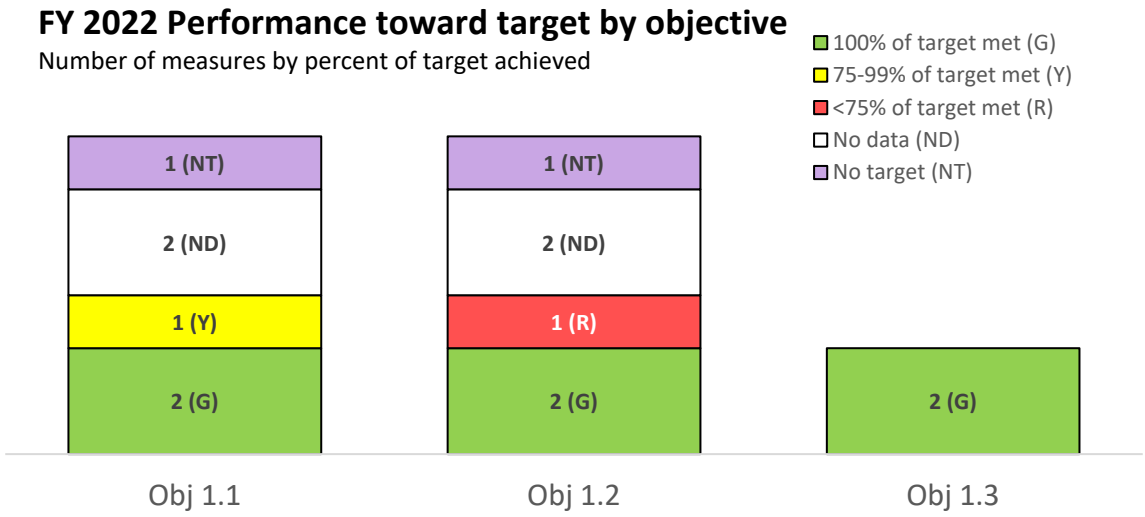
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target			No Target Established	13	13	12	11	9	Sites	Increase	
Actual		12	11	13	10	9					

* This character indicates a measure also used to track progress in implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

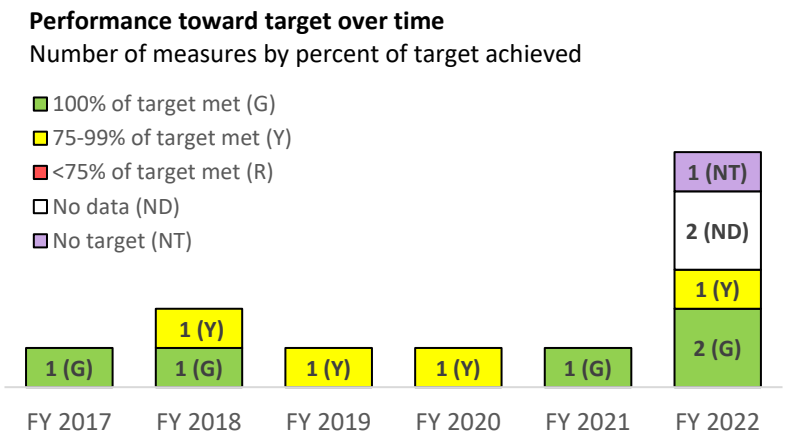
Goal 1 at a Glance

Tackle the Climate Crisis: Cut pollution that causes climate change and increase the adaptive capacity of Tribes, states, territories, and communities.





Objective 1.1 – Reduce Emissions that Cause Climate Change—*Aggressively reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from all sectors while increasing energy and resource efficiency and the use of renewable energy.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Began implementing final rule under the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act to phase down U.S. production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) 85% by 2036 which is estimated to cumulatively reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 4,600 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$) between 2022 and 2050.
- Helped save more than 520B kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity and avoid $42B in energy costs through ENERGY STAR, resulting in emission reductions of ~400M metric tons of GHGs (~5 % of U.S. total GHG emissions) and ~440K tons of criteria air pollutants.
- The Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Partnership achieved approximately ~2.76 MMTCO2e of methane reductions in 2020 and an overall reduction of 10 MMTCO2e since its inception in 2016. Building on these U.S. successes, EPA also supported the launch of the Global Methane Pledge to reduce global methane emissions by at least 30% from 2020 levels by 2030.
- Continued work with the Green Power Partnership, which includes 700 EPA Green Power Partners who collectively use 70B kWh of green power annually and represent nearly 43% of the U.S. voluntary green power market.
- Published the *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 – 2020*; showing GHG emissions in 2020 (after accounting for sequestration from the land sector) were 21% below 2005 levels (see: https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory -us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2020).
- Issued the 2021 Automotive Trends Report, finding that for model year 2020, the average estimated real-world carbon dioxide (CO_2) emission rate for all new light-duty vehicles fell by 7 g/mi to 349 g/mi (lowest ever measured), and all 14 large light-duty vehicle manufacturers achieved compliance with GHG standards (see: https://www.epa.gov/automotive-trends).
- Met partner needs for 100% of climate-related research products.

Challenges:

- The AIM Act and the Executive Order on Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks have rigorous schedules for actions to be taken to reduce emissions across sectors, including requiring multiple rules to be developed at the same time.
- Illegal HFC imports will undermine the environmental benefits and integrity of the HFC phasedown, and disadvantage companies complying with the requirements. It is important that EPA continues to support the HFC taskforce with U.S. Customs and Border Patrol.
- Limited resources for federal and state activities to support GHG emission reductions and other climate goals continue to pose program delivery challenges, but new opportunities may exist under the Inflation Reduction Act.

Annual performance goal:

(PM HFC) Remaining U.S. consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						273.5	273.5	182.3	$MMTCO_2e$	Below Target	
Actual						Data Avail 11/2023					

Key Takeaways:

- FY 2020 results (most recent estimate) show the remaining U.S consumption of HFCs was 309 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$).
- By September 30, 2023, annual U.S. consumption of HFCs will be 10% below the baseline of 303.9 $MMTCO_2e$ consistent with the HFC phasedown schedule in the AIM Act and codified in the implementing regulations.

Metric Details: This measure tracks U.S. consumption of HFCs in $MMTCO_2e$. HFCs are potent greenhouse gases, many of which have global warming potentials hundreds to thousands of times that of carbon dioxide. The American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act of 2020 provides EPA the domestic authority to phase down production and consumption of HFCs. HFCs are commonly used in many sectors of the economy, including in refrigeration and air conditioning, aerosols, solvents, fire suppression, and as foam blowing agents. The AIM Act provides the legal framework to phase down HFC production and consumption consistent with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer that was ratified on September 21, 2022. Phasing down HFCs globally is expected to avoid up to 0.5° Celsius of global warming by 2100. The baseline is 303.9 tons of $MMTCO_2e$. Estimates for years prior to the effective date of the regulations (i.e., data for years prior to FY 2022) are derived from a number of sources: EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (40 CFR Part 98); import records provided to Customs and Border Protection through their Automated Commercial Environment database; responses from producers and importers to direct outreach from EPA; the proposed rule ("Phasedown of Hydrofluorocarbons: Establishing the Allowance Allocation and Trading Program Under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act" (86 FR 27150; May 19, 2021)); and the Notice of Data Availability ("Notice of Data Availability Relevant To Petition Submissions Under the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020" (86 FR 28099; February 11, 2021)). Historic estimates for previous HFC consumption for FY 2017-2020 are "net supply," which means the quantities of bulk HFC produced + imported – exported – transformed – destroyed. "Net supply" is equivalent to the term "consumption," and historic estimates are as follows: FY 2017: 290; FY 2018: 306; FY 2019: 314; and FY 2020: 309. For more information, see: https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction. This measure tracks progress toward a FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goal (APG).

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2026, promulgate final rules to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from light duty, medium-duty, and heavy-duty vehicles; electric utility generating units; and the oil and gas industry.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM RUL) Number of final rules issued that will reduce GHG emissions from light duty, medium-duty, and heavy-duty vehicles; electric utility generating units; and the oil and gas industry.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	Rules	Above Target	
Actual						1					

Key Takeaways:

- In FY 2022, EPA finalized revised national GHG standards for passenger car and light trucks for model years 2023-2026.
- The final rule will result in approximately 3.1 billion tons of GHG emissions avoided through 2050, which is equivalent to more than half of the net total U.S. CO_2 emissions in 2019.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of final rules that will reduce GHG emissions published in the *Federal Register*. EPA will reduce emissions that cause climate change through regulations on GHG emissions including carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane from light duty, medium-duty, and heavy-duty vehicles; electric utility generating units; and the oil and gas industry.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2026, EPA's climate partnership programs will reduce expected annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 545 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$). EPA's climate partnership programs reduced 518.6 $MMTCO_2e$ of annual GHG emissions in 2019.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM CPP) Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced annually by EPA's climate partnership programs.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						486.9	500.7	513.9	$MMTCO_2e$	Above Target	
Actual	442.2	505.6	518.4	529.6	Data Avail 11/2023	Data Avail 11/2024					

Key Takeaways:

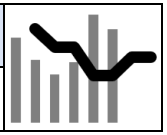
- In FY 2020 (latest available data), EPA's climate partnership programs reduced 529.6 $MMTCO_2e$.
- EPA celebrated the 30th anniversary of its climate partnership programs, and the programs continued to deliver significant CO_2 and non-CO_2 emission reductions from diverse sectors including the commercial, residential, manufacturing, transportation, and power sectors.
- Over 30 years, EPA's climate partnership programs have helped Americans save more than $500 billion and achieve more than 6 billion metric tons of GHG emission reductions.

Metric Details: This measure tracks GHG reductions from EPA's climate partnership programs. The programs included are: ENERGY STAR Products, Residential, Commercial Buildings, and Industrial programs; Green Power Partnership; AgSTAR Program; Coalbed Methane Outreach Program; Landfill Methane Outreach Program; Natural Gas STAR / Methane Challenge Programs; SF6 Emission Reduction Partnerships for Electric Power Systems; Responsible Appliance Disposal; GreenChill; and SmartWay. These programs work hand-in-hand with the private sector and others to achieve more GHG reductions than would be possible through federal regulations alone. These programs seek out and overcome market barriers, drive policy at the state and local level, and capture and channel marketplace ingenuity towards climate action. For more information, see: https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks.

Other Core Work

Annual performance goals:

(PM CRT) Number of certificates of conformity issued that demonstrate that the respective engine, vehicle, equipment, component, or system conforms to all applicable emission requirements and may be entered into commerce.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target		5,200	5,000	5,000	4,700	4,700	4,900	4,900	Certificates	Above Target	
Actual	5,109	4,869	4,711	4,843	5,351	5,196					

Key Takeaways:

- The total number of certificates issued by EPA in FY 2022 was almost 500 more than the target.
- EPA continues to issue vehicle and engine certificates of conformity in a timely manner and on pace with the numbers of requests received.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of certificates of conformity issued in a given year. The Clean Air Act requires that engines, vehicles, equipment, components, or systems receive a certificate of conformity which demonstrates compliance with the applicable requirements prior to introduction into U.S. commerce. EPA reviews all submitted requests and issues certificates of conformity when the manufacturer demonstrates compliance with all applicable requirements. This measure illustrates EPA's annual certification workload. The number of certification requests is determined by the manufacturers' product planning and will fluctuate from year to year. EPA strives to issue vehicle and engine certificates of conformity in a timely manner and on pace with the numbers of requests received.

(PM REP) Percentage of Annual Greenhouse Gas Emission Reports verified by EPA before publication.

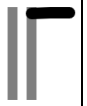
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	95	65				98	98	98	Percent	Above Target	
Actual	96	97	96	95	99	97					
Numerator	7,828	7,821	7,867	7,722	7,935	7,877			Reports		
Denominator	8,127	8,061	8,165	8,126	8,029	8,141					

Key Takeaways:

- EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) has consistently maintained a high percentage of verified reports prior to annual publication. While EPA did not meet the ambitious target in FY 2022, the result is in line with program expectations and will help advance the Agency's understanding of GHG emissions.
- The quality of GHGRP data at time of submittal continues to improve due to GHGRP data system and verification process changes that have increased real-time data quality feedback to industry reporters over time.

Metric Details: The GHGRP, established in 2009, covers 41 sectors that account for more than 8,100 reports summarizing annual GHG emissions and supply. Both facilities and suppliers are required to report their data annually by March 31st. After submission of the data, EPA conducts a verification review that lasts approximately 150 days and includes a combination of electronic checks, staff review, and follow-up with facilities to identify potential reporting errors that are corrected before publication. The 150-day period includes 60 days for EPA to review reports and identify potential data quality issues, 75 days for reporters to resolve these issues, and 15 days for EPA to review responses or resubmitted reports. EPA typically publishes the data by early October each year. These data support federal and state-level policy development and allow EPA to share GHG emissions and supply data with industry stakeholders, state and local governments, academia, the research community, and the public in general. There are no targets in FYs 2019-2021 because this measure was not included in these Annual Performance Plans. For more information, see: www.epa.gov/ghgreporting.

(PM RD3) Percentage of ORD climate-related research products meeting partner needs.

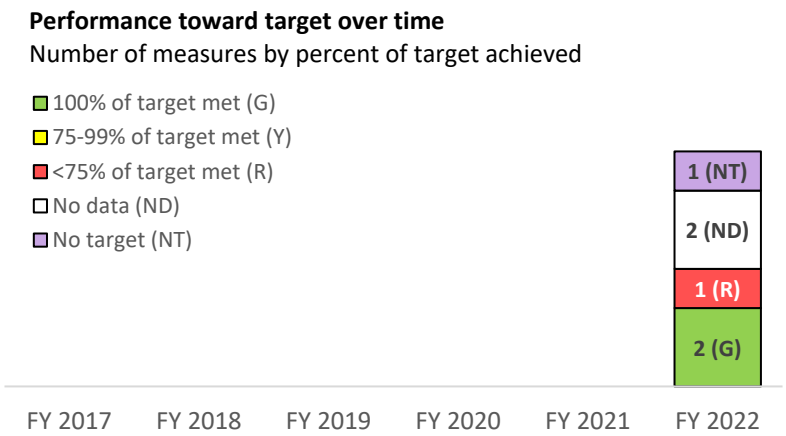
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						93	94	94	Percent	Above Target	
Actual					100	100					
Numerator					5	7			Products		
Denominator					5	7					

Key Takeaways:

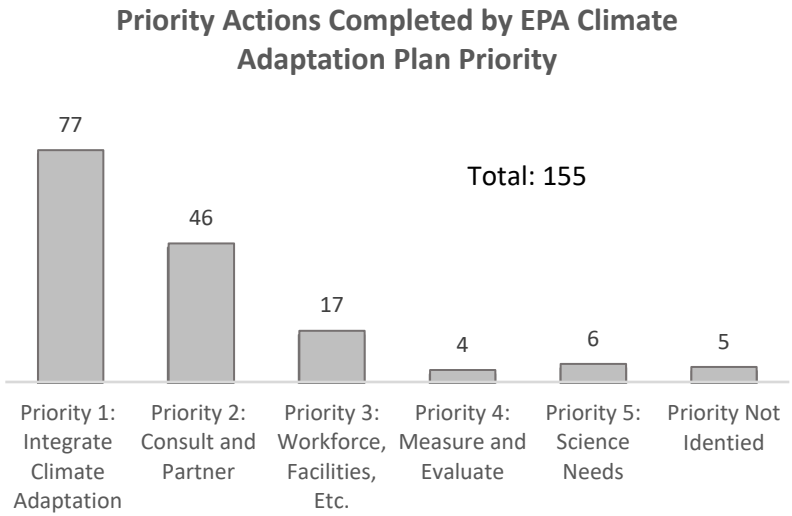
- All seven climate products assessed met customer needs. Five of these addressed a single research area: approaches for characterizing source emissions, air quality, exposure, and mitigation strategies. These products provide critical information to help inform programs that empower citizens and local governments to seek reductions in air pollution emissions and reduce exposures and health impacts.
- The number of climate products being assessed has increased from the previous fiscal year and will continue to do so as EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) implements the FY 2023-2026 Strategic Research Action Plan (see: https://www.epa.gov/research/strategic-research-action-plans-fiscal-years-2023-2026).

Metric Details: Partner satisfaction is assessed through a robust survey process. The annual survey engages key users of ORD products. Survey respondents assess the scientific rigor of research products (quality), product relevance (usability), and timeliness of product delivery. This measure assesses a subset of ORD's research products specifically related to climate.

Objective 1.2: Accelerate Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts—*Deliver targeted assistance to increase the resilience of Tribes, states, territories, and communities to the impacts of climate change.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.



Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Released 20 Climate Adaptation Implementation Plans, developed by EPA national program offices and all 10 regional offices. Received input from tribes through a formal consultation and from state and local government officials through several engagement sessions. The Plans provide detailed information about the actions each program and regional office will take to address the five agencywide priority actions contained in EPA's 2021 Climate Adaptation Action Plan (CAP) (see: https://www.epa.gov/climate-adaptation/climate-adaptation-plan). They include over 500 commitments EPA will take over the next five years, with other federal agencies and partners, to protect health and the environment under future climate conditions.
- Completed over 150 of the commitments made to ensure EPA's programs are resilient even as the climate changes.
- Provided technical and financial assistance to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of EPA's tribal, state, city, local government, and community partners (e.g., through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law). Preliminary data indicates that EPA partners (41 tribal and 131 state, territorial, local government, and community partners) took over 150 actions to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, and recover from the impacts of climate change after receiving EPA assistance.
- Modernized EPA's financial programs by integrating climate adaptation criteria into grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and contracts.
- Provided climate adaptation training, resources and guidance for staff and external partners to help integrate climate adaptation into business operations, investments, and decision-making. For example, EPA is developing new training on integrating climate adaptation into rulemaking processes.
- After federally declared disasters, EPA assists with the immediate response and long-term recovery. EPA regional offices provided approximately 10,000 hours of assistance to help communities recover and rebuild after a climate-related disaster.

Challenges:

- This is the first year of these performance measures for EPA. There has been significant work to develop systems for both doing the work and tracking progress. The Agency is learning and adjusting the new processes to better support outcomes.
- As a result of Congress's enacted FY 2022 budget, EPA received fewer than the requested resources to coordinate and manage cross-agency implementation of this objective. Although EPA's FY 2022 target was 100 priority actions, EPA programs identified over 250 actions important to climate adaptation and resiliency. In the end, EPA achieved 155 of them.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, implement all priority actions in EPA's Climate Adaptation Action Plan and the 20 National Program and Regional Climate Adaptation Implementation Plans to account for the impacts of the changing climate on human health and the environment.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM AD07) Number of priority actions completed in EPA's Climate Adaptation Action Plan and Program and Regional Implementation Plans.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						100	100	100	Priority Actions	Above Target	
Actual						155					

Key Takeaways:

- EPA programs and regional offices are taking multiple actions to increase the adaptive capacity of the nation. For example, the Office of Water has committed to incorporate climate change considerations into infrastructure grant and loan guidance and programs; the Office of Land and Emergency Management is providing climate vulnerability assessments at Superfund sites; and the Office of Air and Radiation is working within EPA and with external stakeholders to review and revise information for citizens- especially at-risk populations- on the impact of climate change on ambient and indoor air quality.
- Limited resources hinders EPA's ability to implement all the actions necessary as the Agency works to meet its mission, even as the climate changes.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of priority actions implemented in support of EPA's October 2021 Climate Adaptation Action Plan through the 20 Program and Regional Implementation Plans. The Action Plan commits EPA to five Priority Actions per year by each of EPA's 10 national program offices and 10 regional offices. EPA will publish a report annually to share completed actions, accomplishments, and challenges. EPA expects 100 actions per year for a total of 500 actions by FY 2026. The Implementation Plans identify EPA's specific Priority Actions to: 1) integrate climate adaptation planning into EPA programs, policies and rulemaking processes; 2) consult and partner with tribes, states, territories, local governments, environmental justice organizations, community groups, businesses and other federal agencies to strengthen adaptive capacity and increase the resilience of the nation, with a particular focus on advancing environmental justice; 3) implement measures to protect the Agency's workforce, facilities, critical infrastructure, supply chains and procurement processes from the risks posed by climate change; and 4) modernize EPA financial assistance programs to encourage climate-resilient investments across the nation.

(PM AD08) Number of EPA national program offices that have developed adaptation training for programs and staff.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						4	10	12	Program Offices	Above Target	
Actual						4					

Key Takeaways:

- Program-specific training, tailored to specific job duties, is critical for EPA staff to engage in climate resiliency. Updated training developed in FY 2022 includes training for rule writers, a climate adaptation 101 course to ensure all staff have basic climate adaptation knowledge, and a climate adaptation and mitigation training tailored to EPA's land and emergency management staff, which more than 600 people attended.
- Future training will include each EPA program office and will focus on integrating climate adaptation considerations into grants, loans, technical assistance, and other program activities.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the development of training by EPA's national program offices on how current and future climate impacts should be considered in specific program activities, such as direct program implementation, regulation development, permitting, inspections, enforcement, partnerships, research, grants, loans, and technical assistance. EPA currently has a training developed for new employees. Offices with existing training will update their materials in 2022 and offices without existing training will create them for FY 2023 and FY 2024. Twelve total trainings reflect nine national program office trainings plus one general climate adaptation training offered by Office of Policy, one training for rule writers, and one training focused on children's health.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, assist at least 400 federally recognized Tribes to take action to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM AD09) Cumulative number of federally recognized tribes assisted by EPA to take action to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						100	150	200	Tribes	Above Target	
Actual						Data Avail 3/2023					

Key Takeaways:

- Preliminary data as of October 2022 show 41 tribal partners have taken action to increase their adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change after EPA assistance. Final data will be available in March 2023 when grants reports are received from partners. Examples of tribal partner actions include: 1) the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe in Washington State used assistance from EPA's Puget Sound Program to build climate resilience by enhancing floodplain infrastructure which reduces impacts on water temperature, water quality, and water chemistry; and 2) The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe in New York State has implemented a wide breadth of climate adaptation activities as part of their Performance Partnership Grant with EPA.
- Tribal partners are being severely impacted by climate change and need financial and technical resources to be able to effectively adapt.
- EPA continues to face challenges to implement this goal due to limited capacity among tribes and within the Agency itself.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the cumulative number of federally recognized tribes EPA provides with financial assistance, technical assistance, or training that then take action, starting in FY 2022, to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change. Actions may include but are not limited to: developing a climate adaptation plan; identifying potential impacts; assessing vulnerability; planning; applying for additional funding; adoption of adaptation measures such as green infrastructure; improved coordination with other key organizations (e.g., a state or federal partner); estimation of financial impacts; or more effective remedy selection in a hazardous waste cleanup program.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, assist at least 450 states, territories, local governments, and communities, especially communities that are underserved and disproportionately at risk from climate change, to take action to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM AD10) Cumulative number of states, territories, local governments, and communities (i.e., EPA partners) assisted by EPA to take action to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						250	300	350	Partners	Above Target	
Actual						Data Avail 3/2023					

Key Takeaways:

- Preliminary data show 131 state, territorial, local government, and community partners have taken action to increase their adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change after EPA assistance. Final data will be available in March 2023 when grantees' progress reports are received from partners. Examples of partner actions include: 1) The Lower Boise Watershed Council in Idaho received funding from EPA's Clean Water Act nonpoint source program to enhance water quality and create co-benefits for climate resilience; and 2) South Carolina received disaster relief funding through the Environmental Justice program to prepare for future climate impacts and conducted their first planning workshop in FY 2022.
- EPA has multiple programs, across various statutes, to support communities' increased adaptive capacity. Partner actions resulting from EPA grants and loans are easier to track than those achieved through technical assistance and training because grantees are required to submit regular progress reports.
- Some communities with environmental or climate justice concerns have been unable to engage with EPA due to limited capacity to effectively apply for and manage climate adaptation assistance.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the cumulative number of states, territories, local governments, and communities EPA provides with financial assistance, technical assistance, or training that then take action, starting in FY 2022, to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change. Actions may include but are not limited to: developing a climate adaptation plan; identifying potential impacts; assessing vulnerability; planning; applying for additional funding; adoption of adaptation measures such as green infrastructure; improved coordination with other key organizations (e.g., a state or federal partner); estimation of financial impacts; or more effective remedy selection in a hazardous waste cleanup program.

(PM AD11) Number of tribal, state, regional, and/or territorial versions of the Climate Change Adaptation Resource Center (ARC-X) or similar systems developed by universities with EPA support.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						3	6	6	Versions	Above Target	
Actual						1					

Key Takeaways:

- There is strong national and international interest in the ARC-X tool based on the number of visitors to the web tool.

- As a result of Congress's enacted FY 2022 budget, EPA received fewer than the requested resources to implement this objective. Competing demands on staff time and financial resources limited EPA's ability to meet this goal.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the development of ARC-X or similar systems developed by universities to support tribal, state, regional, and/or territorial partners. ARC-X is an interactive EPA online resource designed to help local government officials in communities across the United States anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, and recover from the impacts of climate change. It also is a portal to all EPA tools and resources on climate adaptation. ARC-X provides users with an integrated package of information tailored specifically to their needs, based on where they live and the issues of concern to them. The system is available at: https://www.epa.gov/arc-x. A system has been developed when it is published by the university. These systems provide locally specific climate adaptation information and include local examples and case studies. The information provided in these resource centers will help communities understand and prepare for the impacts of climate change. In addition, regional or local systems may expand resources to encompass the full breadth of climate adaptation issues, even those beyond EPA's mission. These systems will eventually create a learning network of information that is accessible to communities of a variety of sizes and capabilities across the country, especially those with environmental justice concerns.

(PM AD12) Hours of appropriate subject matter expert time provided by EPA to help communities adapt to climate impacts, build long-term resilience, and support the most underserved and vulnerable communities after federally declared disasters.

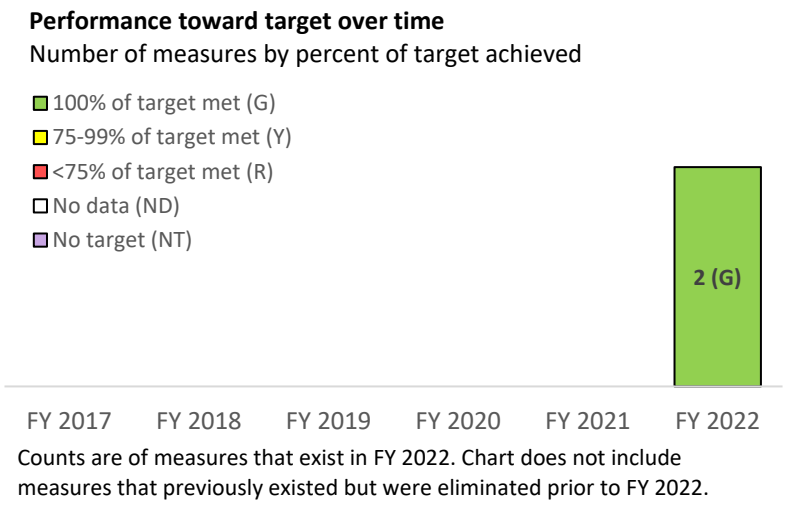
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	Hours	N/A	
Actual						9,763					

Key Takeaways:

- These results may understate hours provided due to the difficulty in tracking the work of multiple EPA offices engaged in disaster recovery.
- EPA's assistance for recovery and long-term resilience extends many years past the actual disaster event and is a significant investment on behalf of EPA.
- EPA has an important role in supporting the recovery and long-term resilience of communities post-disaster across all program areas.
- Most of the hours of assistance provided are concentrated in a few regional offices where they are supporting recovery from major disaster events.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA contributions to supporting local communities' efforts to rebuild in a manner that increases community resiliency and adaptive capacity as they recover from federally declared disasters. This does not include clean-up or immediate response activities, but rather supports communities to build back in ways that help anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to climate change. There are no targets for this measure as the number of federal declared disasters where EPA assistance is requested varies by year.

Objective 1.3: Advance International and Subnational Climate Efforts—*Collaborate with Tribal, state, local, and international partners and provide leadership on the global stage to address climate change.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- In March 2022, EPA Administrator Michael Regan led the U.S. Delegation to a meeting of environment ministers of the member countries of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, France, and chaired the climate plenary session on "Moving to Net Zero" (see: https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/administrator-regan-leads-oecd-meeting-climate-environmental-justice-plastics).
- EPA led the Commission for Environmental Cooperation's (CEC) efforts to award funding to 15 *EJ4Climate* grants (five per North America country) to undertake work with underserved and vulnerable communities, and indigenous communities to prepare them for climate-related impacts (see: https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/commission-environmental-cooperation-launches-second-round-2-million-environmental).
- In November 2021, EPA led efforts resulting in the U.S. and China issuing a joint declaration to boost cooperation on climate action, committing both sides to work together and with other parties to strengthen implementation of the Paris Agreement. The U.S. and China agreed to establish frameworks and Terms of References to address the climate crisis and advance the multilateral process on priorities, such as methane emission reductions, greenhouse gas emissions frameworks and environmental standards, and policies that encourage decarbonization and electrification of end-use sectors (see: https://www.state.gov/u-s-china-joint-glasgow-declaration-on-enhancing-climate-action-in-the-2020s/).
- At the November 2021 UN Climate Change Conference (COP26), EPA Administrator Michael Regan engaged with 12 countries, the European Union and the State of California resulting in an agreement on an action plan for 2022 to coordinate and accelerate the global transition to zero emission vehicles and ensure a sustainable supply chain for vehicle batteries. (see: https://unfccc.int/news/zero-emission-vehicle-pledges-made-at-cop26)

Challenges:

- EPA cannot control how countries use the assistance it provides. EPA targets engagement and technical assistance toward countries where the Agency expects to have the greatest potential impact.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2026, implement at least 40 international climate engagements that result in an individual partner commitment or action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, adapt to climate change, or improve resilience in a manner that promotes equity.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM E13a) Number of climate engagements that result in an individual partner commitment or action to reduce GHG emissions, adapt to climate change, or improve resilience in a manner that promotes equity.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						8	10	10	Engage-ments	Above Target	
Actual						8					

Key Takeaways:

- Many countries and organizations have reached out to EPA to partner on climate activities, showing the strong interest internationally to work with the Biden Administration.
- EPA will continue to review the commitments made by partners with limited capacity to implement and monitor themselves, in particular those commitments made outside of a funded initiative.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of senior level EPA international actions implemented annually that result in the provision of tools that when utilized by partners can result in equitable GHG emissions reductions, adaptation to climate change, or improvements in resilience. Climate change is a global issue that has far-reaching human health, social, economic, and biodiversity impacts on our planet, with direct adverse effects in the United States. EPA represents the U.S. Government in climate-related multilateral meetings and treaty negotiations, such as Montreal Protocol, UNFCCC, G7 and G20 Environment Ministers meetings. EPA also works directly with other countries and stakeholders through bilateral agreements and work plans to share technical expertise, implement capacity building, and help countries address their climate gaps.

Other Core Work

Annual performance goal:

(PM E13b) Number of Border 2025 actions implemented in the U.S.-Mexico Border area to improve water quality, solid waste management and air quality including those that address climate change, and advance emergency response efforts.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						3	10	10	Actions	Above Target	
Actual						6					

Key Takeaways:

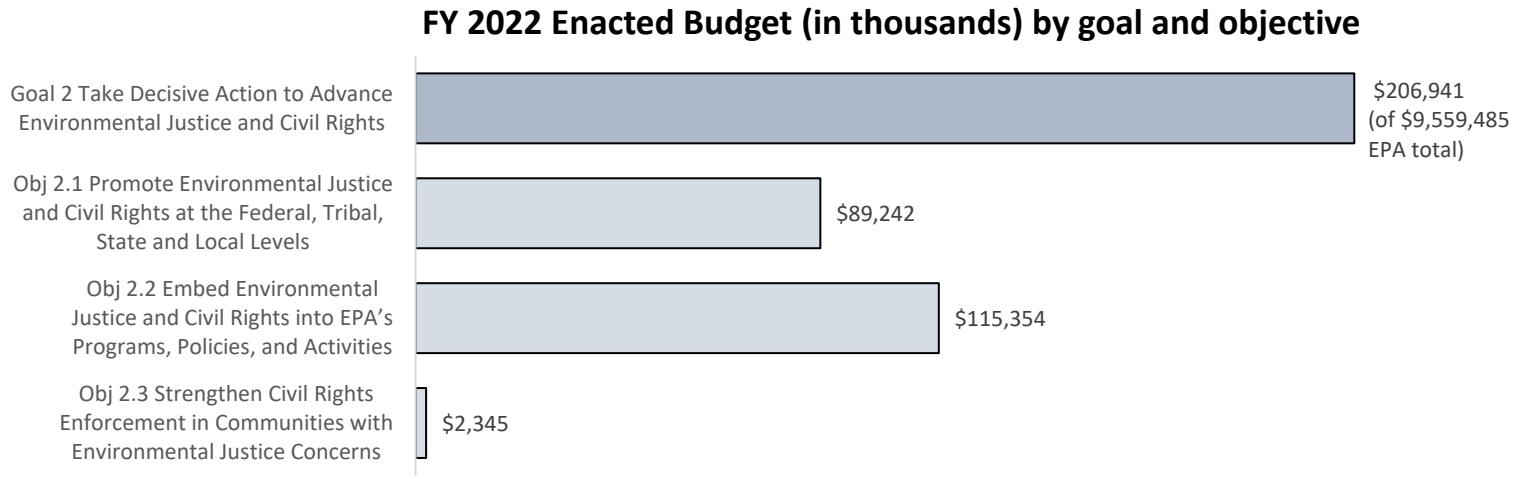
- The U.S.-Mexico border region residents/communities have benefited and will continue to benefit from capacity-building efforts that improve air and water quality, solid waste management, and emergency response by going beyond the expected target this year and increasing the targeted number of actions for the upcoming fiscal years. In 2022 two examples of the capacity building efforts are: 1) EPA's Border Office Staff discussed and advised on specifics of the Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua Emergency Preparedness Drill Exercise/training at a Juarez Maquiladora Electrolux; and 2) EPA and the binational Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) discussed with community-based

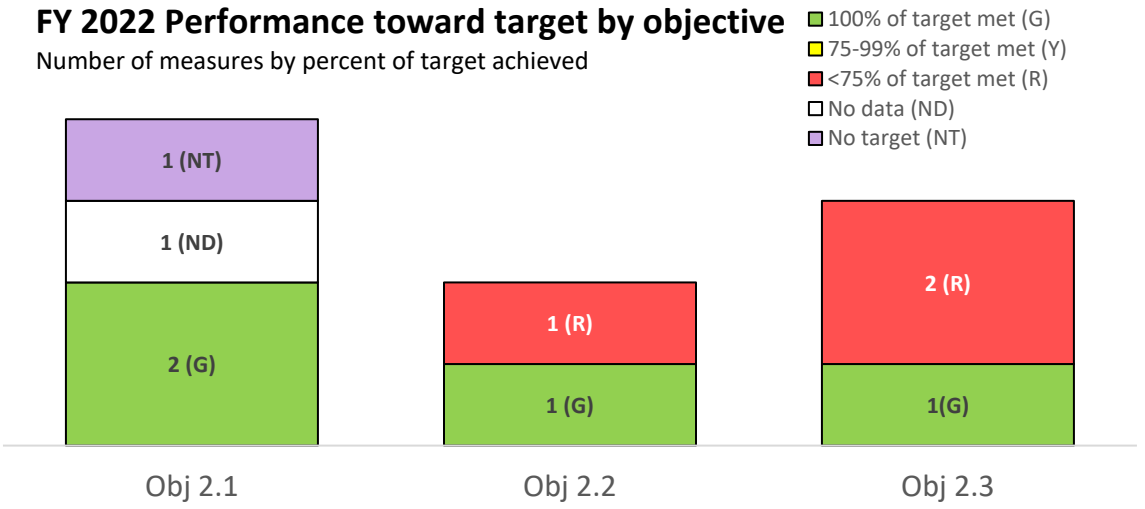
organizations “How to achieve cleaner air for the El Paso, TX – Doña Ana County, NM, and the Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua air basin under the framework of the 1983 La Paz Agreement.”

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA actions to provide tools and capacity building activities that when utilized by partners can result in improved water quality, solid waste management and air quality. These include actions to address climate change and advance emergency response efforts along the two thousand mile border between the United States and Mexico.

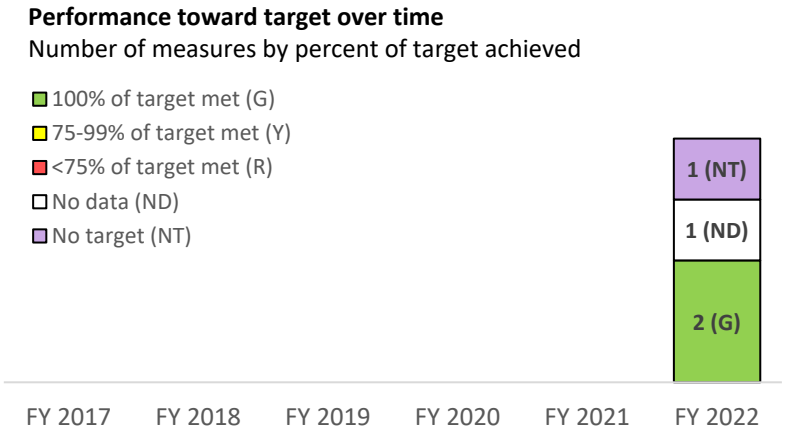
Goal 2 at a Glance

Take Decisive Action to Advance Environmental Justice and Civil Rights: Achieve tangible progress for historically overburdened and underserved communities and ensure the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income in developing and implementing environmental laws, regulations and policies.





Objective 2.1: Promote Environmental Justice and Civil Rights at the Federal, Tribal, State and Local Levels—*Empower and build capacity of underserved and overburdened communities to protect human health and the environment.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- EPA is in the final stages of development of new technical assistance and grant programs that will provide broad support for communities to easily access support.
- One of these new grant programs will provide a cross-agency ability for EPA programs and regional offices to more directly and easily compensate community-based organizations and leaders involved in EPA activities.
- Developed direct implementation training and hosted sessions for approximately 700 EPA senior leaders, management, and staff. The training focused on EPA's direct implementation responsibilities for equitable implementation of federal environmental programs within Indian country.
- Advanced tribal climate change adaptation, including compiling an inventory of all federal agency tribal climate adaptation plan entries and organizing an EPA National Tribal Operations Committee meeting focused on highlighting tribal concerns and inputs on climate adaptation.
- Finalized new 2022 Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) guidance after several years of consultation and engagement with tribes and within the Agency.
- Determined the baseline of Office of Research and Development (ORD) activities related to environmental justice.

Challenges:

- Competing demands among multiple environmental justice initiatives, as well as Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) commitments.
- EPA needs to develop new tools to support process execution, stakeholder engagement, and coordination across EPA programs and regional offices.
- EPA's current GAP grant allocation process, developed three decades ago, is no longer meeting the needs of tribes and intertribal consortia. EPA is conducting outreach with regions and tribes to analyze input for a future decision.
- The Agency continues to explore the most efficient manner in which to make EPA direct implementation in Indian country regulatory data and information available to tribes and the public.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, all EPA programs that seek feedback and comment from the public will provide capacity-building resources to communities with environmental justice concerns to support their ability to meaningfully engage and provide useful feedback to those programs.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR01) Percentage of EPA programs that seek feedback and comment from the public that provide capacity-building resources to communities with environmental justice concerns to support their ability to meaningfully engage and provide useful feedback to those programs.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							25	50	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Programs		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of EPA programs and regional offices providing capacity building resources (e.g., fact sheets, trainings, webinars, dedicated technical assistance, grants) to members of communities to support their ability to provide meaningful feedback to the program during engagement. Each program will determine how to provide this support. In FY 2023, resources will be provided to EPA programs that connect the principles of meaningful community engagement to the implementation of providing effective capacity building resources to communities. Tracking will consist of ensuring that each program provides effective support to communities.

(PM EJCR02) Percentage of EPA programs utilizing extramural vehicles to fund organizations and individuals providing environmental justice expertise and support to advance EPA priorities and activities.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							50	75	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Programs		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of EPA programs that provide financial resources to community-based non-profit organizations, other organizations, and individuals that provide environmental justice expertise in support of EPA's priorities and activities. As part of EPA's decision-making processes or other Agency work streams, EPA programs regularly rely upon the time, efforts, and expertise of community members, leaders, and organizations for a variety of activities/inputs. Examples of EPA activities that organizations or individuals could provide support for include organizing, educating, and engaging communities on environmental justice, climate justice, and other EPA priorities. EPA programs that rely on such community support will provide funding, as appropriate, to those community members/organizations for their time, efforts, and expertise just as they would if they needed the time, support, and expertise of a scientist or engineer. Providing funding can be achieved through use of financial assistance instruments such as grants and cooperative agreements, procurement vehicles, or interagency agreements, depending upon the principal purpose of the financial transaction. In FY 2023, resources will be available to EPA programs that regularly rely on the input and time of community leaders and organizations to facilitate their fair compensation.

(PM EJCR03) Percentage of environmental justice grantees whose funded projects result in a governmental response.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							No Target Established	No Target Established	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Grantees		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of environmental justice grantees whose EPA-funded projects result in a governmental response (planned and/or actualized). The governmental response can range from on-the-ground response/activity to a policy change, and it may be at the local, state, tribal, or federal level. Tracking this measure will require incorporation of expectations for reporting into grant solicitations and agreements, and sufficient time post-award for results to materialize. EPA will establish reporting mechanisms for this measure in FY 2023. Grants awarded in FY 2023 will not be ready for reporting until sufficient time has passed, most likely in FY 2025.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, include commitments to address disproportionate impacts in all written agreements between EPA and Tribes and states (e.g., grant work plans) implementing delegated authorities.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR04) Percentage of written agreements between EPA and tribes or states implementing delegated authorities that include commitments to address disproportionate impacts.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							5	25	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Agreements		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of formal agreements between EPA and institutions that are authorized or hold delegated authorities that incorporate explicit terms and/or conditions for recipients to be accountable for addressing disproportionate impacts. In FY 2023, the scope of this measure will focus on grant work plans that are submitted by states and tribes to EPA programs and regional offices for the regular process of negotiating commitments. EPA will partner with stakeholders to determine what qualifies as a commitment to address disproportionate impacts.

(PM EJCR05) Percentage of state-issued permits reviewed by EPA that include terms and conditions that are responsive to environmental justice concerns and comply with civil rights obligations.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							10	25	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Permits		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of state-issued permits reviewed by EPA that are explicitly responsive to environmental justice concerns and comply with civil rights obligations. Achievement of this measure will be pursued through the provision of clear guidance, training, and support by EPA programs to states and other partners. In FY 2023, EPA will develop the method and tracking mechanism necessary to track environmental justice and civil rights responsiveness in state-issued permits and what does or does not qualify for inclusion.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, EPA programs with direct implementation authority will take at least 100 significant actions that will result in measurable improvements in Indian country.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM E21) Number of significant actions taken by EPA programs with direct implementation authority that will result in measurable improvements in Indian country.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						No Target Established	25	20	Significant Actions	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						25					

Key Takeaways:

- Trained all EPA offices with direct implementation in Indian Country regulatory responsibilities.
- Initiated mapping of EPA direct implementation regulatory data and information pathways from EPA data systems into EJScreen.

Metric Details: This measure tracks number of significant actions by EPA direct implementation programs that will assist EPA in meeting federal trust responsibilities and provide for equitable program implementation in Indian country. Significant actions are those actions taken on an annualized basis by an EPA program to achieve four significant direct implementation program priorities: training on direct implementation for EPA staff; contributing to an Agency direct implementation report identifying barriers and making recommendations; making EPA direct implementation federal facility and entity data available on EPA's environmental justice mapping and screening tool EJScreen; and identifying actions taken to improve EPA direct implementation and progress made to remove direct implementation barriers.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, all state recipients of EPA financial assistance will have foundational civil rights programs in place.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR06) Percentage of required civil rights procedural safeguard elements implemented by state permitting agencies that are recipients of EPA financial assistance.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						20	40	45	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						33					
Numerator						138			Elements		
Denominator						408					

Key Takeaways:

- The percentage of civil rights procedural safeguards elements came in above target for FY 2022 and thus the baseline coming into FY 2023 is higher as well, with data review indicating that several state agency recipients implemented procedural safeguards elements during the course of FY 2022. Accordingly, EPA has adjusted the targets for FY 2023 and 2024.
- Three state agency recipients showed implementation of all the procedural safeguards elements reviewed, with another five state agency recipients needing to implement only one more procedural safeguard element to have full implementation.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of civil rights procedural safeguards elements implemented by state recipients of EPA financial assistance, calculated in FY 2022 and 2023 as the percentage of required civil rights procedural safeguards elements (8) implemented by state permitting agencies that are recipients of EPA financial assistance (51) by using a denominator in FY 2022 and 2023 of 408 (51 x 8). The numerator is the total number of civil rights procedural safeguards elements implemented in aggregate by the state environmental permitting agencies. Beginning with FY 2024, EPA will introduce additional annual performance goals to assess other state agency recipients beyond the permitting agencies for their implementation of the elements; and in addition, EPA will assess other civil rights procedural safeguards elements, including the data collection requirement, which is a subject of upcoming EPA guidance for recipients.

(PM EJCR07) Percentage of EPA national program and regional offices that extend paid internships, fellowships, or clerkships to college students from diverse backgrounds.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							50	75	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Programs and Regions		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of EPA national programs and regional offices that have dedicated funding to bring college students from diverse backgrounds into the Agency on paid internships, fellowships, or clerkships.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, increase by 40% the number of Office of Research and Development (ORD) activities related to environmental justice that involve or are applicable to Tribes, states, territories, local governments, and communities.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM RD2) Number of ORD activities related to environmental justice that involve or are designed to be applicable to tribes, states, territories, local governments, and communities.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						No Target Established	113	113	Activities	Above Target	
Actual						N/A					

Key Takeaways:

- Established FY 2019-2022 baseline and FY 2023-2026 targets.
- Published *Cumulative Impacts Research: Recommendations for EPA's Office of Research and Development* to show various research areas that can use this evolving concept. This research is essential to solving longstanding environmental health problems, including health disparities exacerbated by racial and social injustices (see: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-09/Cumulative%20Impacts%20Research%20Final%20Report_FINAL-EPA%20600-R-22-014a.pdf).
- Integrated environmental justice into EPA's FY 2023-2026 Strategic Research Action Plans, as one of six cross-cutting priorities during the research planning cycle.
- Completed Phase 1 of the EJ Video Challenge for Students with the goal of enhancing communities' capacity to address environmental and public health inequities using data and publicly available tools. Distributed a prize package of $45,000 to the Phase 1 winning teams.
- Sponsored seven webinars for Agency staff to advance equity and justice in EPA research and identify high priority environmental justice science needs through agencywide dialogue, and provide opportunities to build collaborations.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of environmental justice-related ORD activities that involved communities or are designed to be applicable to tribes, states, territories, local governments, and communities with environmental justice concerns. ORD activities are funded or conducted by ORD. An activity is considered to involve a tribe, state, territory, local government, or community if ORD engages with or consults the affected entity (or entities) on the specific activity. An activity is considered to be applicable to a tribe, state, territory, local government, or community if the activity may be used by the entity (or entities) for the benefit of a community (or communities) with environmental justice concerns. The FY 2019-2022 baseline is 324 EJ-focused ORD activities. The goal is a 40% increase, or 454 EJ-focused ORD activities over FY 2023-2026.

(PM RD4) Percentage of ORD environmental justice-related research products meeting partner needs.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						93	94	94	Percent	Above Target	
Actual						100					
Numerator						1			Products		
Denominator						1					

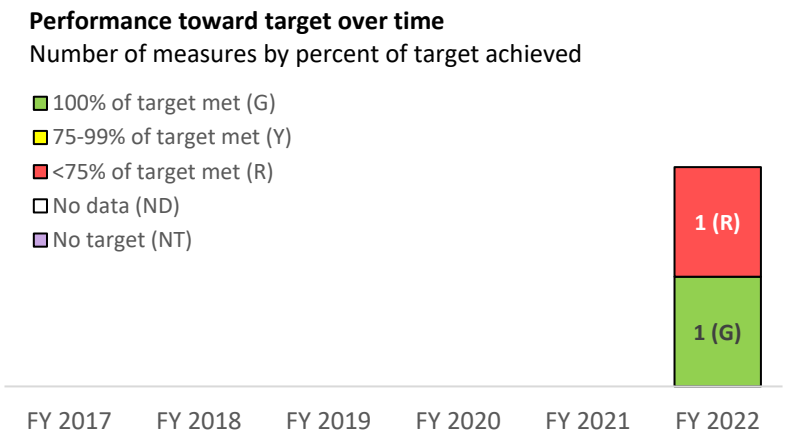
Key Takeaways:

- The usability of the environmental justice product scored significantly higher when compared to other ORD products that were assessed, likely due in part to the high degree of involvement the partner had during its development as stated by respondents in the survey.

- The environmental justice product was titled "*develop methods and tools to assess and manage inorganic soil contamination and quantify and understand contaminant bioavailability.*" It provides the bio-accessibility data requested by EPA regional offices for arsenic and lead contaminated material near residential areas. This allows EPA to develop soil bioavailability methods, quantify inorganic soil contamination and bioavailability, and provide data for use in assessing and handling contaminated sites (research available at: https://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/acs.jafc.9b06537 | https://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/acs.est.0c06908 | https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0883292720302493?ref=pdf_download&fr=RR-2&rr=76a9ce58ee6b6fb5).
- ORD will complete, and assess, higher numbers of environmental justice-related research products in future years.

Metric Details: Partner satisfaction is assessed through a robust survey process. The annual survey engages key users of ORD products. Survey respondents assess the scientific rigor of research products (quality), product relevance (usability), and timeliness of product delivery. This measure will assess a subset of ORD's research products specifically related to environmental justice.

Objective 2.2: Embed Environmental Justice and Civil Rights into EPA's Programs, Policies, and Activities—*Integrate environmental justice and civil rights in all the Agency's work to maximize benefits and minimize impacts to underserved and overburdened communities.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Launched a national program office and for the first time issued a national program guidance dedicated to environmental justice and external civil rights.
- Identified a large pool of potential indicators for the at least ten indicators of disparity elimination. A workgroup is currently refining and focusing those ideas and is in position to begin stakeholder engagement.
- Initiated working groups related to rulemakings as the initial phase of ensuring environmental justice integration and civil rights compliance in significant EPA actions. Two tools (emerging best practices and an inventory of key characteristics of environmental justice analyses) have been internally released within EPA to support more consistent consideration of environmental justice and civil rights by rulemaking working groups.
- Established a holistic grant and technical assistance program to support community-based organizations, which will allow EPA to better align investments and efforts to better meet the needs of communities.
- For the first time, each EPA national program and regional office has developed an implementation plan to integrate environmental justice and civil rights requirements into its work. These plans cover a broad spectrum of policies and program implementation activities.

Challenges:

- EPA needs to develop new tools to support environmental justice process execution, stakeholder engagement, and coordination across EPA programs and regional offices.
- Managing environmental justice commitments across EPA programs and regional offices is complex, as is scoping the associated measures appropriately.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, reduce disparities in environmental and public health conditions represented by the indicators identified through the FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goal.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

For FY 2022 and FY 2023, progress on this Long-Term Performance Goal will be tracked under the Agency Priority Goal "Deliver tools and metrics for EPA and its Tribal, state, local, and community partners to advance environmental justice and external civil rights compliance." FY 2024 measures and targets will be published in the FY 2025 Budget.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, 80% of significant EPA actions with environmental justice implications will clearly demonstrate how the action is responsive to environmental justice concerns and reduces or otherwise addresses disproportionate impacts.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR08) Percentage of significant EPA actions with environmental justice implications that respond to environmental justice concerns and reduce or address disproportionate impacts.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							40	80	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Actions		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of significant EPA actions with environmental justice implications that respond to environmental justice concerns and reduce or address disproportionate impacts. EPA will initially focus on significant rulemakings for this measure. In early FY 2023, EPA will establish what qualifies as "responsiveness to environmental justice" within the significant rulemaking and will develop a mechanism for tracking this measure within the EPA Action Management System (EAMS) database.

(PM EJCR09) Percentage of programs that have developed clear guidance on the use of justice and equity screening tools.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							50	75	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Programs		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of EPA programs that have developed written guidance on how their programs use environmental justice screening tools. Guidance will be explicitly for use by staff of that program in headquarters offices and related regional divisions.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, all EPA programs that work in and with communities will do so in ways that are community-driven, coordinated and collaborative, support equitable and resilient community development, and provide for meaningful involvement and fair treatment of communities with environmental justice concerns.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR10) Percentage of EPA programs and regions that work in and with communities that do so in ways that are community-driven, coordinated and collaborative, support equitable and resilient community development, and provide for meaningful involvement and fair treatment of communities with environmental justice concerns.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							25	50	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Programs		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of EPA programs and regional offices that integrate key principles for community work (e.g., community-driven, coordinated, and collaborative) into core functions (e.g., regulatory development, permitting, enforcement). This approach will allow EPA to operate across programs to support projects based on community need rather than operating exclusively in programmatic silos. In early FY 2023, EPA will define what qualifies as working in alignment with this method.

(PM EJCR11) Number of established EJ collaborative partnerships utilizing key principles for community work (e.g., community-driven, coordinated, and collaborative).

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							30	60	Partnerships	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of collaborative partnerships in communities supported and participated in by EPA, utilizing key principles for community work (e.g., community-driven, coordinated and collaborative). In early FY 2023, EPA's Office of Community Revitalization and Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights will develop reporting criteria for the Agency on this measure.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, all EPA programs and regions will identify and implement areas and opportunities to integrate environmental justice considerations and achieve civil rights compliance in their planning, guidance, policy directives, monitoring, and review activities.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR12) Percentage of EPA programs and regions that have identified and implemented opportunities to integrate environmental justice considerations and strengthen civil rights compliance in their planning, guidance, policy directives, monitoring, and review activities.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						15			Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						100					
Numerator						18			Programs and Regions		
Denominator						18					

Key Takeaways:

- Eight out of eight FY 2023 – FY 2024 National Program Guidance documents (see: https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/national-program-guidances-npgs) have multiple commitments to integrate environmental justice considerations into their work. Seven of eight also included commitments to strengthen external civil rights compliance.
- Each of the 10 EPA regional offices and 7 program offices (Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance, Office of International and Tribal Affairs, Office of Land and Emergency Response, Office of Research and Development, and Office of Water) identified opportunities to integrate environmental justice considerations and strengthen civil rights compliance when developing FY 2023 Environmental Justice and Civil Rights Implementation Plans.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA's efforts to ensure that its national programs and regional offices are identifying opportunities to integrate environmental justice considerations and strengthen external civil rights compliance by recipients of EPA financial assistance, and then incorporating those opportunities and areas into strategic planning, guidance, policy directives, monitoring, and review activities. These opportunities might include regional office review of and recommendations on state permitting actions. This measure is retired after FY 2022, as each national program and regional office completed the task of identifying areas and opportunities for environmental justice considerations and civil rights compliance in their planning and policy directives.

(PM EJCR13) Percentage of EPA regions and national programs that have established clear implementation plans for Goal 2 commitments relative to their policies, programs, and activities and made such available to external partners.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							100	100	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Regions and Programs		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of EPA national program and regional offices that publish clear written implementation plans or guidance on the concrete steps necessary to fully implement *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan* Goal 2 commitments to integrate environmental justice and comply with civil rights throughout the implementation of their policies, programs, and activities. EPA program and regional offices will work from the Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights National Program

Guidance. In FY 2023, EPA programs and regional offices will begin implementing commitments from Goal 2 implementation plans that were drafted by the end of FY 2022. Each year, EPA national programs and regional offices will create updated implementation plans for Goal 2 commitments.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, all EPA programs and regions will implement program and region-specific language assistance plans.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR14) Percentage of EPA programs and regions that have implemented program and region-specific language assistance plans.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						30	35	60	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						0					
Numerator						0			Programs and Regions		
Denominator						23					

Key Takeaways:

- Drafted an initial guidance document for Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan development to be issued to EPA programs and regional offices when finalized.
- EPA is currently developing two model LEP plans, one for programs and one for regional offices, each of which can be used as an example when crafting their LEP plans.
- Added funding to the contract for programs and regional offices to use when providing language assistance services in planned activities.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of EPA national program and regional offices that develop and implement plans and procedures, consistent with EPA Order 1000.32, "Compliance with Executive Order 13166: Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency." The Order outlines necessary steps the Agency will take to provide meaningful language access to persons with limited English proficiency. Program and regional office plans and procedures will ensure that every EPA community outreach and engagement activity considers the needs of community members with limited English proficiency and that EPA secures the language services necessary to provide “meaningful access” to EPA programs and activities for individuals with limited English proficiency. EPA Order 1000.32 is available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2017-03/documents/epa_order_1000.32_compliance_with_executive_order_13166_02.10.2017.pdf.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, all EPA programs and regions will implement program and region-specific disability access plans.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

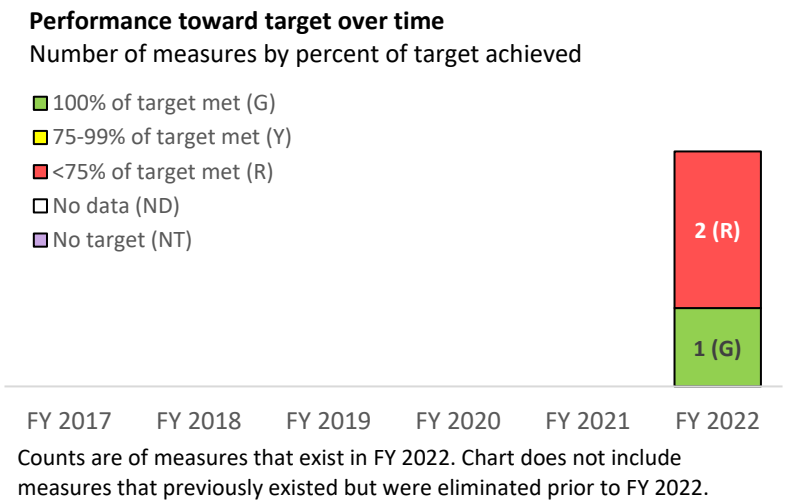
(PM EJCR15) Percentage of EPA programs and regions that have implemented program and region-specific disability access plans.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							No Target Established	25	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Programs and Regions		
Denominator											

GOAL 2: Take Decisive Action to Advance Environmental Justice and Civil Rights

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of EPA national program and regional offices that develop and implement plans and procedures, consistent with guidance and an EPA Order to be issued in FY 2023 to ensure meaningful access to EPA programs and activities for persons with disabilities. Program and regional office plans and procedures will ensure every EPA community outreach and engagement activity considers the needs of persons with disabilities and that EPA provides persons with disabilities reasonable accommodations and appropriate auxiliary aids and services where necessary so they may effectively participate in EPA program and activities.

Objective 2.3: Strengthen Civil Rights Enforcement in Communities with Environmental Justice Concerns—*Strengthen enforcement of and compliance with civil rights laws to address the legacy of pollution in overburdened communities.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Exceeded targets for information sharing sessions and outreach and technical assistance events held with overburdened and underserved communities and environmental justice advocacy groups on civil rights and environmental justice issues.
- Developed a Process for Prioritizing and Selecting Affirmative Compliance Reviews. EPA initiated one compliance review in FY 2022.

Challenges:

- Increased workload from the number of external civil rights complaints filed has delayed the initiation of additional compliance reviews.
- Due to sequencing challenges and workload issues EPA was delayed in initiating the revised Form 4700-4 review process, upon which the post-award audits of the Form submissions are contingent. As a result, audits are delayed until at least 2nd quarter FY 2023.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, initiate 45 proactive post-award civil rights compliance reviews to address discrimination issues in environmentally overburdened and underserved communities.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR16) Number of proactive post-award civil rights compliance reviews initiated to address discrimination issues in environmentally overburdened and underserved communities.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						3	6	12	Compliance Reviews	Above Target	
Actual			1	1	0	1					

Key Takeaways:

- Published the Process and Criteria for Prioritizing and Selecting Affirmative Compliance Reviews on January 6, 2022 (see: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/01-06-20-ecrco-process-for-prioritizing-and-selecting-affirmative-compliance-reviews.pdf).
- Initiated a compliance review pursuant to this process on March 18, 2022. EPA was unable to initiate additional audits in FY 2022 due to resource and workload challenges.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA's civil rights enforcement efforts through annual affirmative civil rights compliance reviews of EPA funding recipients targeting critical environmental health and quality of life impacts in overburdened communities.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, complete 305 audits to ensure EPA financial assistance recipients are complying with nondiscrimination program procedural requirements.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR17) Number of audits completed to ensure EPA financial assistance recipients are complying with federal civil rights laws.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						25	30	50	Audits	Above Target	
Actual					0	0					

Key Takeaways:

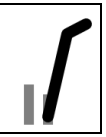
- Sent notice to recipients of EPA financial assistance of EPA's revised Form 4700-4 pre-award compliance review process on July 1, 2022. The revised form is effective January 1, 2023.
- Due to sequencing challenges and workload issues, EPA was delayed in initiating the revised Form 4700-4 review process, upon which the post award audits of the Form submissions are contingent. As a result, audits are delayed until at least 2nd quarter FY 2023.

Metric Details: This measure tracks post-award audits of Form 4700-4 forms to ensure EPA financial assistance recipients have in place foundational nondiscrimination program requirements as required by federal law and EPA's nondiscrimination regulation.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, complete 84 information sharing sessions and outreach and technical assistance events with overburdened and underserved communities and environmental justice advocacy groups on civil rights and environmental justice issues.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM EJCR18) Number of information sharing sessions and outreach and technical assistance events held with overburdened and underserved communities and environmental justice advocacy groups on civil rights and environmental justice issues.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						8	90	100	Sessions and Events	Above Target	
Actual					40	30					

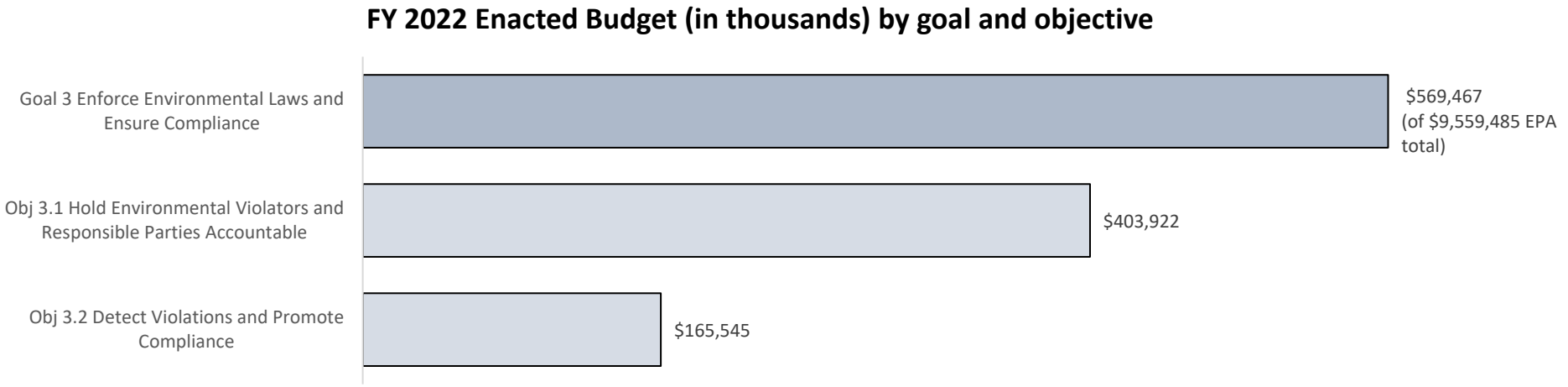
Key Takeaways:

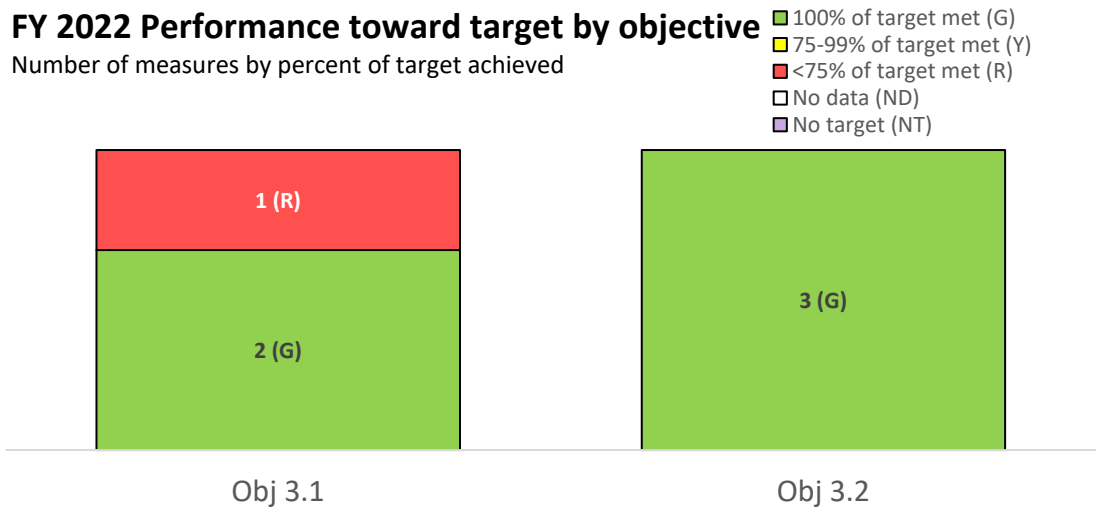
- Facilitated engagements with stakeholders and advocacy groups on strengthening external civil rights and carrying out EPA's commitments to implement environmental justice and civil rights under Goal 2 of the *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan*.
- Facilitated nine community engagement calls to share information on a variety of Agency and federal initiatives that could be of benefit for communities with environmental justice concerns, and in many cases, to gather feedback and answer questions about these initiatives.
- Facilitated 16 educational sessions with communities and advocacy groups on topics such as environmental justice grants management, using EJScreen, EJ 101, EJ Academy modules, and environmental and public health topics such as air quality/air monitoring, clean drinking water, and using safe and effective cleaning products for COVID-19.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA's Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights engagements with overburdened and underserved communities and environmental justice advocacy groups on civil rights and/or environmental justice issues with impacts on communities with environmental justice concerns. This outreach will help the Agency to better identify concerns and priorities for EPA's civil rights and environmental justice work. This also allows for increased capacity-building and meaningful involvement opportunities for communities with environmental justice concerns.

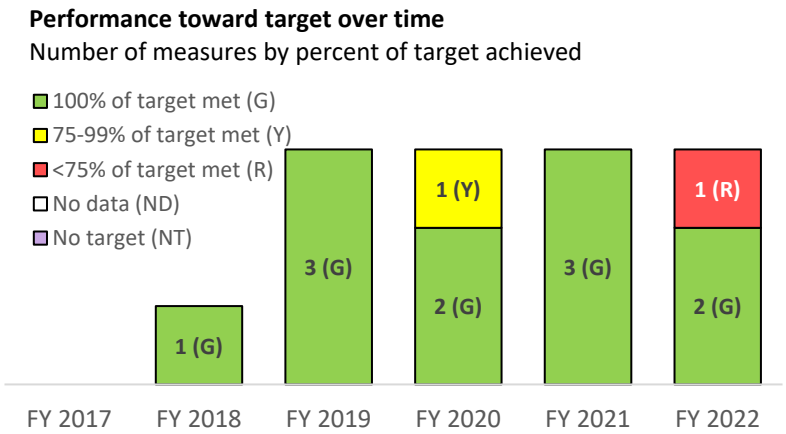
Goal 3 at a Glance

Enforce Environmental Laws and Ensure Compliance: Improve compliance with the nation's environmental laws and hold violators accountable.

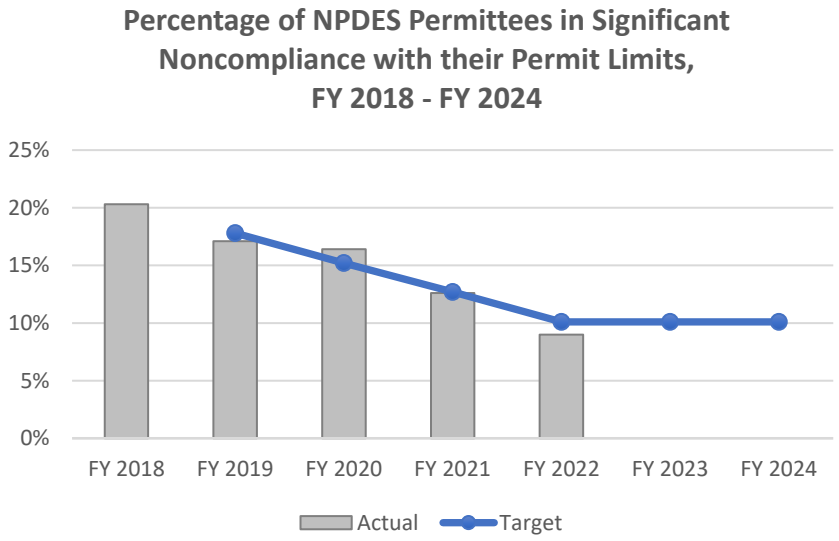




Objective 3.1: Hold Environmental Violators and Responsible Parties Accountable—*Use vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement to ensure accountability for violations and to clean up contamination.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.



Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

Strengthened Enforcement to Advance Environmental Justice

- 86 drinking water orders to public water systems (15 were emergency orders).
- Informed >17M people across 10 communities about how to report violations and provided crime victim support on the "Nextdoor" social media platform, leading to a 51% increase in criminal leads from the same period in FY 2021.

Combatting Climate Change and integrating climate consideration in policies

- Formed hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) task force with Customs and Border Protection to interdict HFC imports, and issued 14 Notices of Violation to HFC importers that failed to comply with GHG Reporting Program obligations.
- Incorporated in settlement talks the impact of climate change on compliance. E.g., an evaluation showing increased frequency and magnitude of Combined Sewer Overflows, from increased rainfall and flooding, supported injunctive relief (IR) requirements during enforcement case negotiations.

Strong Enforcement Results

- Civil actions: $4.3B in IR, $154M in penalties, 195M lbs. of pollution reduced.
- Restored the ability to include Supplemental Environmental Projects in settlement agreements, in appropriate circumstances.
- Monitored open consent decrees of >$78B of environmental control obligations.
- Reduced Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permittees in significant noncompliance to 9.0%, surpassing target of 10.1%.
- Criminal cases: secured $149M in fines and restitution, ~$8M in court-ordered environmental projects and forfeited proceeds of $214M (including $203M against Fiat Chrysler for conspiracy to cheat emissions tests). Obtained 21 year of incarceration.
- Superfund response/cost recovery commitments of ~$575M (including $35M from redevelopers); oversaw 174 federal facility National Priorities List sites.

Challenges:

- Delays in promotions and new hire processing leave vacancies for long periods, reducing inspectors in the field and hindering knowledge transfer before departures.
- EPA cannot take enforcement action against facilities unless they are violating a law or present an imminent and substantial endangerment.
- No authority to address the cumulative impacts of facilities permitted and re-permitted in communities with environmental justice concerns.
- Complex cases (e.g. involving national companies or extremely complex facilities) often take longer to resolve.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, reduce to not more than 93 the number of open civil judicial cases more than 2.5 years old without a complaint filed.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM 436) Number of open civil judicial cases more than 2.5 years old without a complaint filed.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target			129	120	99	99	96	95	Cases	Below Target	
Actual			94	74	66	65					

Key Takeaways:

- Ongoing, close cooperation among EPA headquarters, regional offices, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) continues to move the most challenging judicial cases toward resolution in a more timely manner, thereby returning violators to compliance more quickly and supporting increases in pounds of pollutants reduced and pounds of waste managed. EPA headquarters, regional offices, and DOJ are also collaborating on best practices to ensure timely conclusion of cases.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of all open civil judicial cases that are more than 2.5 years old without a complaint filed, excluding Superfund, bankruptcy, collection action, and access order cases. By measuring and highlighting the amount of time from referral of an enforcement case to DOJ to its conclusion, the Agency hopes to reduce the time by which violation(s) alleged in the case are corrected. Data are tracked in the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). The average time from referral to complaint for a complaint filed between FY 2013 and FY 2017 was 2.5 years. The baseline for this measure is 129 cases that were more than 2.5 years old without a complaint filed as of June 30, 2018.

(PM 446) Quarterly percentage of Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permittees in significant noncompliance with their permit limits.

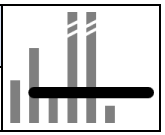
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target			17.8	15.2	12.7	10.1	10.1	10.1	Percent	Below Target	
Actual		20.3	17.1	16.4	12.6	9.0					
Numerator		8,310	7,015	6,941	5,330	3,942			Permittees		
Denominator		40,944	41,085	42,334	42,429	44,015					

Key Takeaways:

- Reduced the NPDES significant noncompliance (SNC) rate to 9% from the FY 2018 baseline of 20.3%, surpassing the target of 10.1% set under the *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.
- Through the SNC National Compliance Initiative, EPA fully utilized its compliance toolbox. This included developing a new mechanism for prioritizing NPDES noncompliance to help EPA and states focus attention on the worst violators, and conducting quarterly meetings with all 47 NPDES authorized states focused on data sharing and ways to reduce SNC challenges.
- These results would not have been possible without the effective EPA-state partnership, and the commitment that states made to the SNC National Compliance Initiative. Furthermore, a close working partnership with the Association of Clean Water Administrators played a key role in obtaining input from the states to help plot a successful and collaborative path for the initiative.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the NPDES SNC/Category 1 noncompliance rate among individually permitted major and non-major (minor) NPDES permittees in the last quarter of the year. NPDES SNC/Category 1 noncompliance identifies a specific level of violation, based on duration, severity, and type of violation, and is assessed quarterly. The numerator counts major and minor permittees that were in SNC/Category 1 noncompliance in the last quarter of the fiscal year. The denominator includes all active individually-permitted NPDES permittees (except permittees for which there is insufficient permit data/compliance tracking status in ICIS-NPDES for the data system to evaluate SNC status). The FY 2018 baseline of 20.3% represents an average based on four quarters of data.

(PM 434) Millions of pounds of pollutants and waste reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target		325	325	325	325	325	325	325	Millions of Pounds	Above Target	
Actual	461	810	347	2,058	7,864	195					

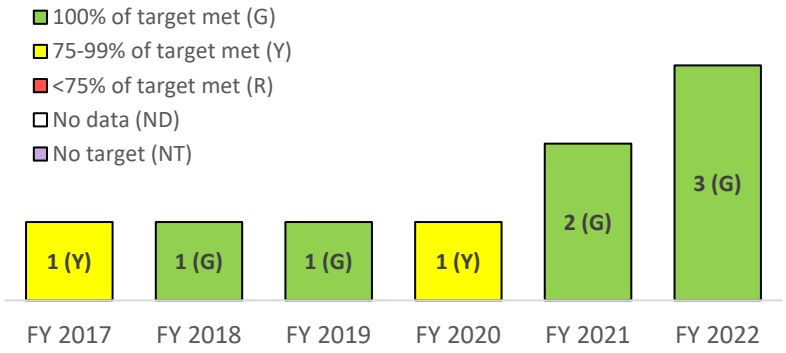
Key Takeaways:

- Results in any given year are dependent on actual case outcomes, which are variable and difficult to predict. Annual totals are often influenced by a few large cases (e.g., the US Magnesium case in FY 2021 accounted for 90% of the total pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated that year). The FY 2022 results are lower than the target because there were few large pollution reduction cases settled this year.
- Targets for this measure are estimates based on cases in development and past results.

Metric Details: This measure combines estimated pounds of air, water, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and toxics/pesticides pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.

Objective 3.2: Detect Violations and Promote Compliance— *Ensure high levels of compliance with federal environmental laws and regulations through effective compliance tools -- including inspections, other monitoring activities, and technical assistance supported by evidence and advanced technologies.*

Performance toward target over time
Number of measures by percent of target achieved



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

Inspections

- Increased the number of inspections to ~5,900, an 84% increase over FY 2021.
- Conducted ~57% of inspections in communities with environmental justice concerns, up from 29% in FY 2021.
- Bolstered EPA's inspector cadre, focused on 12 priority areas including increased on-the-job training, employee recognition, equipment investment, and new promotion potential.

Community Engagement

- Released ECHO Notify, providing local communities with email alerts when a local facility has a violation or enforcement action. 1,700 subscribers received >132,000 alerts.
- Completed the Refinery Benzene Fenceline Dashboard allowing public users to identify high benzene readings in fenceline communities.

Compliance Assistance

- Compliance Advisors assisted and trained ~209 small Public Water Systems and 64 wastewater treatment facilities in areas with environmental justice concerns.
- Expedited return to compliance via Audit Policies; received 597 self-disclosures or new owner audit agreements covering 918 facilities.
- Issued five Compliance Advisories/Enforcement Alerts to assist with compliance, including potential noncompliance associated with source water changes at public water systems, often affecting overburdened communities (e.g., Flint, MI and Jackson, MS).

Evidence-Based Enforcement

- Developed Compliance Learning Agenda to identify evidence-based enforcement tools having the biggest impact through research partnership projects.
- Advanced EPA Learning Agenda priority area for reducing drinking water noncompliance by synthesizing existing tools that identify systems of concern and confirming key characteristics important to maintaining or improving compliance.

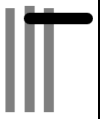
Challenges:

- Even with increased hiring, it takes time to train and bring new inspectors up to speed.
- Despite efforts, thousands of community water systems violate health-based standards each year, exposing millions to potential health risks. The extent of noncompliance is probably greater than reported. Many states and tribes lack capacity to address violations.
- EPA, tribes, states, and territories often face challenges in keeping up with emerging technologies. Advances in monitoring and information technology offer great opportunities for improving the ability to ensure compliance.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, send 75% of EPA inspection reports to facilities within 70 days of inspection.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM 444) Percentage of EPA inspection reports sent to the facility within 70 days of inspection.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target					75	75	75	75	Percent	Above Target	
Actual				83	85	83					
Numerator				4,177	1,940	4,362			Reports		
Denominator				5,037	2,287	5,237					

Key Takeaways:

- Ongoing cooperation between EPA headquarters and regional offices continues to ensure that the majority of inspection reports completed by EPA are sent to facilities within 70 calendar days of an inspection.
- As EPA inspectors have resumed a more active field presence post-pandemic and have conducted more on-site inspections, there was an expected decrease in the completion of inspection reports within the timeframe as compared with FY 2021 results; however, the results are still well above the target.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of inspection reports completed by EPA and sent to the facility within 70 calendar days of an inspection. Improving the timeliness of EPA inspection reports allows facilities to more quickly address compliance issues. The 75% goal recognizes that it may not always be possible or appropriate to provide an inspection report within 70 days because of the nature and complexity of the compliance and enforcement program.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, conduct 55% of annual EPA inspections at facilities that affect communities with potential environmental justice concerns.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM 450) Percentage of EPA inspections at facilities affecting communities with potential environmental justice concerns.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						45	50	50	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						57					
Numerator						3,333			Inspections		
Denominator						5,861					

Key Takeaways:

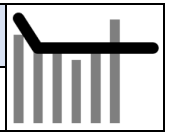
- EPA conducted 57% of all inspections at facilities affecting communities with potential environmental justice concerns, surpassing the target of 45%. For the first time, using the recently enhanced ICIS, EPA is able to track inspections in communities designated as having environmental justice concerns. ICIS and internal tools have been enhanced to make this inspection data easily accessible to all Agency staff and management, ensuring that communities most in need of environmental protection are receiving appropriate attention and review.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of EPA on-site inspections conducted by credentialed EPA inspectors at facilities affecting communities with potential environmental justice concerns. The total includes facilities with one environmental indicator triggered at the 80th percentile at the national level (80th percentile/one index trigger) on EPA's environmental justice mapping and screening tool EJScreen, and other areas flagged through an enhanced review. The baseline for this measure is 27% based on an average of FY 2017- FY 2019 results (pre-COVID levels).

Other Core Work

Annual performance goal:

(PM 409) Number of federal on-site compliance monitoring inspections and evaluations and off-site compliance monitoring activities.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Inspections & Evaluations	Above Target	
Actual	11,800	10,600	10,300	8,500	10,800	13,900					

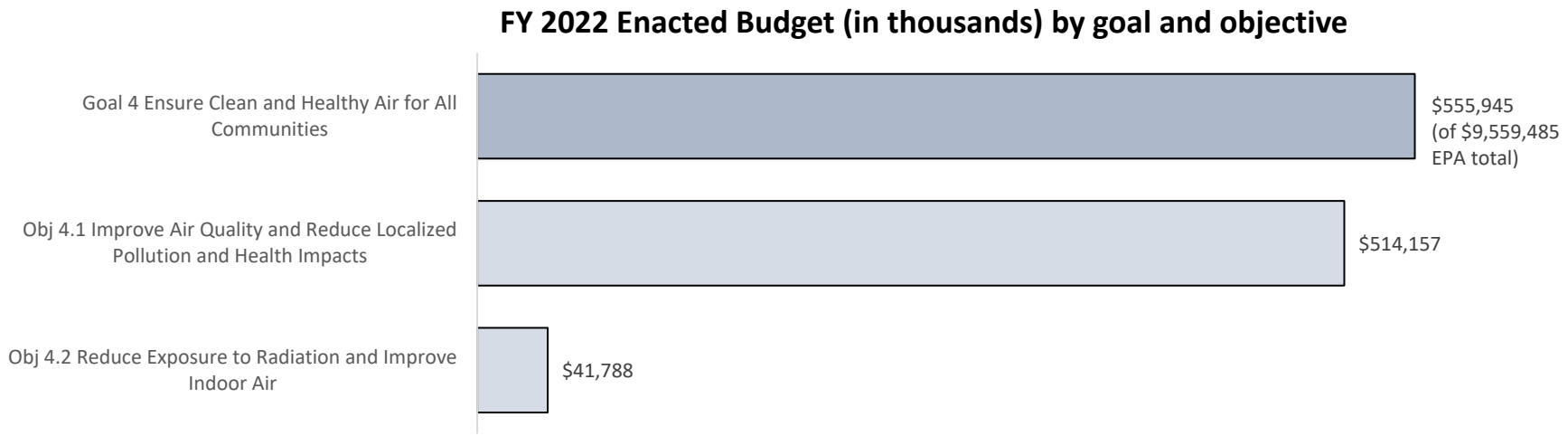
Key Takeaways:

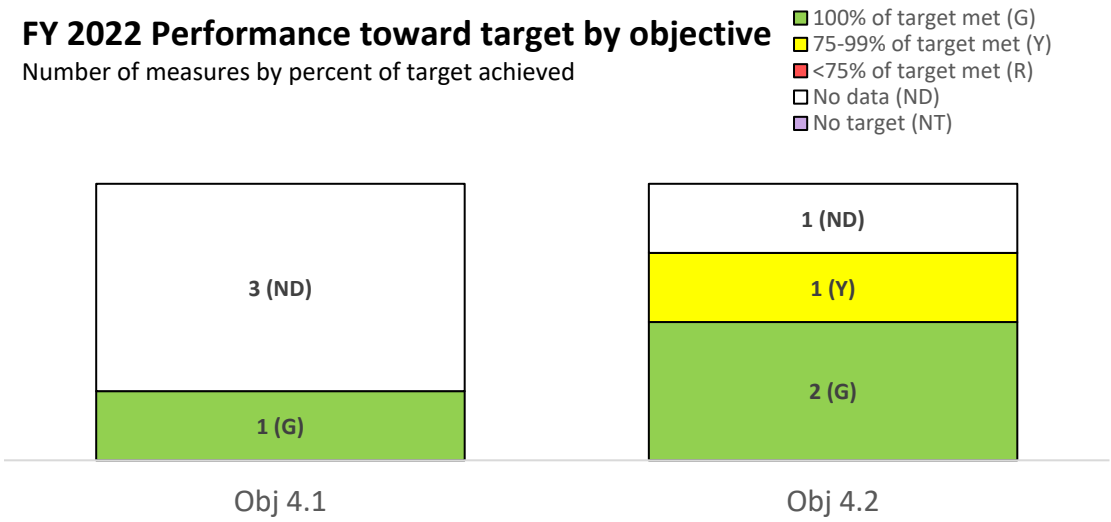
- EPA conducted approximately 5,900 on-site inspections (2,700 more than in FY 2021) and 8,000 off-site compliance monitoring activities.
- With the COVID-19 pandemic slowing, EPA was able to conduct more on-site inspections, while still utilizing off-site compliance monitoring activities where appropriate (for example: review of responses to information requests to assess compliance; review of facility monitoring reports and/or sampling data). The return to in-person visits on-site allowed the Agency to exceed the annual target and increase total compliance monitoring activities by more than 3,000 over the FY 2021 total.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA inspections and off-site compliance monitoring activities to determine whether a facility or group of facilities is in compliance with applicable law.

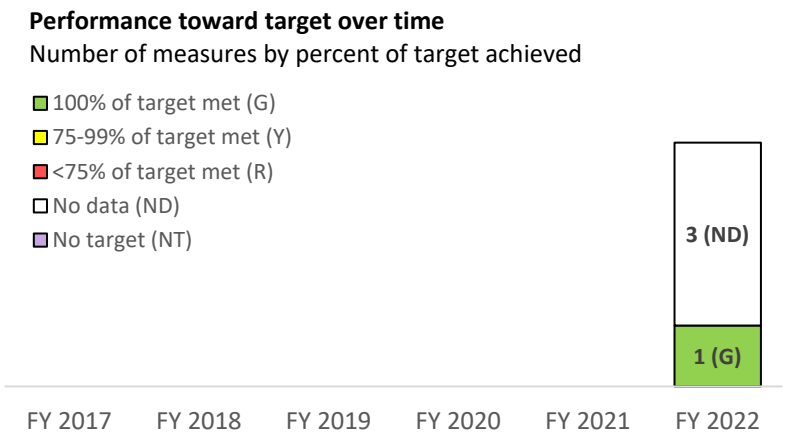
Goal 4 at a Glance

Ensure Clean and Healthy Air for All Communities: Protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of air pollution.

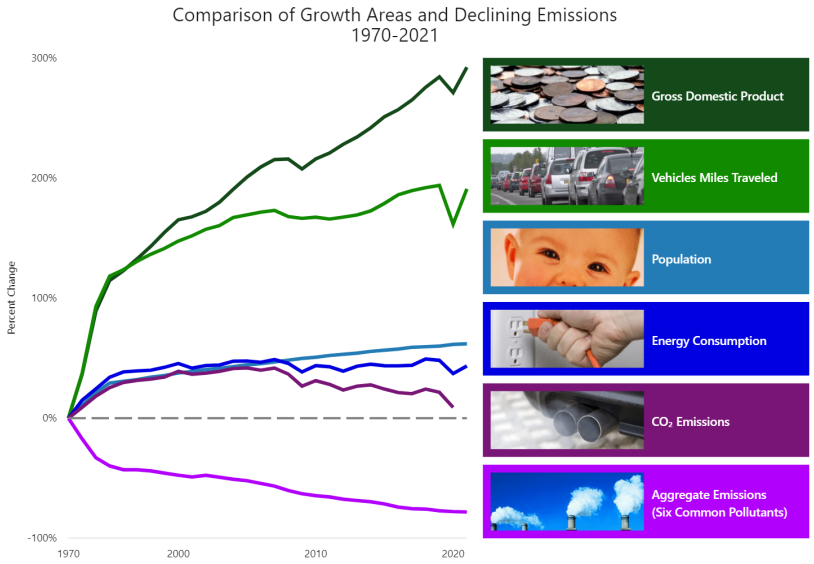




Objective 4.1: Improve Air Quality and Reduce Localized Pollution and Health Impacts—*Reduce air pollution on local, regional, and national scales to achieve healthy air quality for people and the environment.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.



Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Issued annual Air Trends Report showing combined emissions of six key pollutants dropped by 78%, while the U.S. economy nearly tripled between 1970-2021. The percentage of air quality improvement in counties not meeting current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) is 10%, from a 2016 baseline (based on 2021 data). The percentage of people with low socioeconomic status (SES) living in areas where the air quality meets the fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) NAAQS has improved from 43% (2006-2008 data) to 85% (2019-2021 data) (see: https://gispub.epa.gov/air/trendsreport/2022/#home).
- Released AirToxScreen (with 2017 and 2018 emissions data) – the Agency's new and improved air toxics risk screening tool, which is part of EPA's updated approach that provides updated data and risk analyses on an annual basis to allow communities to more readily identify existing and emerging air toxics issues (see: https://www.epa.gov/AirToxScreen).
- Made significant progress in reducing emissions from power plants through the Acid Rain Program (ARP) and Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). As of 2021, the programs have delivered a 94% reduction of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and an 85% reduction in nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions from 1990 levels. For FY 2021, power plants achieved 100% compliance in the ARP and CSAPR allowance trading programs.
- Released new total nitrogen deposition maps showing significant reductions in oxidized nitrogen deposition, consistent with NO_x emissions reductions, showing a ~40% increase in reduced forms of nitrogen from 2000-2020 (see: https://www.epa.gov/report-environment/ interactive-maps).
- Continued to make progress toward U.S. commitments as a Party to the Montreal Protocol, whereby the U.S. must incrementally decrease hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) consumption and production, culminating in a complete HCFC phaseout in 2030.
- Established the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Clean School Bus programs as Justice40 covered programs, engaging with Agency efforts to develop guidance, best practices, and report on benefits going to disadvantaged communities.

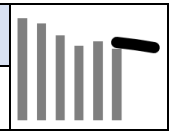
Challenges:

- Insufficient resources for federal implementation of the NAAQS and other Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements at the headquarters and regional level continues to pose program delivery challenges such as timely processing of State Implementation Plans (SIPs).
- Retirements and normal attrition of experienced staff, many with specialized technical expertise, along with insufficient contract dollars pose ongoing challenges.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, reduce ozone season emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from electric power generation sources by 21% from the 2019 baseline of 390,354 tons.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM NOX) Tons of ozone season NO_x emissions from electric power generation sources.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						355,000	344,000	332,000	Tons	Below Target	
Actual	464,999	443,764	389,170	341,082	359,124	326,722					

Key Takeaways:

- Over the last two decades, ozone season NO_x emissions have declined dramatically under the Acid Rain Program (ARP), NO_x Budget Trading Program (NBP), Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), and Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) programs.
- Between the 2021 and 2022 ozone seasons, national ozone season NOx emissions decreased by 9% from 359 to 327 thousand tons, even with a small rebound (1%) in overall generation. Within the 12 state Revised CSAPR Update (RCU) region, in which the rule required additional emissions reductions of NO_x from power plants, ozone season NO_x emissions decreased by 21% from 114 to 90 thousand tons.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the ozone season NO_x emissions from sources in four of EPA's nationwide and multi-state air pollution control programs: an annual NO_x trading program and two ozone season NO_x trading programs operated by EPA on behalf of 27 states in the eastern U.S. under Title I of the CAA, as well as a national NO_x emissions reduction program for the power sector operated by EPA under Title IV of the CAA, the Acid Rain Program. NO_x are precursors for fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and ground-level ozone (O_3). Researchers have associated $PM_{2.5}$ and O_3 exposure with adverse health effects in toxicological, clinical, and epidemiological studies. Lowering exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ and O_3 contributes to significant human health benefits. The ozone season corresponds to the warm summer months when ozone formation is highest (May 1 – September 30). Reductions in NO_x emissions during the ozone season help areas attain ambient ozone standards. For more information, see: https://www3.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/reports/index.html.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, improve measured air quality in counties not meeting the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) from the 2016 baseline by 10%.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM NAAQS) Percentage of air quality improvement in counties not meeting current NAAQS.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						7	8	9	Percent	Above Target	
Actual	3	3	7	8	10	Data Avail 11/2023					

Key Takeaways:

- Measured air quality for criteria pollutants continues to show steady improvement. In FY 2021 (latest available data), the decline in measured aggregate air pollution levels was in large part due to the implementation of state control plans and federal measures. The biggest reductions between 2020 and 2021 were in levels of particulate matter (PM) and SO_2. As a result of improved air quality, 12 areas were redesignated from nonattainment to attainment in FY 2022.

- The number of days reaching *Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups* or above for the Air Quality Index (based on ozone and PM data for 35 U.S. cities) for the past two years has held steady at about half of what it was 10 years ago and about a quarter of what it was 20 years ago.
- The effects of wildfires are a significant challenge for meeting these targets. Smoke from wildfires contains harmful air pollutants and can have a notable impact on air quality trends. For example, 2020 was a large wildfire year in parts of the U.S. (e.g., the largest year in California history), and 2020 $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} levels were noticeably higher compared to 2019 levels. On the other hand, in 2021, more than 2 million fewer acres were burned compared to 2020, and 2021 PM levels were noticeably lower compared to 2020 levels.

Metric Details: This measure shows progress in reducing pollutant concentrations in counties not meeting one or more current NAAQS relative to the 2016 calculated baseline. The CAA requires EPA to set the NAAQS for six "criteria" pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. These national standards form the foundation for air quality management. The measure is presented as the aggregate percentage change in design value concentrations – a statistic that describes the air quality status of a given location relative to the NAAQS – since the baseline year. The aggregate percentage change is weighted by the number of counties violating for each pollutant in the baseline year so more weight is given to pollutants with more violating counties. Four criteria pollutants (ozone, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, and lead) are part of this measure. All counties met the NAAQS for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide in 2016, so those two criteria pollutants are not considered in this measure.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, strive to ensure all people with low socio-economic status (SES) live in areas where the air quality meets the current fine particle pollution ($PM_{2.5}$) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM NAAQS2) Percentage of people with low SES living in areas where the air quality meets the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						90	93	97	Percent	Above Target	
Actual	86	82	82	81	85	Data Avail 11/2023					
Numerator	54,121,495	52,044,172	51,560,102	48,678,558	50,304,779				People		
Denominator	62,631,596	63,150,683	62,687,368	60,053,454	59,241,268						

Key Takeaways:

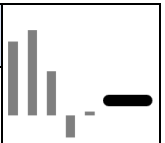
- Measured air quality for $PM_{2.5}$ continues to show steady improvement. In FY 2021, the number of people with low SES living in areas with air quality that met the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS increased by almost 2 million, and the percentage of such people in these areas was 85%. This air quality improvement can be attributed to implementation of state control plans and federal measures.
- The effects of wildfires are a significant challenge for meeting these targets. Smoke from wildfires contains harmful air pollutants and can have a notable impact on air quality trends.
- Another challenge with trying to reach 100% is that certain $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas have long-standing, very difficult air quality problems, such as Fairbanks, AK and the San Joaquin Valley in California. Bringing those areas into attainment will require additional, more aggressive control measures.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of people with low SES, defined as two times the poverty level, living in counties with monitors measuring concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ that meet the 2012 annual and 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Long- and short-term exposures to fine particles can harm people's health, leading to heart attacks, asthma attacks, and premature death. In the baseline period of 2006-2008, 43% of the low SES population lived in counties that met both $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Changes since that time reflect the effectiveness of strategies designed to reduce fine particle pollution.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, ensure U.S. consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) is less than 76.2 tons per year of ozone depletion potential.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM HCFC) Remaining U.S. consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, in ozone depletion potential (ODP)-weighted metric tons.

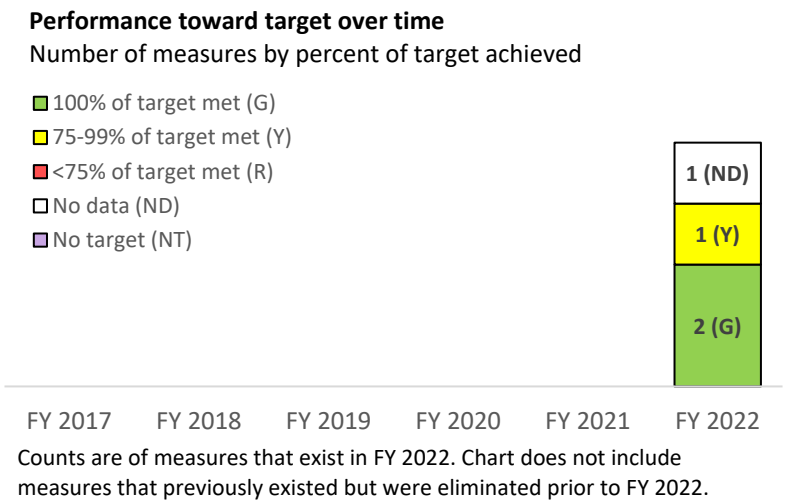
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						76.2	76.2	76.2	Metric Tons	Below Target	
Actual	374.6	434.1	224.2	-110.8	20.8	Data Avail 11/2023					

Key Takeaways:

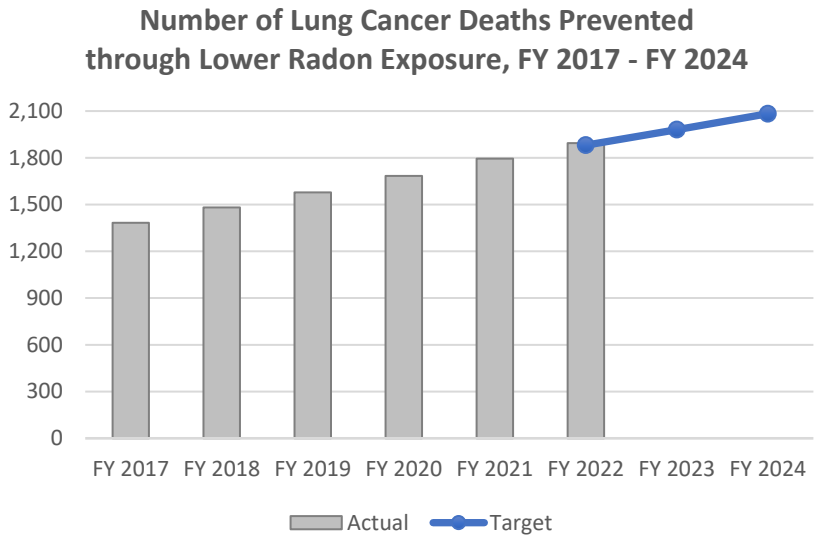
- The FY 2020 result is negative because exports and destruction together significantly exceeded production and imports in calendar year 2020.
- The measure demonstrates how the U.S. continues to meet its obligations as a Party to the Montreal Protocol.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the United States' annual consumption of HCFCs in ODP-weighted tons. Consumption means the amount of HCFC produced, plus imports, minus exports, minus destruction, and minus amounts produced or imported for transformation. As a Party to the Montreal Protocol, the U.S. must incrementally decrease HCFC consumption and production, culminating in a complete HCFC phaseout in 2030. The current annual consumption cap of the U.S. for all HCFCs is 76.2 ODP-weighted metric tons, down from the 2015-2019 target of 1,520 ODP-weighted metric tons per year. For more information, see: https://www.epa.gov/ods-phaseout/phaseout-class-ii-ozone-depleting-substances.

Objective 4.2: Reduce Exposure to Radiation and Improve Indoor Air—*Limit unnecessary radiation exposure and achieve healthier indoor air quality, especially for vulnerable populations.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.



Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Released, with the American Lung Association, the *National Radon Action Plan 2021–2025: Eliminating Preventable Lung Cancer from Radon in the United States by Expanding Protections for All Communities and Buildings* (see: http://radonleaders.org/resources/nationalradonactionplan). This is the third installment of a strategy to increase action on radon and sets a goal for the U.S. to find, fix and prevent high indoor radon levels in 8M buildings by 2025 and prevent at least 3,500 lung cancer deaths per year. EPA exceeded this year's target by preventing 1,894 lung cancer deaths.
- Provided knowledge sharing and capacity building through technical assistance, resources, and events to support a network of more than 1,100 asthma programs.
- Continued to work toward improving adoption of cleaner cookstoves and heating technologies around the world through international and domestic partnerships and active technical assistance. As of FY 2022, 67 countries have included clean cooking goals in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the Paris Agreement.
- Continued to demonstrate radiological emergency response readiness and delivered exposure rate measurement capability to 90 fixed RadNet monitors.
- Initiated contingency planning (for example, developing public communications materials for use by the U.S. government related to radiation contamination and public health and safety for U.S. citizens), coordinating closely with federal partners in light of the war in Ukraine and its potential for impacts on nuclear facilities.
- Participated in planning and execution of the 2022 Cobalt Magnet full-scale radiological emergency response exercise in Austin, TX. Exercised capabilities and plans by integrating with other federal departments and State of Texas agencies into a single incident response organization and executing their capabilities consistent with the federal government's National Response Preparedness Goal: Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

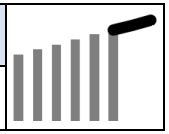
Challenges:

- With the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a surge in indoor air quality (IAQ) interest and action by the public, congressional, administration and other stakeholders, and EPA needed to provide further IAQ support which has strained available resources.
- Limited resources to address radiation monitoring (RadNet) information technology and radiochemistry lab modernization efforts and actions to improve security posture pursuant to Agency requirements as identified by past audits and inspections.
- EPA's critical suite of field radiological equipment and instrumentation needs updating/replacement in order to ensure the highest level of radiological emergency preparedness (2008 was last modernization effort).

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, prevent 2,250 lung cancer deaths annually through lower radon exposure as compared to the FY 2020 baseline of 1,684 prevented lung cancer deaths.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM LCD) Number of lung cancer deaths prevented through lower radon exposure.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						1,881	1,981	2,083	Deaths Prevented	Above Target	
Actual	1,383	1,482	1,578	1,684	1,795	1,894					

Key Takeaways:

- EPA exceeded its FY 2022 target and is making progress toward preventing 2,250 lung cancer deaths by 2026. This progress is the result of nationwide efforts to mitigate homes with elevated levels of radon and to build radon-resistant features into the construction of new homes.
- The 2021-2025 National Radon Action Plan (http://radonleaders.org/resources/nationalradonactionplan) will further support increased efforts to find, fix and prevent high indoor radon levels in homes and buildings and prevent annual lung cancer deaths.

Metric Details: This measure tracks lung cancer deaths prevented annually by reducing radon exposure, calculated using estimates of the number of homes in the U.S. with radon levels above the EPA action level of 4pCi/L (picocuries per liter) that have been mitigated and the number of new homes that have been built with radon resistant features. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among both men and women in the United States. Exposure to radon indoors is the second-leading cause of lung cancer in the United States. EPA estimates there are 12,000 avoidable lung cancer deaths annually attributable to indoor radon exposure and more than seven million homes in the U.S. are at or above the EPA radon action level. For more information, see https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/5499/health-effects-of-exposure-to-radon-beir-vi; and https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-05/documents/402-r-03-003.pdf.

Other Core Work

Annual performance goals:

(PM RAD2) Percentage of radiation emergency response program personnel and assets that meet functional readiness requirements necessary to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operation.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						90	92	92	Percent	Above Target	
Actual					92	88					
Numerator					128.24	122.78			Personnel and Assets		
Denominator					140	140					

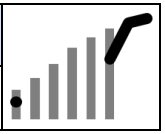
Key Takeaways:

- EPA missed the FY 2022 target of 90%, scoring 87.7%. This is due to the loss of Public Information Officer and scientific personnel, and the Mobile Environmental Radiation Laboratory being out of commission due to loss of personnel and limited ability to fund modernization efforts. To address this shortfall, EPA is actively hiring to replace key personnel.

- EPA participated in key government exercises in FY 2022 and is actively engaged in contingency planning for supporting responses to any foreign radiological incidents stemming from active warfare in Ukraine.

Metric Details: This measure tracks percent readiness of EPA headquarters, laboratory and field support elements including assets and equipment, procedures and programs, licenses and accreditations, personnel, qualifications, exercise participation, and training. Percent readiness is calculated by the total score earned during an annual assessment of elements divided by the total points assigned to those elements.

(PM IA) Number of programs, annually, equipped to support the infrastructure, delivery and sustainability of comprehensive asthma care.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	600					1,800	2,855	3,005	Programs	Above Target	
Actual	884	1,232	1,645	2,132	2,446	2,705					

Key Takeaways:

- EPA is working to ensure that all people with asthma have access to programs that deliver comprehensive asthma care and improve indoor air quality.
- EPA is providing technical assistance to equip all asthma stakeholders (e.g., individuals, state and community-based healthcare, housing and school systems) to carry out the straightforward and proven solutions that create healthier indoor environments.
- EPA's asthma community network has nearly 5,000 members supporting more than 1,100 asthma programs across the country.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA delivery of technical assistance, tools, and grant support to equip community-based programs and the organizations that support them to deliver evidence-based, comprehensive asthma care. Twenty-four million Americans, including 4.2 million children, have asthma. Low income and minority children suffer disproportionately. In-home environmental interventions reduce health care utilization and improve quality of life for people with asthma. No targets were established in FYs 2018-2021 because this measure was not included in EPA's Annual Performance Plan. For more information, see: cdc.gov/asthma.

(PM CS) Millions of demonstrably improved (field or lab tested) cookstoves sold.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						50	60	60	Millions of Cookstoves	Above Target	
Actual						50					

Key Takeaways:

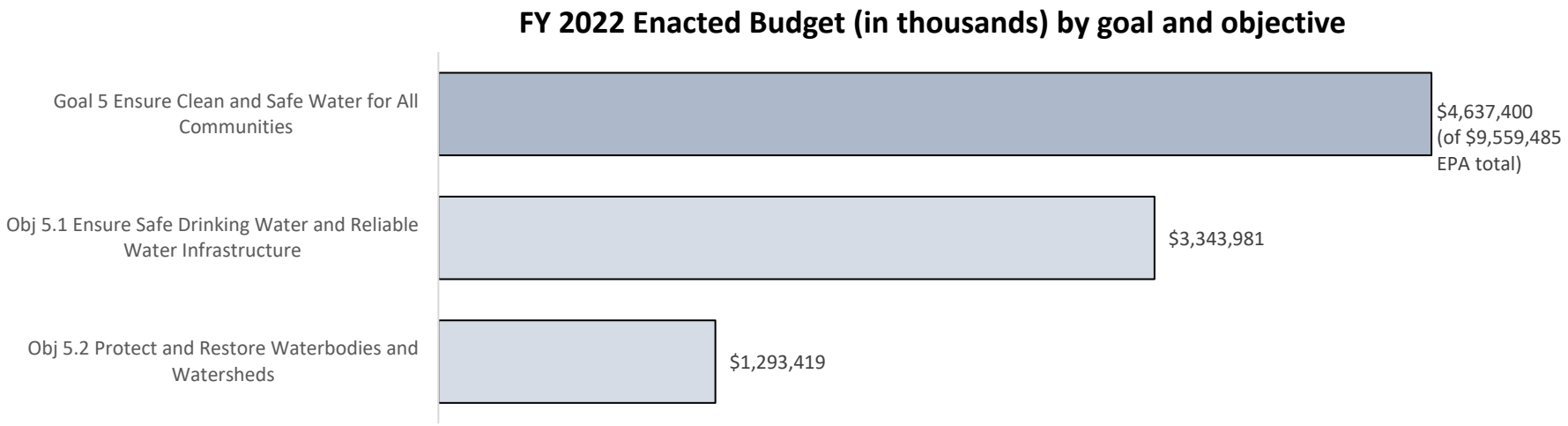
- EPA, in collaboration with the Clean Cooking Alliance, is working to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- EPA provides ongoing training and engagement of Regional Stove Testing and Knowledge Centers and leads the development of standards for institutional stoves.
- Following the 2021 Leaders Summit on Climate, EPA co-hosted four Cleaning Cooking Consultations with the top three target countries (Ghana, Rwanda and Uganda) on household energy targets in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to achieve Paris Agreement goals, continuing to work toward improving adoption of cleaner cookstoves and heating technologies around the world through international and domestic partnerships and active technical assistance.

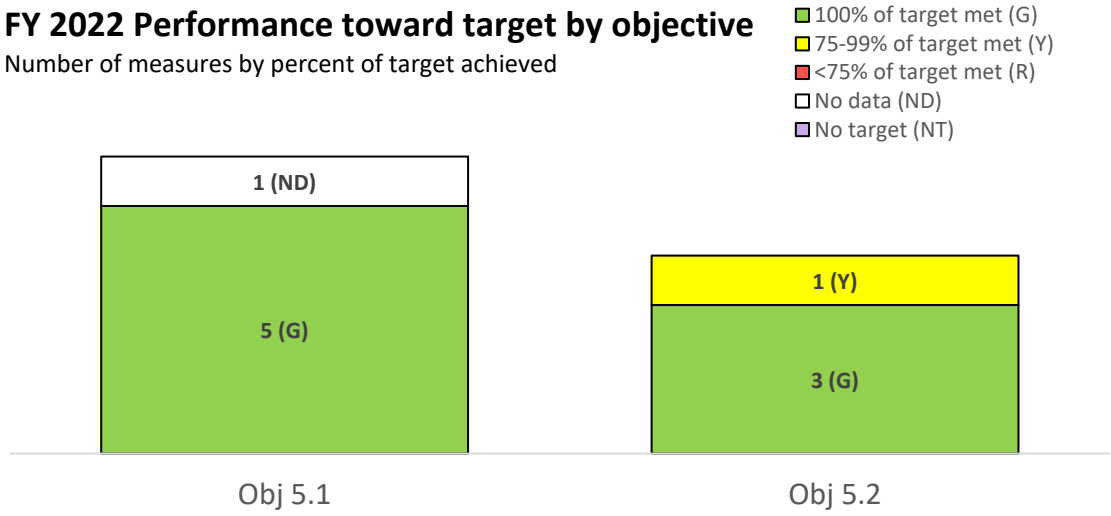
Metric Details: This measure tracks millions of demonstrably improved cookstoves sold worldwide. More than three billion low-income people around the world, including 600,000 low-income Americans, cook their food and/or heat their homes with open fires or rudimentary stoves. The resulting exposure to extraordinarily high levels of indoor air pollution causes 3.2 million premature deaths worldwide, primarily among women and girls. Emissions from household energy/cookstoves are the largest controllable source of the short-lived climate pollutant black carbon (>50%) and cookstove emissions also include methane and carbon dioxide (CO_2). EPA leads the development of cookstove standards

through the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and works with partners to rapidly increase the sustained use of demonstrably clean and efficient cookstoves and fuels, with approximately 48 million improved stoves sold in 2019. For more information, see: https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health.

Goal 5 at a Glance

Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities: Provide clean and safe water for all communities and protect our nation's waterbodies from degradation.

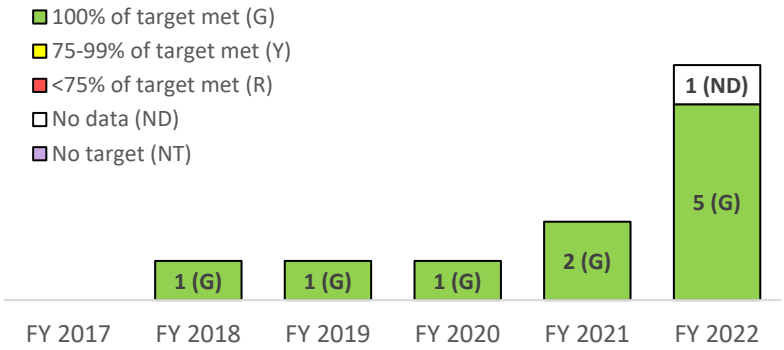




Objective 5.1: Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure—*Protect public health from the risk of exposure to regulated and emerging contaminants in drinking and source waters by improving the reliability, accessibility, and resilience of the nation's water infrastructure to reduce the impacts of climate change, structural deterioration, and cyber threats.*

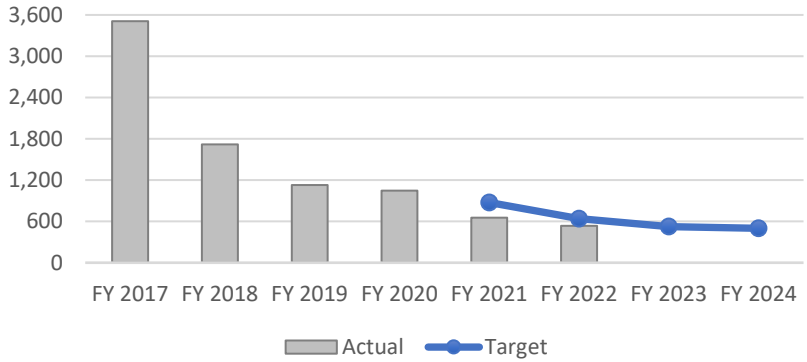
Performance toward target over time

Number of measures by percent of target achieved



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Number of Community Water Systems Still in Noncompliance with Health-based Standards since March 31, 2021



Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Announced $50 billion in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funding for drinking water and wastewater, including substantial investment in disadvantaged communities in alignment with Justice40. This funding will also help make rapid progress on lead service line replacement, and address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and emerging contaminants.
- Announced development of Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) Improvements regulation and published LCR Inventory Guidance to support water systems to develop inventories of service line materials and provide states with needed information for oversight and reporting to EPA (see; https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule).
- Published fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule which will require certain public water systems (PWSs) to collect national occurrence data for 29 PFAS and lithium (see: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-12-27/pdf/2021-27858.pdf).
- Ninety-three percent of the population served by community water systems (CWSs) received drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards 2,971 (85%) of the original 3,508 CWSs with a compliance violation since 2017 have returned to compliance.
- The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program closed 30 transactions totaling more than $3.8 billion in loans to help finance over $8 billion for water infrastructure projects and create over 30,000 jobs.

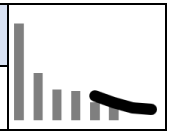
Challenges:

- Advances in research, sensing, and measurements for PFAS and other emerging contaminants create new challenges for developing toxicity data and risk assessments.
- Over 80% of CWSs serve fewer than 3,300 persons. These systems are often challenged to maintain the technical, managerial, and financial capacity needed to operate a water system and address increasing cybersecurity issues.
- EPA estimates 6-10 million households are connected to a water system through a lead pipe/service line.
- Evolving intelligence indicates the Russian Government is exploring options for potential cyberattacks to critical U.S. infrastructure including drinking water and wastewater treatment systems.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, reduce the number of community water systems still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021, from 752 to 500.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM DW-02) Number of community water systems still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target					875	640	450	400	CWSs	Below Target	
Actual	3,508	1,718	1,128	1,048	654	537					

Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded the target by reducing to 537 the CWSs that remained in non-compliance with health-based standards from the original 3,508. To help address violations, EPA sends quarterly updates on CWSs with violations to EPA Regional drinking water programs and enforcement programs so that they can work with state programs on actions to bring those systems back into compliance. EPA also sends quarterly reports on CWSs with violations to United States Department of Agriculture for their awareness of systems in their purview.
- Ninety-three percent of the population served by CWSs received drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.
- Drinking water systems, especially small systems, often have limited technical expertise to address operational and increasing cybersecurity issues.
- A lack of technical, managerial, and financial capacity can lead to unaddressed deficiencies in the water system. This is the second largest cause of community water systems in violation.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of CWSs still in noncompliance with the health-based National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (maximum contaminant level or treatment technique) during any part of the year, relative to the group in noncompliance as of September 30, 2017. A CWS is a public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. There are approximately 50,000 CWSs in the U.S. The total includes CWSs in Indian country. As of September 30, 2021, 654 of the original 3,508 systems were still in non-compliance with health-based standards. Data are derived from the Safe Drinking Water Information System Federal Data Warehouse (SDWIS-FED), which contains information about violations by public water systems as reported to EPA by the primacy agencies (tribes and states with EPA-delegated enforcement responsibility). Technical assistance provided focuses on non-compliant water systems in underserved communities. EPA expects progress on this measure to decelerate because many of the remaining systems have complex compliance issues or may require capital infrastructure improvements to help address non-compliance.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, reduce the number of community water systems in Indian country still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021, from 110 to 70.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM DWT-02) Number of community water systems in Indian Country still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						100	55	35	CWSs	Below Target	
Actual						74					

Key Takeaways:

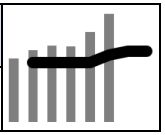
- 74 CWSs remained in non-compliance with health-based standards in Indian Country. EPA regularly monitors CWSs with violations and works with partners on actions to bring those systems back into compliance. EPA works closely with Indian Health Service to target funding to tribal water systems with infrastructure needs to improve water quality and delivery.
- Eighty-five percent of the population in Indian Country served by CWSs received drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of tribal CWSs still in noncompliance with the health-based National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (Maximum Contaminant Level or treatment technique) during any part of the year, relative to the group in non-compliance on March 31, 2021. There are approximately 730 tribal CWSs. Data are derived from SDWIS-FED, which contains information about violations by public water systems as reported to EPA by the primacy agencies (EPA regional offices and tribes with EPA-delegated enforcement responsibility).

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, leverage an additional $45 billion in non-federal dollars through EPA's water infrastructure finance programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA).

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM INFRA-01) Billions of non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA's water infrastructure finance programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA).

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.5	9.5	Billions of Dollars	Above Target	
Actual	8.6	9.7	10.3	10.2	12.1	14.6					

Key Takeaways:

- In FY 2022, EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), and WIFIA programs exceeded the annual target by leveraging $14.6 billion in non-federal dollars for water infrastructure projects. This success was in part due to the ongoing effective state management and EPA oversight of the SRFs.

Metric Details: This measure tracks funds leveraged by the three primary water infrastructure programs. These programs represent the largest federal source of funds to address this critical component of our nation's drinking water and clean water infrastructure. Non-federal funds include loans made from recycled loan payments, bond proceeds, state match, interest earnings, and co-funding from non-SRF sources. EPA will increase the amount of non-federal funds leveraged by providing communities with tools, training, and resources to help plan for infrastructure improvements and identify funding opportunities. The Agency will ensure a focus on climate resiliency and equity by revising loan guidelines, program guidance and providing technical assistance. SRF data are tracked in the SRF Data System.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, in coordination with other federal agencies, provide access to basic sanitation for an additional 36,500 American Indian and Alaska Native homes.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM WWT-02) Number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to basic sanitation, in coordination with other agencies.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						6,098	6,098	6,098	Homes	Above Target	
Actual	5,318	6,398	3,561	9,114	4,007	Data Avail 3/2023					

Key Takeaways:

- The cumulative number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes that are provided access to basic sanitation in coordination with other federal agencies continues to grow over time.
- Working with the Indian Health Service, EPA helps provide or restore access to wastewater infrastructure for tribal communities. The data source for this measure is the once annual data-freeze snapshots from the Project Data System in the Indian Health Service, Division of Sanitation Facility Construction Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System. As of February 16, 2023, the data for FY 2022 are not available.

Metric Details: This measure tracks American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided with wastewater treatment infrastructure through Congressionally appropriated funds, in coordination with other agencies. To show progress towards this measure, EPA will use the number of homes that received improved wastewater sanitation services as reported through the Indian Health Service (IHS) Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System (STARS). IHS housing information is collected once annually (typically in November) to capture the progress of the previous construction season. There were 378,211 American Indian and Alaska Native homes in the IHS database as of FY 2022 (most currently available data). For more information visit: https://www.epa.gov/small-and-rural-wastewater-systems/clean-water-indian-set-aside-program.) Targets are based on past years' performance, assumption of relatively constant future funding levels, and continued coordination with other federal agencies.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, provide 2,203 Tribal, small, rural, or underserved communities with technical, managerial, or financial assistance to improve operations of their drinking water or wastewater systems.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM INFRA-06) Number of tribal, small, rural, or underserved communities provided with technical, managerial, or financial assistance to improve system operations.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						339	542	542	Communities	Above Target	
Actual					187	1,668					

Key Takeaways:

- Funded one-to-one technical assistance to rural, small, Tribal, and underserved communities with technical, managerial, or financial assistance issues living in communities of less than 10,000 people: the Training and Technical Assistance to Improve Water Quality and Enable Small Public Water Systems to Provide Safe Drinking Water Grant

Program and the Training and Technical Assistance for Rural, Small, and Tribal Municipalities and Wastewater Treatment Systems for Clean Water Act Prevention, Reduction, and Elimination of Pollution Grant Program.

- Examples of assistance provided include: conducting well assessments; helping systems develop and implement asset management programs, adopt, and implement Risk and Resiliency Assessments (RRA), Vulnerability Assessments (VA), and/or Emergency Response Plans (ERP), and complete energy audits and rate analyses; helping systems address non-compliance issues; and conducting homeowner visits to collect private samples to test well water for harmful E. coli bacteria.
- One grantee was able to serve 14,363 people, of which an estimated 29% of the total were members of communities of color, and six percent were tribal members, Alaska Natives or Native Hawaiians.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of tribal, small, or rural communities, or communities with environmental justice concerns, provided with EPA technical, managerial, or financial assistance through on-site visits or training to effectively operate drinking water systems or wastewater treatment systems. Data are collected through grantee reports.

(PM DW-07) Number of drinking water and wastewater systems, tribal and state officials, and water sector partners provided with security, emergency preparedness, and climate resilience training and technical assistance.

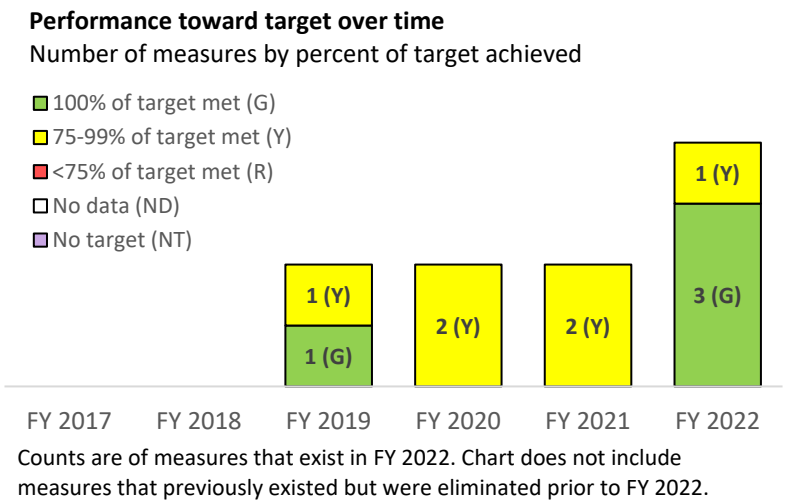
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						2,000	3,500	3,500	Systems and Partners	Above Target	
Actual						3,939					

Key Takeaways:

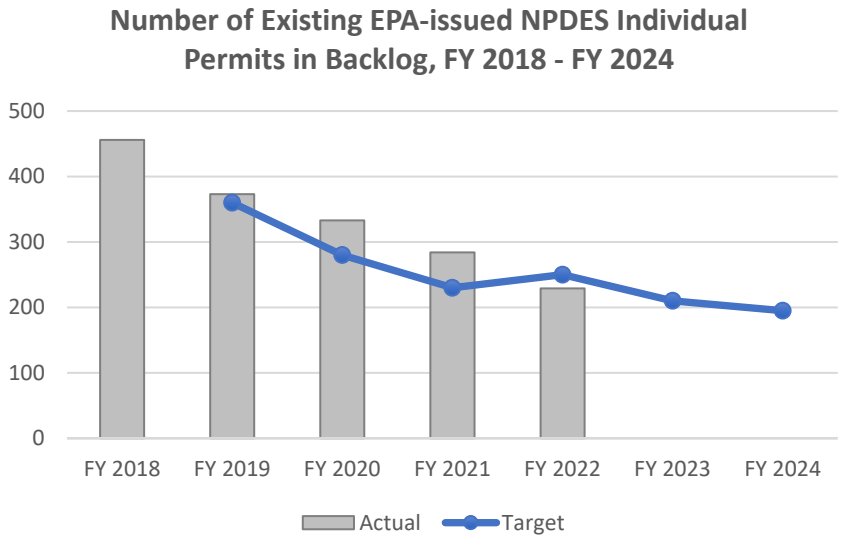
- Drinking water system operations are challenged due to degradation of sources of drinking water; pressures from extreme weather events, and accidental and intentional incidents.
- EPA has been conducting significant outreach and training for community water systems on compliance with America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) Section 2013 requirements, a need critical to addressing these challenges. AWIA Section 2013 requires CWSs serving more than 3,300 people to develop or update RRAs and ERPs.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater (water sector) utilities, tribal and state officials, and water sector partners provided by EPA with practical tools, training, and technical assistance needed to increase resilience to extreme weather events (e.g., drought, flooding, wildfires, hurricanes), malevolent acts (e.g., cyberattacks), and climate change. EPA assistance promotes a clear understanding of climate change and potential long-term adaptation options for decision-making related to water utility infrastructure operations and financing. Training and technical assistance will target participation of underserved communities.

Objective 5.2: Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds—*Address sources of water pollution and ensure water quality standards are protective of the health and needs of all people and ecosystems.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.



Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Submitted the Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States" (WOTUS) final rule to the Office of Management and Budget for Interagency review. Also proposed rulemakings on Human Health Water Quality Criteria in Washington State and Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 certification to revise and replace the Agency's 2020 regulatory requirements for water quality certification. Published a CWA Section 404(c) Proposed Determination to prohibit and restrict the use of certain waters in the Bristol Bay, AK watershed as disposal sites for the discharge of dredged or fill material associated with mining the Pebble deposit.
- Announced $132 million in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funding and guidance for the National Estuary Program. Also established a new $60 million grant program under BIL for implementing the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan and made over $194 million in BIL funding available for Geographic Programs.
- Took action on 35 of 37 section 303(d) impaired waters lists that were submitted to EPA for the 2022 cycle (compared to 14 this time last cycle).
- Restored or improved 110 waters that were previously impaired due to nonpoint sources.
- States and territories have made over 78% progress towards submitting their long-term priority Total Maximum Daily Loadings (TMDLs), other restoration plans, and protection plans under the CWA Section 303(d) Program Vision. States and territories have made continuous progress throughout the entirety of this metric and came within 25% of the final target.
- Reduced the backlog of EPA's new National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit applications by 79%, and the backlog of existing NPDES permits by 58% compared with the June 2018 baseline.

Challenges:

- A changing climate is affecting how water systems respond to pollution due to changes in temperature, flow, and sediment.
- Extreme natural events such as hurricanes and wildfires may increase nonpoint source pollution loading.
- Nutrient pollution affects upwards of 50% of lakes and streams. Total phosphorus levels are increasing in rivers, streams and lakes across the country. Excess nutrients contribute to harmful algal blooms (HABs), low oxygen "dead zones," and high levels of nitrates that contaminate waters while also damaging the economy. Impervious surfaces can generate increased flows of stormwater pollutants, degrading water quality and threatening public health. More information available at: https://www.epa.gov/nutrientpollution.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, increase by 41,000 square miles the area of watersheds with surface water meeting standards that previously did not meet standards.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM SWP-01) Annual increase in square miles of watersheds with surface water meeting standards that previously did not meet standards.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						8,000	8,000	17,100	Square Miles	Above Target	
Actual						20,511					

Key Takeaways:

- Significantly exceeded the target due to increased number of CWA Section 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Reports (IRs) submitted. IRs are due on April 1 of even numbered years, but they usually come in slowly throughout the two-year period. However, due to a years-long push by EPA to get states to submit their IRs on time, many states submitted their 2022 IRs by April 1 or shortly thereafter.

Metric Details: This measure tracks improvements in impaired waters as reported on state CWA Section 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Reports. States report on their water quality assessments every two years. Water quality standards attainment means that: 1) the impairments have been effectively removed due to actions including water quality restoration efforts, more complete monitoring to better understand waterbody conditions, or appropriate changes in water quality standards; and 2) the waterbody now either fully supports the use or meets the water quality criterion for that particular pollutant or stressor for which it had been impaired. EPA will ensure watersheds will continue to meet the standards by assessing for equity and climate impacts. Data are tracked in EPA's Assessment, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS). As states continue to perform assessments, they continue to identify additional impaired waters. As of July 28, 2022, the baseline was 504,605 square miles of watersheds with surface water not meeting standards. This is an update to the draft baseline of 425,198 square miles that was included in the FY 2023 budget. This measure has transitioned from using the old National Hydrology Dataset Plus (NHDPlus) V2 catchments to the new a NHDPlus HR-VF-Gen catchment layer. Targets are based on receipt of IRs due to EPA every even year, with some reporting delayed to other years. Prior to this report, this measure tracked total square miles of watersheds meeting standards in waters previously identified as impaired.

(PM SWP-02) Annual increase in square miles of watersheds with previously impaired surface waters due to nutrients that now meet standards for nutrients.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						2,100	1,400	1,400	Square Miles	Above Target	
Actual						12,833					

Key Takeaways:

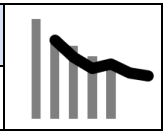
- Significantly exceeded the target due to increased number of CWA Section 303(d)/305(b) IRs submitted.

Metric Details: This measure tracks improvements in impaired waters due to nutrients as reported on state CWA Section 303(d)/305(b) IRs. As of July 28, 2022, the universe is 157,485 square miles of watershed area with surface water that are not meeting standards due to nutrients. This is an update to the draft universe of 157,485 square miles that was included in the FY 2023 budget. Prior to this report, this measure tracked total square miles of watersheds meeting standards due to nutrients in waters previously identified as impaired.

Other Core Work

Annual performance goals:

(PM NPDES-03) Number of existing EPA-issued NPDES individual permits in backlog.

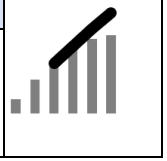
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target			360	280	230	250	210	195	Permits	Below Target	
Actual		456	373	333	284	229					

Key Takeaways:

- Issued or terminated a total of 125 existing permits, which reduced the backlog of existing EPA-issued NPDES permits by 19% in FY 2022, and by 58% since March 2018.
- EPA headquarters and regions worked closely to identify challenges and develop solutions to complex permitting issues, such as those related to CWA Section 401 water quality certifications, WOTUS, CWA Section 316(b) cooling water intake mitigation, state legal authority, water quality-based effluent limitations for selenium, nutrients and other parameters, and emerging contaminants such as PFAS, to aid in the issuance of high-quality permits. These efforts will also help prevent future permits from becoming backlogged.

Metric Details: This measure tracks existing EPA-issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) individual permits that are administratively continued for 180 days or more. EPA modified the title of this measure to specify that only individual permits are being tracked and reported, which has been the case since the measure began in FY 2018. Between FY 2018 and FY 2021, EPA considered permits to be backlogged as soon as they passed their expiration date and were administratively continued. Beginning in FY 2022, the backlog is defined as permits that are administratively continued for 180 days or more. The change allows for prioritization of complex permits and resource efficiency. Permits are removed from the backlog as soon as the Agency issues, denies, or terminates a permit. The baseline for this measure is 547 as of March 2018. For FY 2023 and FY 2024, EPA expects the backlog to continue to decrease. Factors that could potentially impact permit backlog reduction in the next two years are a significantly larger number of permits set to expire during this time period, inability to promptly backfill permit writers and other critical staff due to competing priorities, technical and complex permit issues, and the addition of new Agency priorities such as implementation of BIL and IRA. EPA will continue to monitor progress on reducing the backlog and will reassess targets, as needed. Data are tracked in EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)-NPDES Database.

(PM TMDL-02) Percentage of priority TMDLs, alternative restoration plans, and protection approaches in place.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target			50	67	84	100			Percent	Above Target	
Actual	14	33.3	51.2	63.5	74.1	78					
Numerator	14,045	33,194	48,544	59,470	61,718	65,137			Square Miles		
Denominator	99,424	99,415	94,806	93,653	83,308	83,999					

Key Takeaways:

- Due to shifting program priorities, staff turnover, or limited capacity many states are not able to complete all plans originally committed to several years ago. Due to the long-term nature of this work, states were unable to fully predict which plans would be completed and which waterbodies would be delisted over the 6-year-period. Therefore, achievement of 100 percent of plans in place was difficult. Despite this, states continued to increase the number of plans in place leading to a continuous improvement in the results throughout the year. For example, EPA approved more than 2,200 TMDLs submitted under CWA Section 303(d).

Metric Details: This measure tracks state priority waters with a TMDL, alternative restoration, or protection plan in place. EPA, tribes, and states cooperatively developed a Long-Term Vision for Assessment, Restoration and Protection under the CWA Section 303(d) Program (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-07/documents/vision_303d_program_dec_2013.pdf), which encourages focused attention on priority waters and acknowledges that states have flexibility in using available tools – TMDLs, Alternative Restoration Plans, and protection approaches – to restore and protect water quality. The calculation method provides 0.5 credit for plans under development and full credit when EPA approves a plan. The goal was to have 100 percent of priority waters with plans approved or accepted by FY 2022. The following measure (PM TMDL-03) will replace this one beginning in FY 2023.

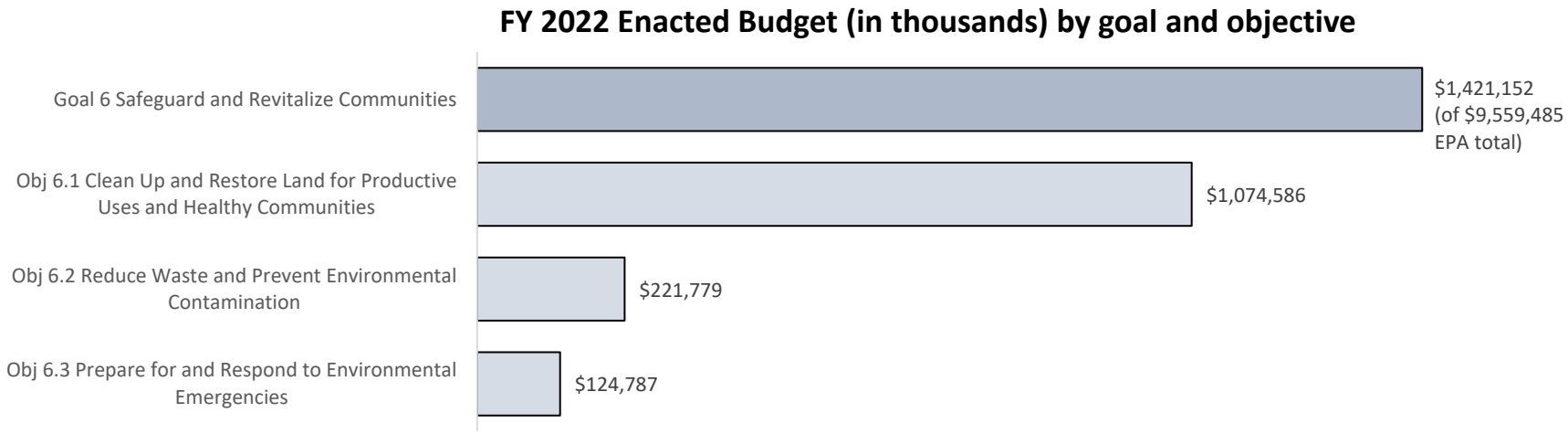
(PM TMDL-03) Square miles of priority areas covered by TMDLs, other restoration plans, or protection approaches.

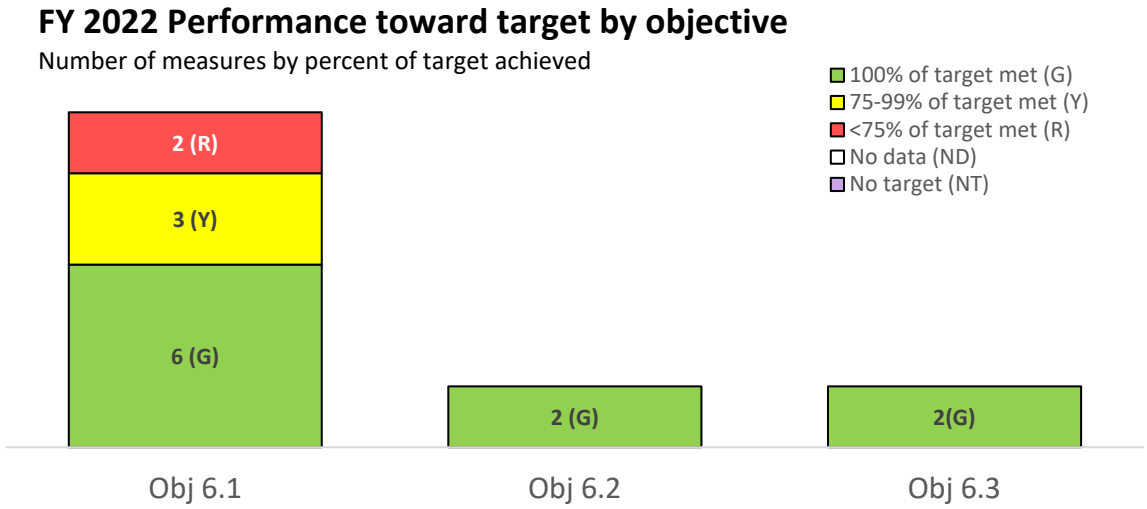
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target							7,940	19,280	Square Miles	Above Target	
Actual											

Metric Details: This measure tracks square miles of priority areas covered by TMDLs, other restoration plans, or protection approaches included in state commitments submitted to EPA by September 30, 2022. The universe is 22,685 square miles. This measure does not require a final plan to be in place to count toward the result; states can choose whether each plan will be in place or in development at the end of the 2-year period. States will be able to meet targets with a mix of plans in development and plans in place depending on their initial commitments. EPA will continue to use a weighting factor of 0.5 for plans in development. Data are tracked in ATTAINS. This is a two-year bridge measure developed by EPA in collaboration with the Association of Clean Water Administrators (ACWA), to begin after completion of the current Section 303(d) Vision 1.0 measure (PM TMDL-02). After completion of this two-year measure, EPA will transition into a Vision 2.0 measure beginning in FY 2025. The bridge measure is a leading candidate for the Vision 2.0 measure. The Vision 2.0 measure will also include a longer-term planning component to align with the timeline of the Vision.

Goal 6 at a Glance

Safeguard and Revitalize Communities: Restore land to safe and productive uses to improve communities and protect public health.

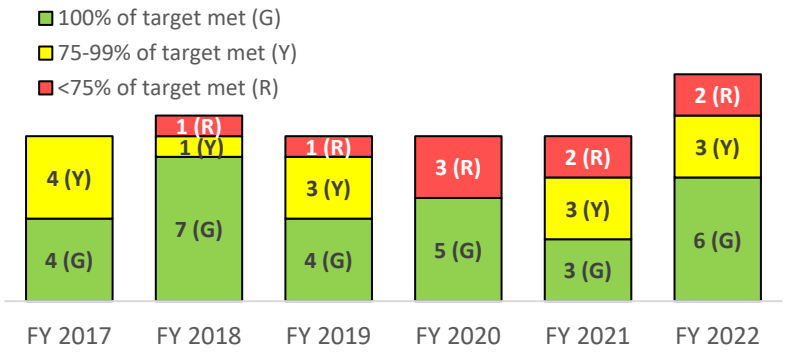




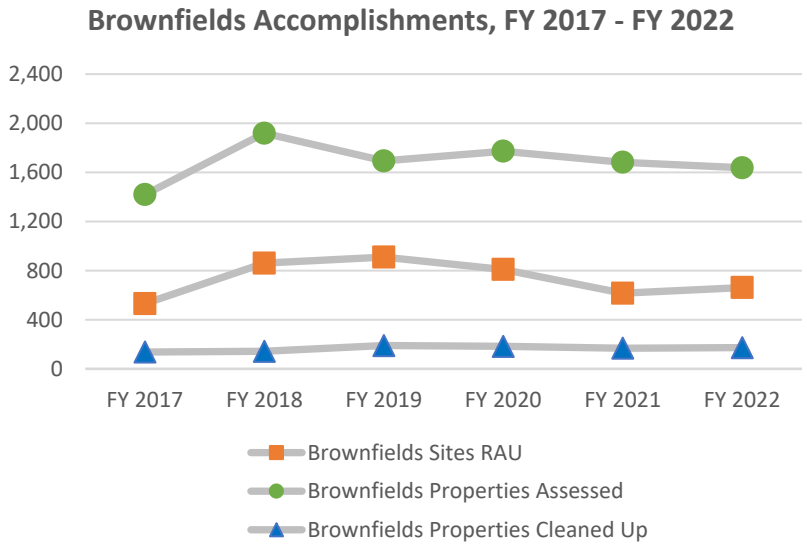
Objective 6.1: Clean Up and Restore Land for Productive Uses and Healthy Communities—*Clean up and restore contaminated sites to protect human health and the environment and build vibrant communities, especially in underserved and overburdened areas.*

Performance toward target over time

Number of measures by percent of target achieved



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.



EPA, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, has determined that performance toward this objective is making noteworthy progress due to significant numbers of brownfield site assessments and cleanups.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Deployed more than $1 billion in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) for cleanup activities at more than 100 Superfund sites and awarded $190 million for brownfields that are projected to result in over 880 site assessments, 78 sites cleaned-up, and 20,000 jobs leveraged in cleanup, construction, and redevelopment. This funding includes substantial investment in disadvantaged communities in alignment with Justice40.
- Added 12 Superfund sites with human exposures under control but retracted 26 sites (-14 net); made 16 additional sites ready for anticipated use, but similarly retracted 64 sites due to additional investigations; and completed 74 remedial actional projects.
- Cleaned up 173 brownfields, completed 1,637 site assessments, and made 662 sites ready for anticipated use, leveraging 14,170 jobs and $1.78B and revitalizing communities.
- Made 124 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action sites ready for anticipated use. The program has also completed construction on 55 final remedies at corrective action facilities and achieved designated performance standards at 66 facilities.
- Completed 6,536 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanups that meet risk-based standards.
- Completed 45 Superfund cleanup projects that address lead as a contaminant.
- Issued 42 Superfund federal facility decision documents; completed 26 remedial actions.

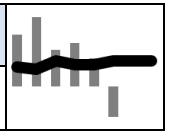
Challenges:

- EPA and the states face challenges such as technically difficult cleanups, lack of viable responsible parties and cleanup funding, legislative limitations on liability, variations in cleanup standards and adoption of risk-based corrective action.
- COVID-19 continues to hamper site access and state staff availability to oversee cleanups. Owners and operators are hesitant to expend resources to move cleanups forward and, in some cases, are impeded by the availability of cleanup contractors and equipment.
- The remaining sites across all programs are increasingly complicated, requiring more personnel, funds, and expertise to complete cleanup actions.
- EPA will award approximately $300 million in additional BIL funding for brownfields, creating increased oversight and reporting responsibilities.
- There is the potential for higher cost Superfund actions due to increased costs for lead (Pb) and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) removals.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, bring human exposures under control at additional 60 Superfund sites.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM 151) Number of Superfund sites with human exposures brought under control.

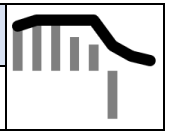
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	9	8	12	10	10	12	12	12	Sites	Above Target	
Actual	24	32	17	20	13	-14					

Key Takeaways:

- Brought human exposures under control at an additional 12 Superfund sites, but these accomplishments were offset by a significant number of retractions.
- Of the 26 total retractions in FY 2022, 22 were changed due to insufficient data status. Only four went to not under control status. Retractions were primarily due to additional sampling for PFAS concentrations in drinking water and new vapor intrusion pathway investigations.

Metric Details: This measure documents progress achieved in controlling unacceptable human exposures to contamination at both private and federal facility Superfund sites and denotes a site-wide accomplishment. The human exposure determination at a site can change over time as conditions across portions (operable units) of a site change. EPA regional offices enter human exposure determinations and supporting data into the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS). Results reflect a net accomplishment as sites can shift between human exposure under control to human exposure not under control or human exposure insufficient data. The status change often occurs when a previously unknown exposure pathway (e.g., vapor intrusion) or contaminant is discovered, and a reasonable expectation exists that people could be exposed or that there is insufficient data to make such a determination until further investigation takes place. As of FY October 2022, there were 1,535 Superfund sites with human exposures under control out of a total of 1,842 sites where human exposure is tracked.

(PM S10) Number of Superfund sites made ready for anticipated use site-wide.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	45	51	51	51	51	25	15	10	Sites	Above Target	
Actual	43	51	48	34	26	-48					

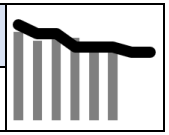
Key Takeaways:

- An additional 16 sites were made ready for anticipated use, but these accomplishments were offset by a significant number of retractions (64).
- The retractions resulted from a rigorous review which identified sites which no longer met protectiveness requirements due to detection of PFAS and other emerging contaminants, aging remedies, and new exposure pathways requiring new institutional controls.
- As most eligible sites have already achieved sitewide ready for anticipated use (SWRAU) status, the remaining sites might require more resources and potentially face more significant obstacles to SWRAU achievement. Several sites retracted from SWRAU in FY 2022 have re-entered the potential universe of SWRAU sites and are likely to regain status in coming years.
- EPA plans to undertake several continuous improvement actions to eliminate process pain points and support achieving and maintaining SWRAU.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA's progress in cleaning up and preparing Superfund sites (both private and federal facility) for reuse site-wide, while ensuring human health and environmental protection. To be considered 'eligible' for SWRAU achievement, a site must be construction complete final and deleted from the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) or a non-NPL Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA). The SWRAU target measures the number of construction complete final and deleted Superfund

National Priorities List (NPL) or non-NPL Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) sites for which all: 1) remedy decision document (e.g., record of decision (ROD)) cleanup goals have been achieved for media that may affect a site's current and reasonably anticipated future land use, so that there are no unacceptable risks; and 2) institutional or other controls required in remedy decision document(s) have been put in place. EPA documents the SWRAU determination directly in SEMS once a site meets all required criteria and the appropriate EPA regional personnel have approved the determination. Since 2018, SWRAU accomplishments and the inventory of eligible sites have decreased. The number of SWRAU eligible sites is currently estimated at 236 sites following a 2022 SWRAU information collection effort in coordination with EPA regional offices. Of the 81 sites eligible in 2022, 16 achieved SWRAU in 2022, though a significant number of retractions (64) increased the eligible universe for FY 2023, as these sites pursue regained SWRAU status. Many of the remaining eligible sites face increasingly difficult challenges to achieve SWRAU, primarily related to institutional controls implementation and emerging contaminants. Cleaning up contaminated land reduces the environmental and health effects of exposure to contamination in communities, especially overburdened communities, and contributes toward the Administration's Justice40 goal.

(PM 170) Number of remedial action projects completed at Superfund sites.*

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	105	95	95	80	80	80	75	75	Projects	Above Target	
Actual	97	87	89	91	75	74					

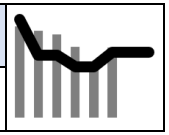
Key Takeaways:

- Completed 74 remedial action projects. Issues that contributed to missing the target include changed scope of work, addressing PFAS contamination, potentially responsible party (PRP) processing delays, remedy redesign, supply chain issues, and larger reports require increased review time. These issues and others routinely arise and will likely continue to be an impediment in reaching targets in FY 2023 and future years.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of remedial action projects completed at Superfund sites. Cleaning up contaminated land reduces the environmental and health effects of exposure to contamination in communities, especially overburdened communities, and contributes toward the Administration's Justice40 goal. By tracking the completion of a discrete scope of Superfund cleanup activities (for both private and federal facility sites), this measure documents incremental progress in reducing risk to human health and the environment. Multiple remedial action projects may be necessary to achieve sitewide construction completion. EPA captures this data in SEMS.

* This measure is also used to track progress in implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

(PM 137) Number of Superfund removals completed.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	275	175	175	141	141	183	183	183	Removals	Above Target	
Actual	255	242	233	197	150	195					

Key Takeaways:

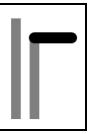
- Completed 195 removal completions, exceeding the target despite ongoing challenges from COVID-19.

Metric Details: This measure tracks Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) removal-related hazardous waste cleanups, known as Superfund removal actions, including those that are Superfund-lead and PRP-lead. There is no pre-established universe of removal sites, as removal actions take place after a release has occurred. Data are tracked in SEMS.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, complete 225 Superfund cleanup projects that address lead as a contaminant.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM 155) Number of Superfund cleanup projects completed that address lead as a contaminant.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						45	45	45	Projects	Above Target	
Actual					56	45					

Key Takeaways:

- Met target by completing 45 response action projects, consisting of 16 Removal and 29 Remedial projects.
- EPA headquarters and regional offices have increased coordination but the frequency of lead removal cleanups is unpredictable. In contrast to the time-critical and emergency nature of removals, remedial cleanups take multiple years to complete.

Metric Details: This measure documents progress to reduce exposure to lead and associated health impacts by reporting the completion of cleanup actions that include lead as a contaminant. Response action projects include removal and remedial actions that address lead as a contaminant. The universe of applicable remedial actions consists of those at all final and deleted NPL sites and sites with SAA agreements. There is no pre-established universe of removal sites, as removal actions take place after a release has occurred. Much of the data for this performance measure comes from PRPs and Federal Facilities and the government's program offices cannot control when it is submitted.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, clean up an additional 650 brownfields properties.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM B32) Number of brownfields properties cleaned up.*

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	130	130				130	160	160	Properties	Above Target	
Actual	137	143	190	183	168	173					

Key Takeaways:

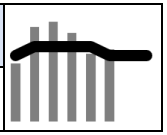
- Exceeded the target, achieving 173 cleanups complete. EPA completed a significant data backlog clean-up effort, which resulted in significantly higher accomplishments from initial projections.
- Reusing brownfields enables communities to pursue economic growth without expanding their environmental footprint. Accommodating community growth on a revitalized brownfield site means existing infrastructure is reused, which reduces the need to expand impervious surfaces and vehicle miles traveled associated with new development. These reductions produce important environmental benefits, including improved water quality associated with reduced runoff from stormwater and nonpoint pollutant sources, and improved air quality associated with reduced greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle travel. This is an important approach for mitigating climate change.
- Updated the annual target setting process using a new, data-based accomplishment prediction model.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of properties that have been cleaned up to a regulatory risk-based standard using EPA brownfields funding, as reported by cooperative agreement recipients into the Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database. Cleaning up contaminated land reduces the environmental and health effects of exposure to contamination in communities, especially overburdened communities, and contributes toward the Administration's Justice40 goal.

The FY 2023 target is increased to align with increased reporting trends. There are no targets in FYs 2019-2021 because this measure was not included in those Annual Performance Plans.

* This measure is also used to track progress in implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

(PM B30) Number of brownfields sites made ready for anticipated use.*

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	600	684	684	684	684	600	600	600	Sites	Above Target	
Actual	531	861	910	809	616	662					

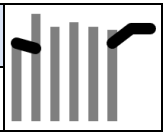
Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded the target, achieving 662 properties made ready for anticipated use (RAU). EPA completed a significant data backlog clean-up effort, which resulted in significantly higher accomplishments from initial projections. EPA regional offices worked closely with grantees on data entry in ACRES to ensure timely RAU reporting.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of properties/sites benefiting from EPA brownfields funding that have been assessed and determined not to require cleanup, or where cleanup has been completed and institutional controls are in place if required, as reported by cooperative agreement recipients. This activity results in additional sites available for productive reuse. Prior year targets and results reflect a data cleanup project to collect data on projects completed in previous years that had not been reported previously. This project is now complete.

* This measure is also used to track progress in implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

(PM B29) Number of brownfields properties assessed.*

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	1,400	1,300				1,400	1,650	1,650	Properties	Above Target	
Actual	1,419	1,919	1,693	1,772	1,682	1,637					

Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded the target, achieving 1,637 properties assessed. EPA completed a significant data backlog clean-up effort, which resulted in significantly higher accomplishments from initial projections.
- Updated the annual target setting process using a new, data-based accomplishment prediction model.

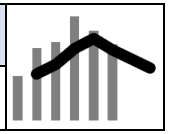
Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of properties that have been environmentally assessed for the first-time using EPA brownfields funding, as reported by cooperative agreement recipients. The FY 2023 target is increased to align with increased reporting trends. There are no targets in FYs 2019-2021 because this measure was not included in those Annual Performance Plans.

* This measure is also used to track progress in implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, make an additional 425 RCRA corrective action cleanups Ready for Anticipated Use.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM RSRAU) Number of RCRA corrective action facilities made ready for anticipated use.

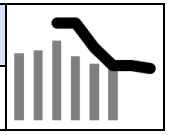
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target		75	91	117	133	114	100	85	Facilities	Above Target	
Actual	72	117	127	169	146	124					

Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded the target, making 124 RCRA corrective action facilities RAU.
- There is a decreasing universe of sites, and many of the remaining sites are complex and require significant resource contributions.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of RCRA corrective action facilities made ready for anticipated use (RAU). To be determined RAU, facilities must meet the following criteria: human exposure under control; final cleanup goals achieved for media that would affect the anticipated use; and if needed, controls in place to ensure long-term protectiveness. Information is entered into the RCRAInfo database by authorized states and/or EPA regional offices overseeing cleanups. There were 3,983 facilities subject to RCRA corrective action at the end of FY 2022, of which 2,061 had not yet been determined RAU.

(PM CA5RC) Number of RCRA corrective action facilities with final remedies constructed.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target			98	98	73	55	55	52	Facilities	Above Target	
Actual	67	70	80	64	57	55					

Key Takeaways:

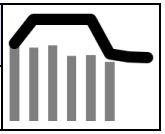
- Met the target, constructing final remedies at 55 RCRA corrective action facilities.
- Several facilities experienced delays completing final remedies by the end of FY 2022. Many of these will be completed in FY 2023. In addition, the pipeline of available facilities is narrowing and the facilities remaining have complex issues such as groundwater or financial concerns.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of RCRA corrective action facilities that have final remedies constructed such as a groundwater treatment system, designed to achieve long-term protection of human health and the environment. This measure tracks a mid-term step in the progression toward completing facility cleanup. Targets are selected based on the number of sites in the pipeline with construction planned or underway.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, conduct an additional 35,000 cleanups at Leaking Underground Storage Tank facilities.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM 112) Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target	8,600	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	7,439	7,125	6,970	Cleanups	Above Target	
Actual	8,775	8,128	8,358	7,211	7,271	6,536					

Key Takeaways:

- Missed the target, completing 6,536 LUST cleanups that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.
- As the backlog of remaining cleanups declines, confirmed releases also decline and state resources continue to be constrained, making cleanup completions increasingly challenging.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of completed cleanups of petroleum-contaminated confirmed releases, also known as LUST cleanups. The totals include cleanups reported by states as well as EPA cleanups in Indian country. Cleanups in Indian country represent approximately 0.2% of total cleanups completed. Data are tracked in the LUST4 database. Targets are ambitiously based on 12% of the prior year's estimated backlog of remaining cleanups. The backlog will continue to reduce over time so the targets will correspondingly reduce. Forecasted backlog reduction is based on five years of data trends through FY 2020. As of FY 2022, there were 568,981 cumulative confirmed releases, out of which there were 509,091 LUST cleanups completed.

Other Core Work

Annual performance goal:

(PM CO1) Percentage of technical assistance projects in support of environmentally sustainable and community-driven revitalization that support or expand upon previous or ongoing federal investments.

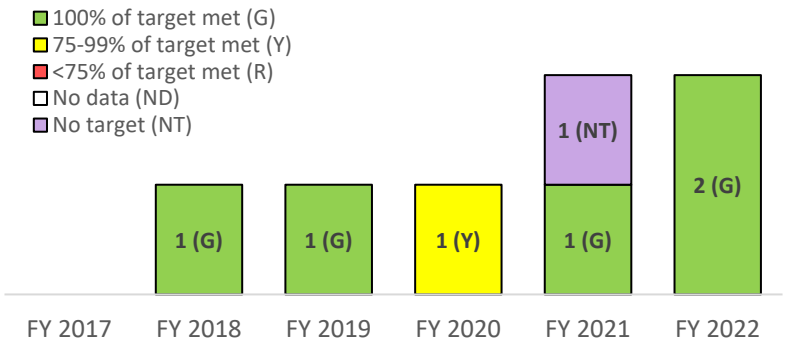
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							No Target Established	TBD	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Projects		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of community revitalization technical assistance engagements with communities that have had programmatic or financial investments from federal programs within the past five years. These investments include those of EPA or other federal agencies. This subsequent technical assistance can help maximize the previous investment by supporting its implementation or expanding upon it by helping the community make related improvements. These efforts can help coordinate and align federal engagements and create connections that will spur ongoing utilization of smart growth tools and best practices toward environmental protection and economic development. A baseline will be established in FY 2023

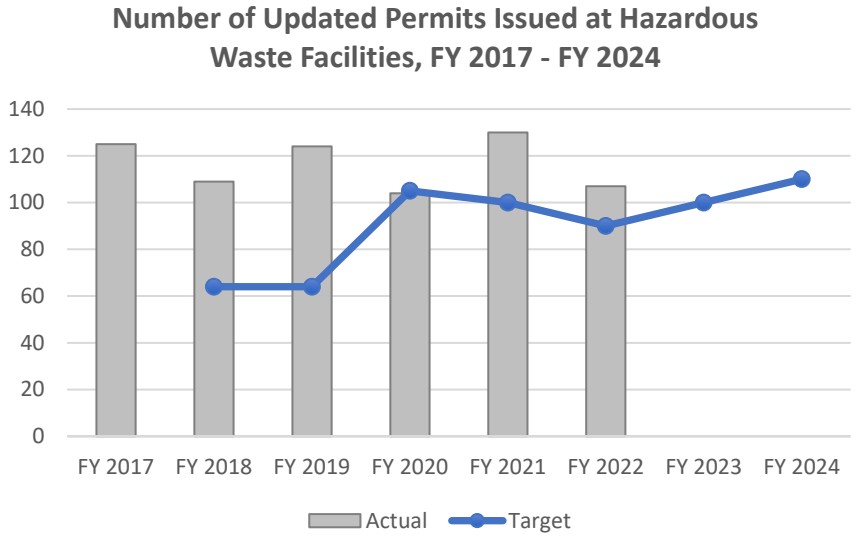
Objective 6.2: Reduce Waste and Prevent Environmental Contamination—*Prevent environmental pollution by preventing releases, reducing waste, increasing materials recovery and recycling, and ensuring sustainable materials management practices.*

Performance toward target over time

Number of measures by percent of target achieved



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.



Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Increased the percentage of updated permits at RCRA facilities to 73.9% from a starting point of 71.0%. 107 additional permits were renewed in FY 2022.
- Recorded the lowest number of confirmed releases at underground storage tank (UST) facilities (4,568) since the program began, indicating success of release prevention program.
- In November 2021, EPA released the National Recycling Strategy, which is the first in a series to dedicated to building a circular economy. The National Recycling Strategy outlines the actions needed to create a stronger, more resilient, and cost-effective domestic recycling system. Future circular economy strategies will focus on plastics, organics, electronics, the built environment, and textiles. In November 2022, the program announced new recycling grant funding opportunities, which were funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). These recycling grants will help communities in implementing the actions in the National Recycling Strategy.

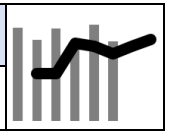
Challenges:

- Risks of reduced resource capacity due to staff turnover and shifting prioritizations for federal, state, tribal and local environmental land and emergency management programs. These impacts potentially decrease EPA's ability meet projected targets due to training and recruitment time lags, as well as the potential loss of expert technical knowledge.
- Low/Reduced availability of private sector services and parts due to continued supply chain issues has significantly impeded compliance with UST regulations.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, increase the percentage of updated permits at RCRA facilities to 80% from the FY 2021 baseline of 72.7%.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM HW5) Number of updated permits issued at hazardous waste facilities.

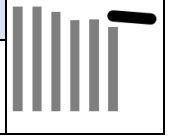
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target		64	64	105	100	90	100	110	Permits	Above Target	
Actual	125	109	124	104	130	107					

Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded the target, updating 107 permits.
- Raised the percentage of updated permits from 71% to 74%, putting the Agency on a path to achieve the 80% goal at the end of FY 2026. However, because there are many permits expiring before the end of FY 2026, EPA remains focused on attaining this challenging goal.
- These results are challenging to forecast since there are several factors that can be difficult to project, including permits renewed and permits expiring each year. The renewals increase the percentage if they are more than the new expirations. These factors do not affect the number of permitted facilities. However, newly proposed facilities with an initial permit issued that are added to the permitted list and facilities that are removed from the permitted list are factors making it harder to forecast.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of RCRA hazardous waste permit updates or clean-closures in the universe of permitted facilities using EPA's RCRAInfo system. This does not include all permit maintenance since permit modifications cannot be projected and are not included. The related Long-Term Performance Goal refers to the overall percentage of RCRA facilities with permits that are not past expiration and have been updated though a permit renewal (or are not past the permit term/expiration). Maintaining up-to-date permits ensures that permitted facilities have consistent and protective standards to prevent release. This will ensure permits reflect updated standards, remain protective under changing conditions due to climate change, and provide meaningful community involvement in the permitting process over time. Proper standards for waste management can protect human health, prevent land contamination/degradation and other releases, and avoid future cleanups and associated costs. EPA directly implements the RCRA Program in Iowa and Alaska and provides leadership, work-sharing, and support to the remaining states and territories authorized to implement the permitting program. There are about 1,300 permitted hazardous waste facilities in the workload as of October 2022.

(PM UST01) Number of confirmed releases at UST facilities.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target					No Target Established	5,150	5,075	5,000	Releases	Below Target	
Actual	5,678	5,654	5,375	4,944	4,991	4,568					

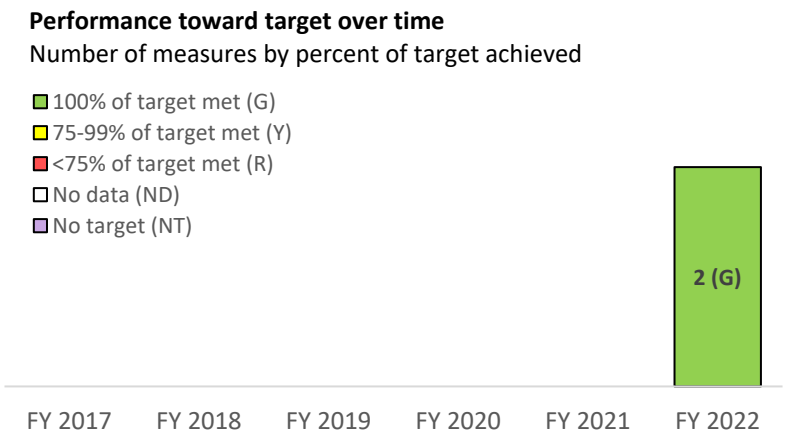
Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded target for number of confirmed releases at UST facilities by confirming 4,568 with a target of no more than 5,150.
- Fewest number of annual confirmed releases in the history of the program. Continued implementation of the 2015 regulation changes and maintenance of three-year inspection cycle are leading factors in this reduction.

GOAL 6: Safeguard and Revitalize Communities

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of confirmed releases discovered at UST facilities during the year. The number of confirmed releases is targeted to decline by 75 each year. The LUST Prevention Program provides funding to tribes and states to prevent releases from the 537,706 federally regulated USTs by ensuring compliance with federal and state laws through inspections and other activities (data as of FY 2022). Preventing UST releases is more efficient and less costly than cleaning up releases after they occur. The three-year inspection cycle is a requirement from the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The 2015 revisions strengthen the 1988 federal UST regulations by increasing emphasis on properly operating and maintaining UST equipment. This includes such items as sump and spill bucket testing, walkthrough inspections, and leak detection functionality testing. The revisions help prevent and detect UST releases, which are a leading source of groundwater contamination. The two facets of the program (every facility inspected every three years and new requirements) work in tandem to ensure that the number of confirmed releases continues to decline.

Objective 6.3: Prepare for and Respond to Environmental Emergencies—*Prevent, prepare, and respond to environmental emergencies and support other agencies on nationally significant incidents, working with tribes, states, and local planning and response organizations.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Increased the average percentage of emergency response and removal exercises incorporating Environmental Justice to 49% from an estimate baseline of 12.5% based on FY 2021 data. In FY 2022, 80 such exercises have been conducted and EPA has participated in 84 additional trainings.
- Performance exceeded expectations to the point where EPA increased the FY 2023 target from 21% to 30%.

Challenges:

- Residual disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic limit some programs' ability to conduct live training sessions. A significant proportion of the required training sessions must be held in person for successful completion.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, ensure that 40% of annual emergency response and removal exercises that EPA conducts or participates in incorporate environmental justice.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM ER02) Percentage of emergency response and removal exercises that EPA conducts or participates in that incorporate environmental justice.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						14	30	40	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						49					
Numerator						80			Exercises		
Denominator						164					

Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded the target, achieving 49% of emergency response and removal exercises incorporating environmental justice.
- This accomplishment is largely due to EPA adapting work plans to this new Administration priority.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of emergency response and removal exercises that EPA conducts or participates in that incorporate solutions to or address environmental justice challenges. The following mechanisms will be used to incorporate solutions to or address environmental justice challenges in exercises: involving facilities in locations that impact communities with environmental justice concerns; including an entity with environmental justice concerns as a participating organization; including environmental justice concerns or communities in the exercise scenario; or including scenario injects that incorporate environmental justice concerns or entities. Incorporating solutions to or addressing environmental justice challenges includes addressing language, mobility, or financial barriers or engaging community-based leadership. The estimated baseline for this measure is 12.5%, based on FY 2021 data. The FY 2023 target is increased based on performance results in the initial year of this measure.

(PM ER01) Number of emergency response and removal exercises that EPA conducts or participates in.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						120	120	120	Exercises	Above Target	
Actual					120	164					

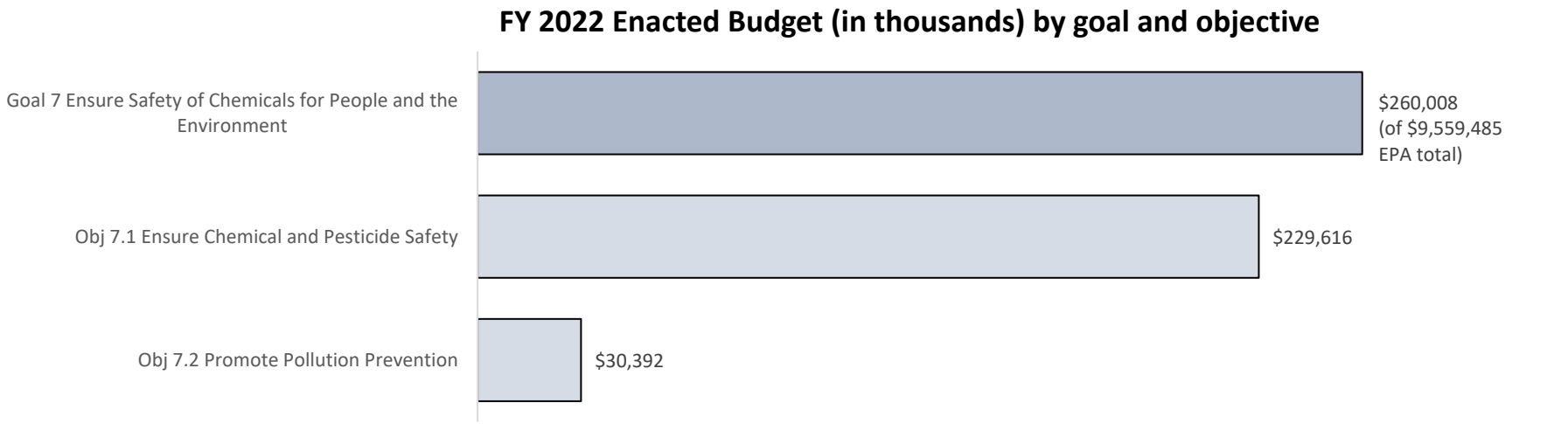
Key Takeaways:

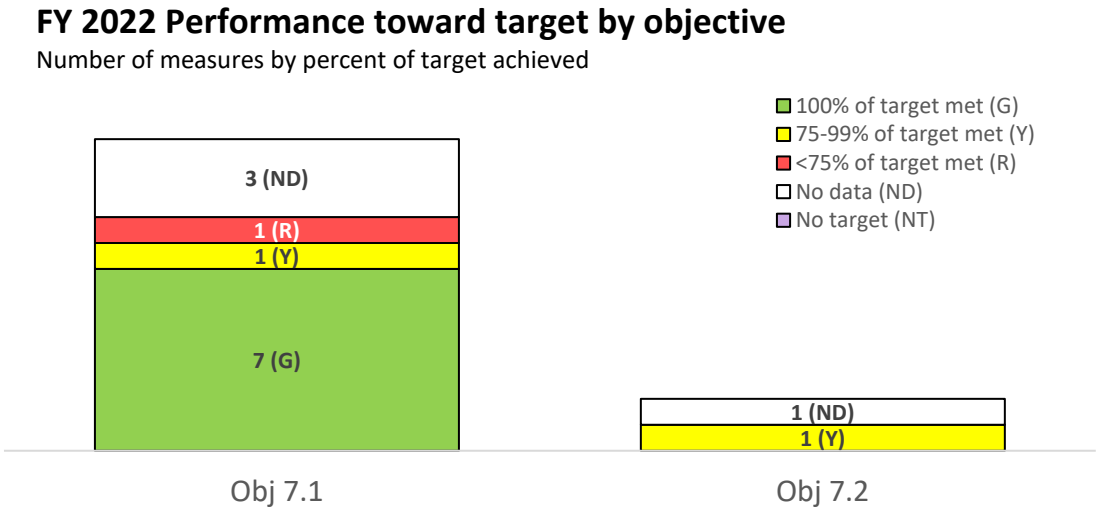
- Exceeded the target by conducting or participating in 164 emergency response and removal exercises.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of emergency response and removal exercises that EPA conducts or participates in, including: (1) CERCLA exercises which are exercises specific to CERCLA requirements or contaminants. These can include participation in exercises with Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) or Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities with emphasis on CERCLA hazardous substance releases. (2) Oil spill preparedness exercises including tabletop, functional and full scale, and Government-Initiated Unannounced Exercises (GIUEs). These include internal exercises to ensure readiness and external training and readiness exercises. (3) Homeland Security exercises at which EPA staff participated. And (4) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) exercises in which EPA staff participated. The baseline is 120 exercises in FY 2021. Annual targets for this measure maintain this level of effort.

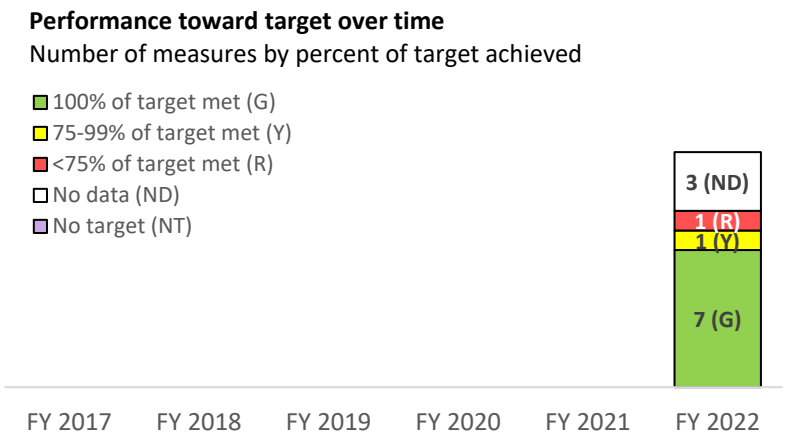
Goal 7 at a Glance

Ensure Safety of Chemicals for People and the Environment: Increase the safety of chemicals and pesticides and prevent pollution at the source.





Objective 7.1: Ensure Chemical and Pesticide Safety—*Protect the health of families, communities, and ecosystems from the risks posed by chemicals and pesticides.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

- Issued six draft and two final revised unreasonable risk determinations addressing worker risks and issued final risk evaluation scoping documents for two chemicals.
- Developed four risk management rules addressing health risks for Office of Management and Budget review; conducted option selection meetings on an additional five chemicals in preparation for rulemaking; held 25 trainings on lead-safe work practices; completed 121 Premanufacture Notices (PMNs); proposed, modified, or finalized 288 significant new use rules (SNURs); launched an initiative to reduce rework of new chemicals risk assessments to ensure more timely completion of PMNs; and launched a major initiative to update risk assessment methods and improve the science underpinning PMN reviews.

Pesticides

- Considered effects determinations or protections for federally listed or threatened species in 100% of its risk assessments supporting new active ingredients and 79% of those supporting registration review decisions, significantly exceeding targets.
- Completed 35 docket openings, 25 draft risk assessments, and 16 registration review cases with statutory due dates that fall after October 1, 2022.
- Farmworkers' level of knowledge after participating in pesticide safety training was 96.3% and exceeded the target of 95%.

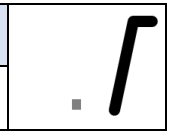
Challenges:

- Funding has remained largely unchanged from levels prior to the TSCA amendments in 2016, while new work was added by the law. The 2018 TSCA fees rule resulted in collection of 13% of the artificially low baseline cost estimate for the program and the first 10 risk evaluations were exempted from the fees. The January 2021 proposal excluded the costs of risk management for the first 10 chemicals and 20 high-priority substances. To correct this, EPA developed a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking to revise the estimate of implementation cost.
- There is an increasing backlog of Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) and non-PRIA actions and rising renegotiation rates for PRIA actions. To address this, EPA committed to fully complying with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) before registering any new conventional active ingredients and released a workplan to address this challenge, including by incorporating protections for ESA listed species earlier in the process.
- EPA supported pesticide safety training of 12,716 farmworkers, which was below the target of 20,000 due to pandemic-related impacts on the national network of trainer organizations.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, complete at least eight High Priority Substance (HPS) TSCA risk evaluations annually within statutory timelines compared to the FY 2020 baseline of one.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM TSCA4) Number of HPS TSCA risk evaluations completed within statutory timelines.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						0	0	7	Evaluations	Above Target	
Actual				1	0	0					

Key Takeaways

- No risk evaluations were expected in FY 2022 (target zero). Due to reconsideration of earlier risk evaluations, EPA does not plan to complete any risk evaluations in FY 2023. EPA plans to complete seven risk evaluations in early FY 2024. For more information, see: https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-path-forward-tsca-chemical-risk-evaluations.

Metric Details: This measure tracks HPS chemical risk evaluations completed annually for existing chemicals within the statutory deadline. Risk evaluations are needed to protect human health and the environment from unnecessary risks. TSCA requires risk evaluations for HPS to be completed within 3.5 years of the date the chemical is prioritized. TSCA requires that upon completion of a HPS risk evaluation, EPA must designate at least one additional HPS to take its place, thus ensuring that at least 20 EPA-initiated HPS risk evaluations are underway at all times. A baseline of one HPS risk evaluation was completed within statutory timelines to protect human health and the environment from unnecessary risk in FY 2020. For more information, see: https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/risk-evaluations-existing-chemicals-under-tsca.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, initiate all TSCA risk management actions within 45 days of the completion of a final existing chemical risk evaluation.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM TSCA5) Percentage of existing chemical TSCA risk management actions initiated within 45 days of the completion of a final existing chemical risk evaluation.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						100	100	100	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						N/A					
Numerator									Actions		
Denominator											

Key Takeaways:

- No risk management actions were initiated in FY 2022, as no final existing chemical risk evaluations were completed. Revision of risk determinations for eight of the first 10 EPA-initiated risk evaluations commenced in 2016 will result in risk management actions for those chemicals in FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of existing chemical risk management rulemakings initiations, defined as the point at which EPA convenes the Agency workgroup following the tiering process for the rulemaking, within 45 days of publishing the final risk evaluation. TSCA Section 6(a) requires EPA to issue a proposed risk management rule for a chemical substance no later than one year after the date on which the final risk evaluation is published, and to publish a final rule no later than two years

after the publication date of the final risk evaluation. While EPA's Action Development Process includes timelines that do not conform to TSCA's rulemaking expectations, prompt initiation of risk management actions after the completion of risk evaluations is necessary for protecting human health and the environment from chemical risks. A baseline of 100% of existing chemical TSCA risk management actions were initiated within 45 days of the completion of a final existing chemical risk evaluation in FY 2020. For more information, see: https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/risk-management-existing-chemicals-under-tsca#process.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, review 90% of risk management actions for past TSCA new chemical substances reported to the 2020 Chemical Data Reporting Rule (CDR) compared to the FY 2021 baseline of none.[5]

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM TSCA6a) Percentage of past TSCA new chemical substances decisions with risk management actions reviewed.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						5	25	30	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						N/A					
Numerator									Decisions		
Denominator											

Key Takeaways:

- The database by which this measure will be tracked and calculated is under development. EPA will be able to report for this measure in FY 2023.
- EPA has reviewed risk management actions for over 200 chemical substances included in a SNUR that were reported under the Chemical Data Reporting rule. This universe does not yet include Consent Orders.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of past risk management decisions for TSCA new chemical substances that were reported under the Chemical Data Reporting Rule (CDR), that EPA reviews for adherence/non-adherence with these requirements. EPA will use the 2020 CDR report which covers calendar years 2016 to 2019. Initial upfront work is required to prepare three data sources for comparison, which may take up to one year to complete (by December 2022). EPA puts measures in place to protect human health and the environment by identifying conditions to be placed on the use of a new chemical before it is entered into commerce. EPA will review compliance with established restrictions in TSCA Section 5 Consent Orders or SNURs by cross-walking action requirements with information reported under the CDR rule. Instances of non-compliance will be relayed to EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance for additional actions. This could include additional virtual records auditing, on-site audits, issuance of compliance advisories or guidances, requests for information/subpoenas, and modifications/updates to TSCA Section 5 Consent Orders, SNURs, or other requirements, as appropriate. For more information, see: https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/basic-information-review-new.

[5] Changed from "By September 30, 2026, review 90% of risk mitigation requirements for past TSCA new chemical substances reported to the 2020 Chemical Data Reporting Rule (CDR) compared to the FY 2021 baseline of none."

(PM TSCA6b) Percentage of TSCA new chemical substances with risk management actions reported to the 2020 CDR reviewed for adherence/non-adherence with TSCA Section 5 risk management actions that are determined to adhere to those requirements.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						N/A	25	30	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						N/A					
Numerator									Substances		
Denominator											

Key Takeaways:

- The database by which this measure will be tracked and calculated is under development. EPA will be able to report for this measure in FY 2023.
- EPA has reviewed risk management actions for over 200 chemical substances included in a SNUR that were reported under the Chemical Data Reporting rule. This universe does not yet include Consent Orders.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of new chemicals substances reported under the 2020 CDR reviewed for adherence/non-adherence with TSCA Section 5 risk management actions that are determined to be in adherence with reported risk mitigation requirements of the actions. For more information, see: https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/basic-information-review-new.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, recertify before the expiration date 36% of lead-based paint Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) firms whose certifications are scheduled to expire compared to the FY 2021 baseline of 32%.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM RRP30) Percentage of lead-based paint RRP firms whose certifications are scheduled to expire that are recertified before the expiration date.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						32	33	34	Percent	Above Target	
Actual	18	17	19	40	36	31					
Numerator	1,793	1,134	1,185	9,006	6,524	2,874			RRP Firms		
Denominator	9,851	6,855	6,091	22,384	18,158	9,423					

Key Takeaways:

- To ensure the highest recertification rates, which are indicative of industry interest in providing these critical services, EPA will continue outreach and compliance assistance activities designed to encourage program participation. These activities include communication with participating firms and, to the extent possible with existing resources, outreach designed to encourage consumers to seek certified firms with the thought that increased demand for lead-safe services will lead to greater participation.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of expiring lead-based paint firm certifications renewed before the expiration date. Number of recertifications can vary widely from year to year due to external variabilities. This industry has a high level of turnover (companies closing and opening). Higher numbers for this measure reflect interest in the industry for continuing to provide these critical services. Federal law requires all RRP firms working in housing, or facilities where children are routinely present, built before 1978, to be certified. Firms must apply to EPA for certification to perform renovations or dust sampling. To apply, a firm must submit a completed application and fee to EPA online. EPA RRP firm certifications are good for five years. Firms must apply for recertification at least 90 days before the firm's current certification expires. Data are tracked in

the Federal Lead-based Paint Program database. Data include recertifications from jurisdictions where EPA administers the RRP Program. These data do not include recertifications from tribes or states with delegated programs. The baseline of 32% is based on the average recertification rate during the final six months of FY 2021 due to unusual circumstances in the first half of the fiscal year.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, complete 78 pesticide registration review cases with statutory due dates that fall after October 1, 2022.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM FIFRA3a) Number of pesticide registration review cases completed with statutory due dates that fall after October 1, 2022.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						15	8	14	Cases	Above Target	
Actual						16					

Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded target due to 11 completed biopesticide active ingredient cases with ESA "no effects" determinations.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the annual number of pesticide registration review case completions with statutory due dates that fall after October 1, 2022. EPA is reviewing each registered pesticide every 15 years to determine whether it still meets the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) standard for registration and to ensure that pesticides already in the marketplace do not pose unreasonable adverse effects on people or the environment based on current science standards. A total of 78 registered pesticides has a 15-year cycle due dates that fall after October 1, 2022. The baseline is one pesticide registration review case completed in FY 2020 with a statutory due date that falls after October 1, 2022.

(PM FIFRA3b) Number of pesticide registration review dockets opened for registration review cases with statutory completion dates that fall after October 1, 2022.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						25	20	28	Dockets	Above Target	
Actual						35					

Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded target due to completion of 10 workplans for biopesticide active ingredients that identified minimal risks.
- These additional completions could reduce completions in future years.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the annual number of docket openings for pesticide registration review with statutory due dates that fall after October 1, 2022. Docket openings are the first stage of the registration review process and offer the first opportunity for the public to provide comment. The baseline is 11 docket openings in FY 2020.

(PM FIFRA3c) Number of draft risk assessments completed for pesticide registration review cases with statutory completion dates that fall after October 1, 2022.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						9	16	19	Draft Assessments	Above Target	
Actual						25					

Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded target due to completion of 19 combined workplan/proposed interim decision documents for biopesticide active ingredients that identified minimal risks, allowing EPA to skip the risk assessment phase of registration review.
- These early completions could reduce completions in future years.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the annual number of draft risk assessments completed for pesticide registration review cases with statutory due dates that fall after October 1, 2022. The draft risk assessment presents EPA's preliminary risk findings to the public and provides opportunity for public comment. Maintaining targets for this measure helps ensure that registration review case completion targets are achieved. The baseline is five draft risk assessments completed in FY 2020.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, consider the effects determinations or protections of federally threatened and endangered species for new active ingredients in 90% of the risk assessments supporting pesticide registration decisions compared to the FY 2020 baseline of 50%.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM ESA1) Percentage of risk assessments supporting pesticide registration decisions for new active ingredients that consider the effects determinations or protections for federally threatened and endangered species.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						40	80	90	Percent	Above Target	
Actual				50	62	100					
Numerator				8	8	14			Risk As-sessments		
Denominator				16	13	14					

Key Takeaways:

- After releasing the ESA workplan in January 2022, EPA began considering ESA effects determinations in new active ingredient regulatory decisions on a more aggressive schedule than was projected when the *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan* measures were being developed. Outyear targets were adjusted accordingly.
- EPA has committed to including ESA for conventional new active ingredient registrations only, but there will likely be registrations that won't have ESA evaluations and are not expected to routinely hit 90-100% annually.

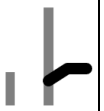
Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of risk assessments for pesticide registration decisions for new active ingredients that incorporate ESA requirements to ensure federal actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of federally threatened or endangered species or damage their critical habitat. Historically, EPA has not incorporated ESA determinations into its regulatory decisions other than determinations of "no effects" (mostly for biopesticides), due to the lengthy process of ESA consultation with the Services (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service). EPA will more routinely incorporate ESA effects determinations into its regulatory decisions and ensure protection for listed species earlier in the consultation process through label mitigation. The FY 2020 baseline year included a relatively higher percentage of determinations of "no effects" for biopesticide new active ingredient registration decisions in relation to overall new active ingredient registration decisions. Biopesticide determinations of "no effects"

are estimated to apply to 70-80% of new active ingredient registration decisions in any given fiscal year; the remainder includes conventional pesticides, antimicrobial pesticides, and biopesticides for which determinations of "no effects" cannot be made.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, consider the effects determinations or protections of federally threatened and endangered species in 50% of the risk assessments supporting pesticide registration review decisions compared to the FY 2020 baseline of 27%.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM ESA2) Percentage of risk assessments supporting pesticide registration review decisions that include effects determinations or protections of federally threatened and endangered species.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						20	30	30	Percent	Above Target	
Actual				27		79					
Numerator				29		27			Risk Assessments		
Denominator				107		34					

Key Takeaways:

- The FY 2022 result is driven by ESA "no effects" determinations for biopesticides that exceeded levels considered in setting the target. The targets are largely based on litigation-driven ESA assessment for conventional pesticides.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of risk assessments for pesticide registration review decisions that incorporate ESA requirements, including decisions subject either to the statutory deadline of October 2022 for the first cycle of registration review or to a 15-year schedule of review under the second cycle. Implementation of this process for pesticide registration review decisions will follow implementation for new active ingredient pesticide registration decisions. Some cases in the first cycle of registration review are currently involved in litigation due to EPA's failure to incorporate ESA considerations. EPA calculated the FY 2020 baseline of 27% based on the portion of all actions in registration review during FY 2020 for conventional pesticides, biopesticides, and antimicrobial pesticides that included either a determination of "no effects" or measures that are intended to reduce exposure to listed species. The risk assessments that considered endangered species in FY 2020 were cases where EPA made a determination of "no effects" on listed species based either on a lack of potential exposure or a lack of toxicological harm. EPA calculated the FY 2020 baseline assuming 107 completed risk assessments of which 29 included determinations of "no effects" on listed species.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, support Agricultural Worker Protection Standard (WPS) pesticide safety training for 20,000 farmworkers annually compared to the FY 2018-2020 annual average baseline of 11,000.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM WPS1a) Number of farmworkers receiving EPA-supported WPS pesticide safety training.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						20,000	12,000	12,000	Farmworkers	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						12,716					

Key Takeaways:

- Results fell short of target due to pandemic-related impacts on the national network of trainer organizations, including hiring/retention of trainers, training organizations being defunct, and access to farms/farmworkers denied.
- The grantee is currently aligning/redirecting resources to institutions with training capacity and will continue reaching out to their network and partnering organizations, including local agencies, nonprofit organizations, community leaders and agricultural employers, to better understand their capacity and increase efforts to return to in-person training.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of farmworkers trained under EPA cooperative agreements in accordance with the Agricultural WPS rule. The purpose of the WPS is to reduce pesticide poisonings and injuries among agricultural workers and pesticide handlers. The WPS offers occupational protections to over 2 million agricultural workers and pesticide handlers who work at over 600,000 agricultural establishments. WPS pesticide safety training is an annual requirement. An average of 11,000 individuals had the EPA-supported WPS training from FY 2018-2020, which reflects a sharp drop-off in training in FY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(PM WPS1b) Percentage of content knowledge demonstrated by farmworker/trainees of pesticide safety upon completion of EPA-supported WPS pesticide training.

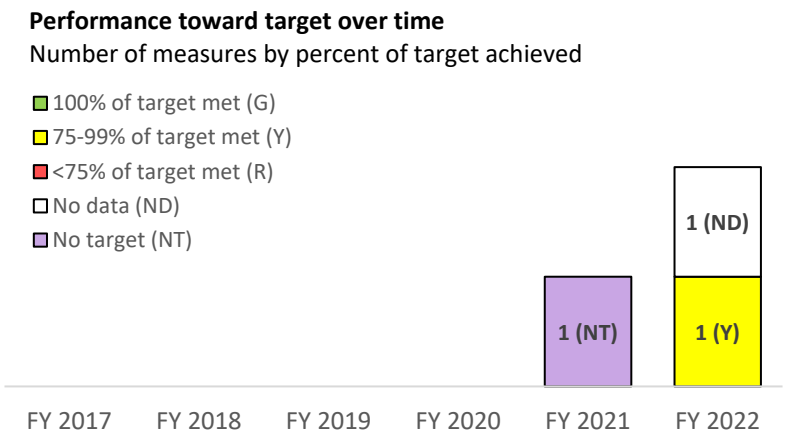
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						95	95	95	Percent	Above Target	
Actual						96					

Key Takeaways:

- Those that received training demonstrated desired knowledge gains from the training; the average percentage of knowledge demonstrated based on post-training assessment is 96.3% for FY 2022.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the average level of knowledge of the pesticide safety content demonstrated by farmworkers/trainees at the conclusion of EPA-supported WPS pesticide training, based on pre- and post-survey questions administered to trainees. The baseline of 95% is based on post-training assessments conducted annually from FY 2018-2020.

Objective 7.2: Promote Pollution Prevention—*Encourage the adoption of pollution prevention and other stewardship practices that conserve natural resources, mitigate climate change, and promote environmental sustainability.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Announced the availability of $100 million over five years in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funding for additional investment in pollution prevention grants, including substantial investment in disadvantaged communities in alignment with Justice40, to promote the use of source reduction techniques by businesses. These funds will help mitigate climate change, reduce the use of hazardous materials and target communities with environmental justice concerns.
- The Safer Choice program added 22 new chemicals to the Safer Choice Ingredients List and certified 208 new products to carry EPA's Safer Choice label.
- EPA awarded 71 pollution prevention grants to states/tribes to help businesses adopt source reduction practices and technologies, with emphasis on addressing climate change impacts and environmental justice.

Challenges:

- The overall number of Safer Choice-certified products has fallen since the baseline was set because resource levels have required the program to prioritize maintenance of core functions, including product certification for existing products, over certifying new products.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, reduce a total of 6 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$) released attributed to EPA pollution prevention grants.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM P2mtc) Reduction in million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$) released per year attributed to EPA pollution prevention grants.*

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target					No Target Established	1.2	1.2	1.2	$MMTCO_2e$	Above Target	
Actual	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	Data Avail 10/2023					

Key Takeaways:

- The FY 2021 decrease from past years may be due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting shutdowns and economic impacts on facilities implementing pollution prevention practices. EPA has asked grantees to shift some of their resources from direct technical assistance (which produces direct results such as CO_2 reductions) to documenting and widely sharing pollution prevention approaches so those actions and results can be replicated.

Metric Details: This measure tracks $MMTCO_2e$ reductions from all Pollution Prevention Grant Program activities. $MMTCO_2e$ is calculated by using an online tool to convert standard metrics for electricity, green energy, fuel use, chemical substitutions, water management, and materials management into $MMTCO_2e$ (https://www.epa.gov/p2/pollution-prevention-tools-and-calculators). Annual results are the total reported by grantees in a single year plus the contributions from the previous three years. This method accounts for recurring benefits of a pollution prevention action, not just in the year it was implemented, but also in future years. Pollution prevention grants are "two-year" grants with an optional third year for follow-up reporting and case study development. These grants have annual reporting but with a one-year reporting lag due to the grant reporting cycle.

* This measure is also used to track progress in implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, EPA's Safer Choice program will certify a total of 2,300 products compared to the FY 2021 baseline of 1,892 total certified products. [6]

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM P2sc) Number of products certified by EPA's Safer Choice program.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						1,950	2,000	2,100	Products	Above Target	
Actual	1.948	1,958	1,989	1,929	1,892	1,835					

Key Takeaways:

- Disinvestment from the program in prior years caused a drop in the number of certified products. At FY 2022 resource levels, EPA is prioritizing maintenance of existing partnerships and is not able to invest in broadening the number of certified products and new product sectors.

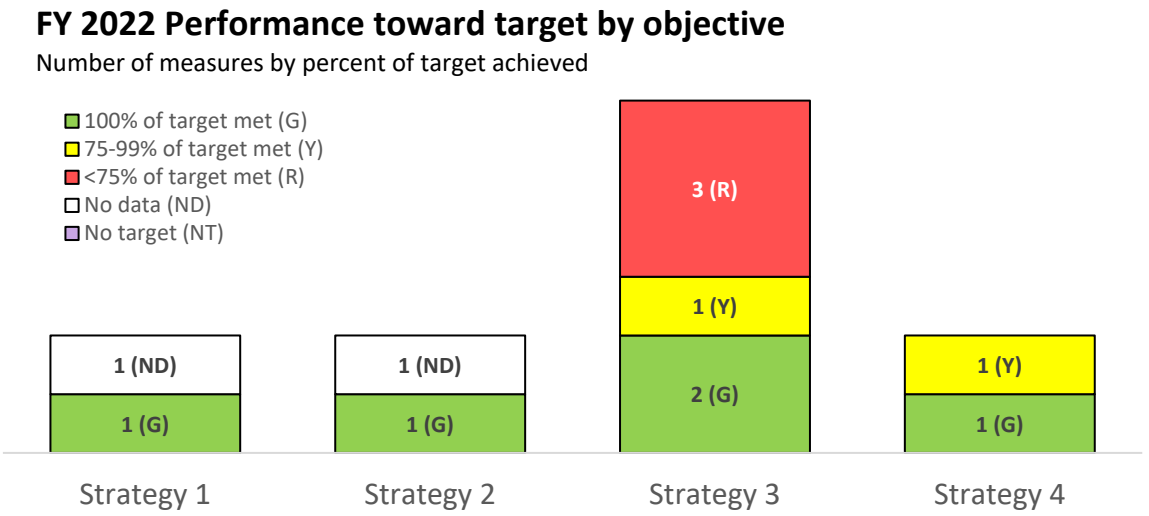
[6] Changed from "By September 30, 2026, EPA's Safer Choice program will certify a total of 2,300 products compared to the FY 2021 baseline of 1,950 total certified products."

GOAL 7: Ensure Safety of Chemicals for People and the Environment

Metric Details: This measure tracks the total number of products certified by the Safer Choice program at the end of the year. Safer Choice is a voluntary program that helps consumers, businesses, and purchasers find products that perform and contain ingredients that are safer for human health and the environment. Certified products are verified by EPA to meet the Safer Choice Standard through initial certification, annual audits, and recertification every three years. The total includes Design for the Environment-certified antimicrobial products and total number of products certified. Data are tracked in EPA's Safer Choice database. For additional information, see: https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice.

Cross-Agency Strategies at a Glance

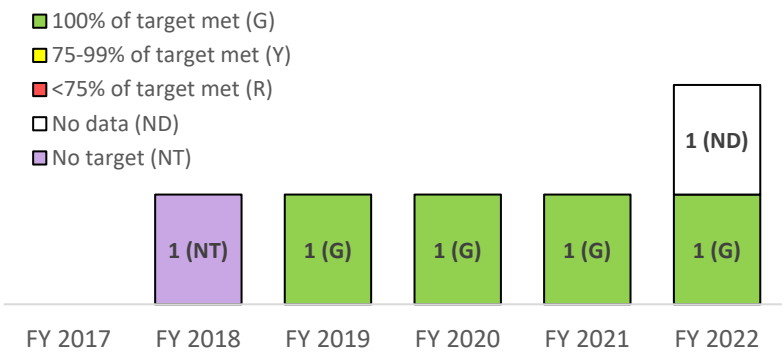
EPA's FY 2022 enacted budget, in thousands, included $1,573,930 of $9,559,485 total for cross-agency mission and science support. This funding was allocated across strategic goals and objectives in the FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan.



Strategy 1: Ensure Scientific Integrity and Science-Based Decision Making—*Deliver rigorous scientific research and analyses to inform evidence-based decision-making.*

Performance toward target over time

Number of measures by percent of target achieved



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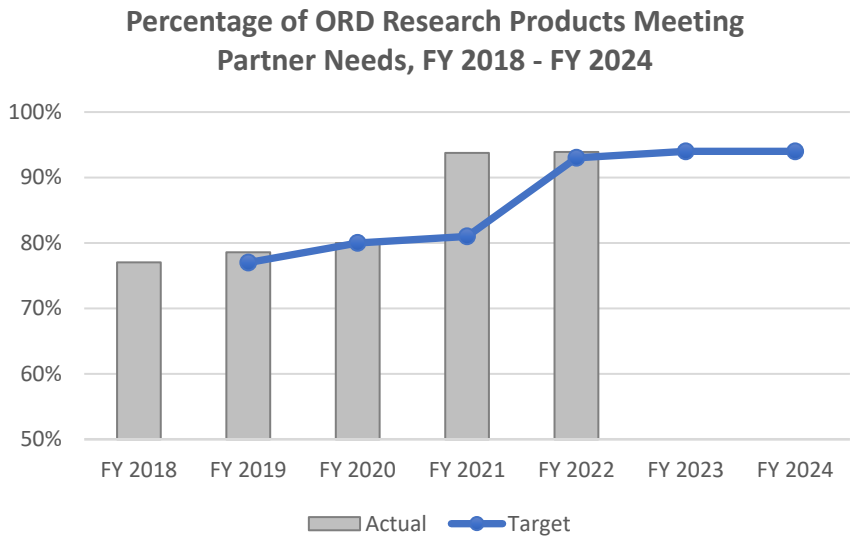


Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Strengthening scientific integrity (SI) by providing trainings, conducting outreach events, implementing senior leader performance standards, and developing policies, procedures and approaches to address outcomes resulting from audits Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) analyses, the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey, and the biennial SI survey.
- All Deputy Scientific Integrity Officials (DSIOs) developed implementation plans outlining actions they will take to strengthen SI at EPA. The Agency is on track to complete 21 actions by the end of FY 2023.
- Developed an SI training to implement in FY 2023.
- Developed an evaluation and assessment plan to monitor SI Program success and effective SI Policy Implementation.
- Met partner needs for 94% of research products included in the annual customer satisfaction assessment.
- Expanded the Lab Information Management System to include 225 different analyses and 125 preparation methods, with 21,048 samples processed. The percentage of EPA regional labs delivering at least 80% of sample analysis work orders on time improved from an annual average of 50% in FY 2018 to 88% in FY 2022.
- Released the Vision and Principles for Participatory Science (available at: https://www.epa.gov/participatory-science/epa-vision-participatory-science). This document will guide EPA's use of participatory and community science in its programs to increase public engagement and take actions to investigate and mitigate environmental problems.

Challenges:

- The COVID-19 pandemic caused delays in EPA's research as most of the workforce in FYs 2021 and 2022 were forced into full-time telework. EPA staff published fewer journal articles in FY 2022 than in previous years and experienced delays in producing research products.
- As of October 2022, 27% of EPA's research and development career staff are retirement eligible. If unable to sustain a suitably trained and skilled workforce, EPA will be delayed in meeting research project goals. To address this, ORD is improving its hiring efficiencies and enhancing its succession management practices.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, increase the annual percentage of Office of Research and Development (ORD) research products meeting partner needs to 95% from a baseline of 93% in FY 2021.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM RD1) Percentage of ORD research products meeting partner needs.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target		No Target Established	77	80	81	93	94	94	Percent	Above Target	
Actual		77	79	80	94	94					
Numerator		171	154	120	60	77			Products		
Denominator		222	196	150	64	82					

Key Takeaways:

- Met partner needs for 94% of research products included in the annual customer satisfaction assessment, based on an annual customer survey of 50 randomly selected ORD research products. The FY 2022 survey was provided to 210 federal and 63 non-federal respondents and had a 61.9% response rate.
- Nine of the products that were assessed were related to updated Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Value (PPRTV) assessments that provide an important source of toxicity information and toxicity values for chemicals of concern to the Superfund Program.
- The number of products being assessed has increased from the previous fiscal year for the first time after having trended downward for four consecutive years. This trend is likely to continue through FY 2023 as the number of products being delivered to ORD partners increases in response to the conclusion of the FY 2019-2022 Strategic Research Action Plan cycle.

Metric Details: Partner satisfaction is assessed through a robust survey process. The annual survey engages key users of ORD products. Survey respondents assessed the scientific rigor of research products (quality), product relevance (usability), and timeliness of product delivery. Products are randomly selected from the universe of products identified as delivered during the previous fiscal year in the Research Approval Planning Implementation Dashboard (RAPID). Per information collection request stipulations, each year ORD surveys 50 randomly selected products of the universe of products that were delivered. The numerator is a statistical inference from the survey results calculated via a stratified sample design to account for the proportion of products delivered by ORD and then applied to the entire universe of products. The denominator is the total universe of products.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, implement 126 actions for scientific integrity objectives that are certified by Deputy Scientific Integrity Officials in each EPA program and region.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM RD5) Number of actions implemented for EPA scientific integrity objectives.

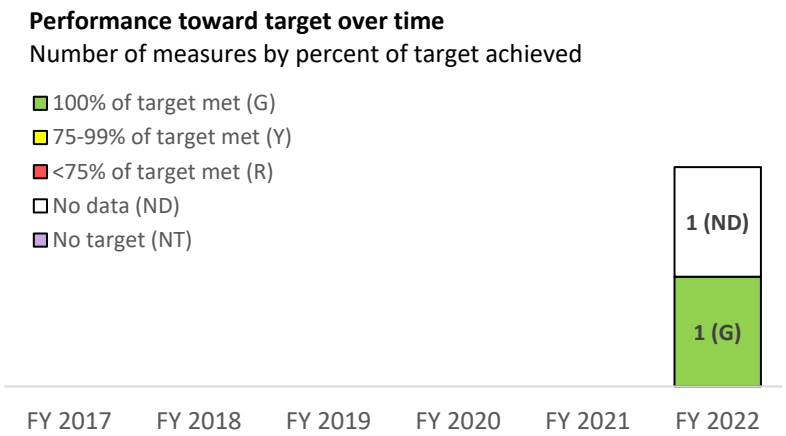
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						No Target Established	21	21	Actions	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						N/A					

Key Takeaways:

- All DSIOs have completed development of their implementation plans, which outline actions they will complete to support the long-term performance goal. The Agency is on track to complete 21 actions by the end of FY 2023.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of actions completed by EPA DSIOs to implement the scientific integrity objectives that implement the EPA Scientific Integrity Policy (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-02/documents/scientific_integrity_policy_2012.pdf). Each DSIO will certify completion of two actions for each of the three scientific integrity objectives: scientific integrity is highly visible at EPA (Objective 1); all of EPA embraces and models scientific integrity (Objective 2); and robust mechanisms protect and maintain EPA's culture of scientific integrity (Objective 3). DSIOs are members of the Scientific Integrity Committee representing each EPA program office and region.

Strategy 2: Consider the Health of Children at All Life Stages and Other Vulnerable Populations—*Focus on protecting and improving the health of children at all life stages and other vulnerable populations in implementing our programs.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.

EPA, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, has highlighted this cross-agency strategy as a focus area for improvement due to delays in finalizing EPA's methodology for tracking progress toward the long-term performance goal. EPA finalized the methodology and will begin reporting results in FY 2023.

Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Updated EPA's Policy on Children's Health to improve EPA's approach to protect children by consistently and explicitly considering early life exposures and lifelong health (see: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-10/2021-policy-on-childrens-health.pdf).
- Worked with federal partners through the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children to launch a new interagency subcommittee on children's health in the context of climate, emergencies and disasters (see: https://ptfcehs.niehs.nih.gov/features/featured-activity/page930423.htm).
- Established Children's Health Program Champions in each EPA national program to identify opportunities to enhance investments in protection of children's environmental health.
- Sponsored a National Academies of Science workshop on the future of children's environmental health, drawing almost 1,500 attendees.
- Developed an annual performance goal for stakeholder engagement to promote consideration of children's health at all life stages, with an emphasis on projects in underserved communities. With regional input, developed guidance outlining and defining the criteria of projects that are durable, replicable, and widespread.
- Established an annual performance goal to increase number of EPA actions that include evaluation and consideration of environmental health information and data for children at all life stages to the extent relevant data are available. With leadership input, simplified approach to focus on the most important actions and motivate adoption.

Challenges:

- Environmental and public health statutes differ in the extent to which they require protection of children and sensitive populations, presenting challenges in aligning approaches across program offices.
- Some EPA regional offices may need time to adapt and strategically choose children's health projects that are durable, replicable, and widespread. Most regions have projects that are replicable and widespread but lack durability (projects or results that last more than one year) due to changing priorities or lack of resources.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, assess and consider environmental health information and data for children at all life stages for EPA actions that concern human health.[7]

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM CH01) Number of EPA actions that concern human health that include assessment and consideration of environmental health information and data for children at all life stages to the extent relevant data are available.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						50%	163	TBD	Actions	Above Target	
Actual						N/A					

Key Takeaways:

- Established the approach and began implementation of the long-term performance goal for Cross-Agency Strategy 2. Set aggressive target and will begin reporting data in FY 2023.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of EPA actions (e.g., rules, risk assessments, exposure assessments, economic and benefits analyses, research and other products, program implementation guidances, enforcement and compliance efforts and activities, grants, training, partnerships, fact sheets, internal capacity building work other communication materials) that have a human health impact and for which children's environmental health information and data was considered and assessed, to the extent relevant data are available. The intent of this measure is to demonstrate improvements in complying with EPA's *2021 Policy on Children's Health* (https://www.epa.gov/children/epas-policy-childrens-health), which calls for EPA to protect children from environmental exposures by "consistently and explicitly considering early life exposures and lifelong health in all human health decisions." In FY 2022, the measure was a percentage. EPA will set the FY 2024 target based on experience in FY 2023 and will report this target in the FY 2025 Budget.

(PM CH02) Number of EPA regional offices with stakeholder engagement on children's environmental health designed to provide durable, replicable, and widespread results.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target						3	6	7	Regional Offices	Above Target	
Actual						6					

Key Takeaways:

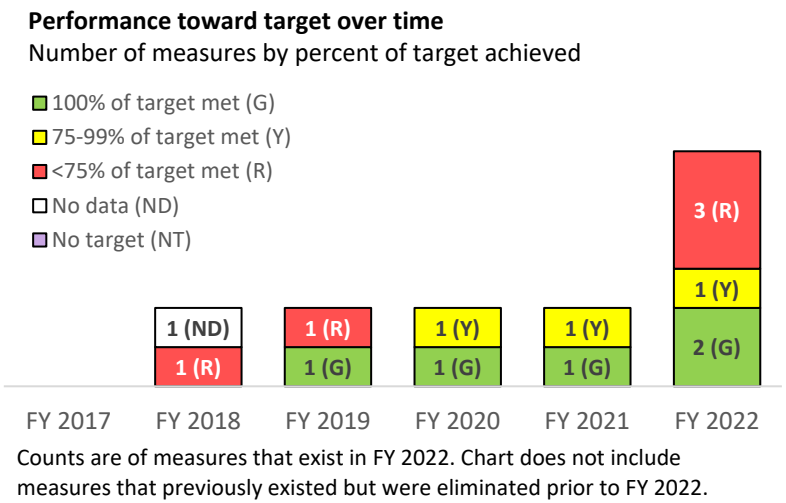
- Six regional offices met the criteria, exceeding the target. For example, EPA Region 6 began implementing a project to provide education on pesticide use and its potential health impacts to migrant farmworkers and their families along the U.S.-Mexico border, as part of a multi-year five-state effort to train health care providers, school nurses, respiratory therapists, community health workers, and others in children's environmental health issues.
- In addition, EPA Region 9 supported the Western States Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Unit (WSPEHSU) in culturally and linguistically adapting resources from their Green Cleaning, Sanitizing, and Disinfecting Toolkit for Early Care and Education for use in the Pacific Islands. The WSPEHSU worked with local community groups in

[7] Changed from "By September 30, 2026, assess and consider environmental health information and data for children at all life stages for all completed EPA actions that concern human health."

American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to identify priority resources and three key languages for translation – Tagalog, Samoan, and Chamorro – and disseminate the information throughout the Pacific Islands to help communities protect children.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of EPA regional offices that have developed and are implementing stakeholder engagement activities on children's environmental health that support joint planning, collaboration, or action; identify and address community-scale issues; build federal/state/local "whole-of-government" partnerships; and/or address health disparities. EPA aims to increase outcome-driven stakeholder participation and program visibility. The activities under this measure must be underway in disadvantaged communities for more than one year (durable), include outreach or training materials that could be adapted by other regions or communities (replicable), and involve more than one EPA region or program office and/or community (widespread).

Strategy 3: Advance EPA's Organizational Excellence and Workforce Equity—*Foster a diverse, equitable, and inclusive workforce within an effective and mission-driven workplace.*



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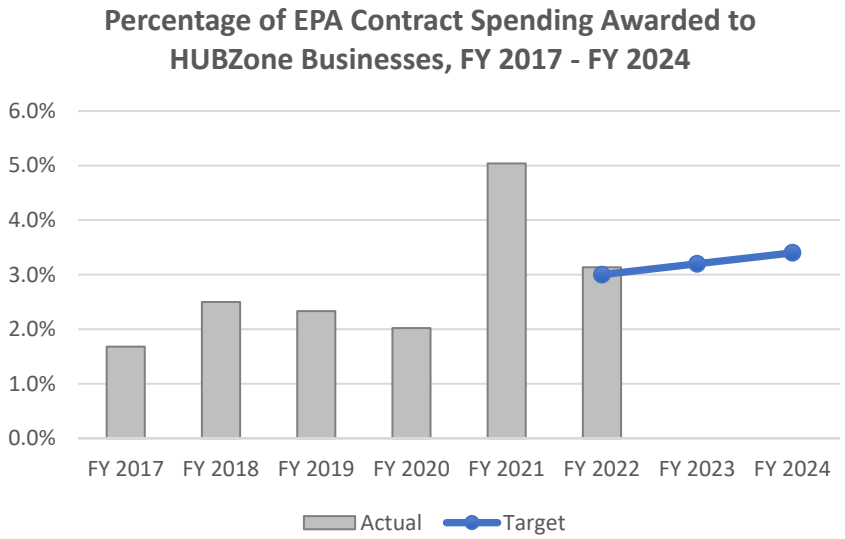


Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Formed workgroup to improve and coordinate approaches for reporting the location of projects funded under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), including investments in disadvantaged communities in alignment with Justice40.
- Assessed effectiveness of EPA's workforce planning tools for the EPA Learning Agenda workforce priority area.
- Submitted EPA Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Strategic Plan to the Office of Management and Budget outlining necessary actions to meet the highest DEIA Maturity Level, Leading and Sustaining; conducted mandatory training for all supervisors on unconscious bias in the hiring process; and expanded access to affordable childcare for employees and prospective applicants by increasing the childcare subsidy income eligibility from $75K to $100K.
- Made significant progress toward implementing cybersecurity measures across the Agency in response to Executive Order 14028: *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*.
- Developed a repeatable process for conducting climate resiliency assessments at EPA-owned facilities to identify potential risks and impacts from climate change, and completed the first assessment at EPA's laboratory in Gulf Breeze, FL.
- Developed an inventory of current permitting information technology (IT) tools and automation needs and identified 13 permitting-related processes to automate.
- Developed comprehensive strategy and electronic toolkit of resources and best practices to guide the EPA acquisition workforce in enhancing contracting opportunities for HUBZone and other socioeconomic program small businesses.
- For the 23rd consecutive year, EPA received an unmodified opinion (highest possible) on its Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Developed and published the *FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan* and issued four major Evidence Act deliverables.

Challenges:

- Increased workload, competing demands on staff time, and growing costs in Operations & Administration Program Area may jeopardize the Agency's ability to advance DEIA and climate resiliency and sustainability efforts. EPA has requested additional funding for these efforts in the FY 2024 President's Budget.
- EPA faces challenges in meeting cybersecurity mandates due to non-enterprise hosting and decentralized management of local IT infrastructure.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, EPA will be in full compliance with the five high-priority directives in Executive Order 14028 - *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM MFA) Percentage of EPA applications in compliance with multifactor authentication requirements.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						75	85	90	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						48					
Numerator						223			Applications		
Denominator						463					

Key Takeaways:

- Missed ambitious target but continuing to make significant progress towards achieving multifactor authentication compliance for EPA applications in FY 2023.
- Implemented login.gov for multifactor authentication for external facing Web Access Management (WAM)-protected applications.
- Performed an audit of system compliance, strengthening the Agency's understanding for application noncompliance.
- Currently undergoing a gap analysis which will provide input to the implementation schedule to fully comply with multifactor authentication requirements.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of Executive Order 14028 – *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity* (https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/05/12/executive-order-on-improving-the-nations-cybersecurity/). Multifactor authentication confirms user identify and ensures only authorized users have access to Agency systems and information.

(PM DAR) Percentage of EPA data at rest in compliance with encryption requirements.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							90	95	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Systems		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of *Executive Order 14028 – Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*. Encrypting data at rest ensures any unauthorized individual who has gained access to EPA's network or any of its information systems will still be unable to read the data in any meaningful and potentially destructive or malicious way. The August 2022 baseline for this measure is 83%.

(PM DIT) Percentage of EPA data in transit in compliance with encryption requirements.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							90	95	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Systems		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of *Executive Order 14028 – Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*. Encrypting data in transit ensures any unauthorized individual who has gained the ability to monitor network traffic will be unable to read and interpret data in a meaningful and potentially destructive or malicious way. The August 2022 baseline for this measure is 82%.

(PM ZTA) Percentage of "Zero Trust Architecture" projects completed on time.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							100	100	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									TBD		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of *Executive Order 14028 – Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*. The "Zero Trust Architecture" security model eliminates implicit trust in any one element, node, or service and instead requires continuous verification of the operational picture via real-time information from multiple sources to determine access and other system responses. Once implemented, the various components of Agency network infrastructure will be more resistant to unauthorized access. As of August 2022, EPA is determining the final portfolio of ZTA implementation projects that will be completed under this annual performance goal and the associated deadlines. EPA will work to achieve the deadlines 100% of the time.

(PM ALR) Implementation of advanced event logging requirements (EL3) across EPA networks.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						EL1	EL3	EL3	Tier	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						EL0					

Key Takeaways:

- Faced challenges in this area due to continued non-enterprise hosting and decentralized management of local equipment. EPA is making significant progress to move from EL0 – "Not Effective" toward achieving the highest event logging tier and has made a significant investment in modernizing EPA's enterprise log management capability.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of *Executive Order 14028 – Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*. EPA will implement the highest event logging tier of "Advanced" (EL3) across EPA networks and infrastructure as established by *Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-21-31 – Improving the Federal Government's Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents*.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, award 4% of EPA contract spending to small businesses located in Historically Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZones) compared to the FY 2018-2020 average annual baseline of 2.2%.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM SB1) Percentage of EPA contract spending awarded to HUBZone businesses.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						3.0	3.2	3.4	Percent	Above Target	
Actual	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	4.9	3.1					
Numerator	25.2	37.5	35.0	30.3	75.6	59.6			Millions of Dollars		
Denominator	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,900					

Key Takeaways:

- EPA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) led several Agency initiatives to expand the utilization of small businesses located in HUBZones, and those owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, in EPA acquisitions. These initiatives included hosting an informational forum soon after the enactment of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, to help equip HUBZone and other small businesses to successfully compete for upcoming awards under EPA's unprecedented investments in environmental infrastructure.
- Developed a focused acquisition strategy and electronic toolkit of resources and best practices to guide and empower the Agency's acquisition workforce to enhance contracting opportunities for small businesses located in HUBZones, and those owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, in accordance with governing law and federal contracting priorities.
- Engaged in vendor outreach to identify qualified and capable small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in EPA's top spend categories, by conducting industry listening sessions; coordinating targeted vendor matchmaking with Agency officials; leveraging third-party small business conferences to expand access to EPA contacting information; and creating a new Vendor Engagement Calendar (see: https://vpmdsweb.epa.gov/Event/list) to provide a comprehensive list of EPA small business outreach activities.
- Launched a Small Business Vendor Database (see: https://vpmdsweb.epa.gov/Vendors/create) to simplify identification of capable small businesses interested in doing business with EPA, and deployed a new fully automated internal Small Business Contracting Dashboard providing comprehensive contracting data and robust functionality for effective EPA data-driven acquisition planning and tracking.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of total EPA prime contracting dollars awarded to firms designated as a certified HUBZone small business awardees in the Federal Procurement Data System. To qualify for certification as a HUBZone firm, the small business must: 1) be at least 51% owned and controlled by U.S. citizens, a Community Development Corporation, an agricultural cooperative, or an Indian tribe; 2) maintain its principal office within a HUBZone; and 3) hire at least 35% of its workforce from a HUBZone area. HUBZones are generally defined to include urban and rural communities with low income, high poverty, or high unemployment.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, initiate all priority climate resiliency projects for EPA-owned facilities within 24 months of a completed facility climate assessment and project prioritization.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM CRP) Percentage of priority climate resiliency projects for EPA-owned facilities initiated within 24 months of a completed facility climate assessment and project prioritization.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							100	100	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Projects		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks initiation of climate adaptation projects at EPA-owned facilities following a climate assessment. EPA will prioritize identified projects based on multiple factors – ability to execute, impact on facility resiliency, cost, etc. – and initiate projects within 24 months of identification as a priority.

(PM CAA) Number of EPA-owned facility climate adaptation assessments completed.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						2	5	6	Assessments	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						1					

Key Takeaways:

- Completed one climate resiliency assessment at EPA's laboratory in Gulf Breeze, FL and partially completed a climate resiliency assessment at EPA's laboratory in Narragansett, RI.
- Faced challenges in this area as a result of time needed to develop and enhance materials and processes for resiliency assessments. The Agency succeeded in establishing a consistent and updated process for performing climate resiliency assessments at EPA facilities and finalizing a prioritization strategy for high priority resiliency goals.

Metric Details: This measure tracks completion of climate adaptation assessments at EPA-owned facilities with planned long-term occupancy that will determine which facilities require investments to protect against climate change. Climate resiliency assessments enable EPA to identify facility-specific vulnerabilities and proactively identify projects that will increase resiliency and fortify facilities against climate-related events.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, EPA will achieve the highest Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility (DEIA) Maturity Level of "Leading and Sustaining" as defined by the November 2021 *Government-wide Strategic Plan to Advance DEIA in the Federal Workforce* and achieve all EPA goals identified in the Agency's Gender Equity and Equality Action Plan.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM DEIA) Diversity, Equity, Inclusivity, and Accessibility (DEIA) actions completed toward Maturity Level "Leading and Sustaining" achieved.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target							2	4	Actions	Above Target	
Actual											

Metric Details: This measure tracks completion of the eight Strategic Actions in the EPA Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility (DEIA) Strategic Plan. Each completed action signifies progress toward achieving the highest DEIA Maturity Level of "Leading and Sustaining."

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, automate all priority internal administrative processes.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM GOPA) Percentage of priority internal administrative processes automated.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	No Trend Data
Target							10	10	Percent	Above Target	
Actual											
Numerator									Internal Processes		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks completion of transitioning priority administrative forms and/or processes to full automation for improved internal data collection and utilization. Previous examples of administrative process automation include: transitioning OGE-450 Financial Disclosure Forms from electronic documents to a centralized reporting database; paper-based performance reviews to USA Performance; and transitioning Headquarters Transit Subsidy requests from a paper form to a digital approval workflow.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, automate the major EPA permitting programs.

Annual performance goals that support this long-term performance goal:

(PM PAT) Percentage of EPA permitting processes automated.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target							10	30	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual											
Numerator									Permitting Processes		
Denominator											

Metric Details: This measure tracks the Agency's progress toward bringing EPA into the 21st century by transitioning EPA's major permitting programs from paper to electronic processes. EPA will advance the paperless transformation through automation of permit application, review, and issuance processes for EPA's permitting programs. This will reduce processing time on issuing permits, decrease the time between receiving monitoring data and engaging in enforcement actions, and foster transparency by allowing communities to search, track, and access permitting actions easily. Further, permit automation will enable the integration of climate change and environmental justice considerations into permit processes and ensure that they are addressed within the terms and conditions of the permit. For the regulated community, permit automation will allow for a simplified, streamlined, and transparent permitting process which will result in time and costs savings. EPA identified a universe of 13 eligible processes. The baseline for this measure is zero as of FY 2021.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, improve 1,000 operational processes.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM OP1) Number of operational processes improved.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target		25	50	72	500	200	200	200	Operational Processes	Above Target	
Actual		N/A	66	502	507	208					

Key Takeaways:

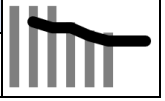
- Exceeded the target with 208 processes improved, with contributions from all 10 of EPA's regional offices and 10 of EPA's program offices. The Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) achieved 34 improvements—the most of any program office. Region 6 was the highest regional contributor, achieving 19 improvements.
- In Region 6, an executive-sponsored project improved drinking water compliance in New Mexico by working with the State to reduce ground water rule violations by 33%, including a reduction of 27% in small and rural community water systems.
- In OAR, an executive-sponsored project helped the Office of Transportation and Air Quality create an online funds application that made the Clean School Bus Rebate Program process smoother for applicants and EPA staff, and reduced the number of mistakes, irregularities, and rework.
- EPA launched a new Process Improvement Awards Program, with monetary incentives, in June 2022. This program aims to recognize the outstanding work performed by EPA teams who are improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Agency's operations.
- Each EPA regional and program office completed executive sponsored improvement projects resulting in 100 projects across the Agency which fed into the total number of operational processes improved.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of EPA operational processes improved through the application of Lean principles improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the Agency's operations. An operational process is a sequence of activities that results in the delivery of a service. Process improvements efforts are intended to empower frontline staff, engage leadership, drive innovation, improve operations, and create a better customer experience. A process improvement is counted when a baseline measure is exceeded by a reasonable amount, as determined by EPA program or regional office leadership. While a standard percentage improvement is not required, teams are encouraged to have stretch goals to promote breakthroughs. Process improvements result from a variety of tools (e.g., kaizen events, special senior leadership projects, other problem-solving activities) and often include standard work (e.g., standard operating procedures) and visual management (visible placement of information and indicators that quickly convey the status of the process) to help ensure the improvement is sustained and can be shared to promote benchmarking when appropriate.

Other Core Work

Annual performance goal:

(PM CF2) Number of Agency administrative systems and system interfaces.

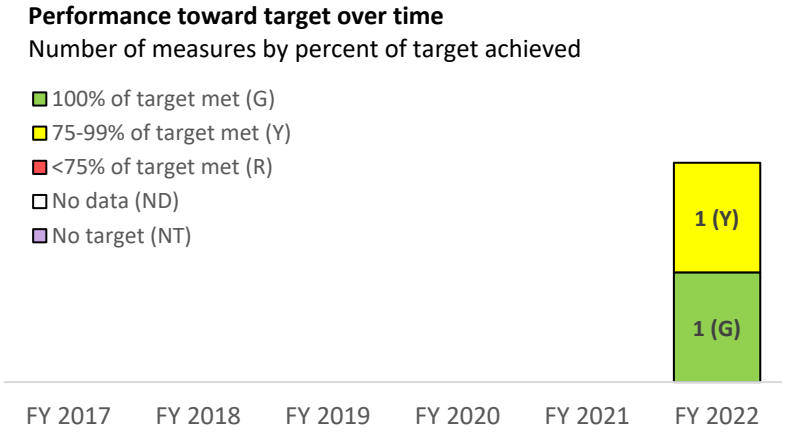
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target		24	22	22	19	17	17		Systems and Interfaces	Below Target	
Actual	30	30	30	24	21	20					

Key Takeaways:

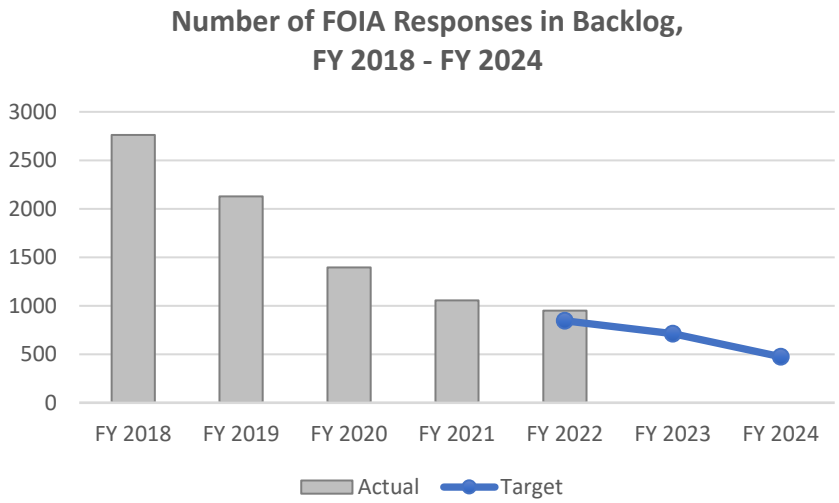
- Retired one administrative system in FY 2022: Legacy PeoplePlus for tracking employee time worked. Legacy payroll data are now accessible through a reporting tool that allows for data access and corrections without the need to maintain a separate system.
- Missed the target due to delays in the full implementation of the Invoice Processing Platform (IPP). Once IPP implementation is complete in the second quarter of FY 2023, EPA will retire the three remaining administrative systems originally planned for FY 2022: EASYLITE invoice payment system, Contract Payment System (CPS), and Small Purchase Information Tracking System (SPITS).

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of administrative systems or system interfaces EPA actively operates. Administrative systems support execution of the Agency's administrative functions such as accounting, grants management, and contracts management. System interfaces are connections among administrative systems where data are shared. Reducing the number of administrative systems and system interfaces has a positive impact on streamlining operational processes and drives the integration of financial transactions across multiple administrative systems, reducing manual entry, improving data quality, and allowing EPA to input and access data more easily and standardize reporting as payment processing is moved to a federal shared service provider.

Strategy 4: Strengthen Tribal, State, and Local Partnerships and Enhance Engagement—*Collaborate and engage effectively with Tribal nations in keeping with the Federal Government's trust responsibilities, state and local governments, regulated entities, and the public to protect human health and the environment.*



Counts are of measures that exist in FY 2022. Chart does not include measures that previously existed but were eliminated prior to FY 2022.



Summary of progress toward strategic objective:

- Led the White House Council on Native American Affairs effort to secure 17 federal agencies' signatures, including EPA's, to the Tribal Treaty Rights Memorandum of Understanding as announced at the White House Tribal Nations Summit.
- Reduced by 10% EPA's backlog of overdue Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, down to 950 from 1,056 at the beginning of the fiscal year.
- Conducted more than 145 separate tribal consultations on EPA actions or decisions that may affect tribes, including 19 consultations that considered tribal treaty rights.
- Developing revisions to the 2011 EPA Tribal Consultation Policy to boost effectiveness, clarify the goals of consultations, and to include tribal treaty rights consultations more broadly under the Policy.
- In partnership with tribes, filled all 10 tribal representative E-Enterprise Leadership Council positions, a first since the program was initiated in 2016. E-Enterprise promotes collaborative and transformative environmental protection among EPA, states, and tribes.
- Engaged with states and tribes to update the National Program Guidance emphasizing how Performance Partnership Grants support stronger partnerships by providing flexibility to states and tribes.
- Oversaw three public meetings of the Local Government Advisory Committee and Small Community Advisory Subcommittee and the development of 65 recommendations for EPA leadership to improve how the Agency works with local governments.
- Held federalism consultations on several major Agency actions, including the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
- Interviewed EPA staff to collect best practices in grant results reporting practices for the EPA Learning Agenda priority area on grants commitments met.

Challenges:

- Additional tools and training will be needed for EPA staff to implement the EPA Tribal Consultation Policy revisions under development and expand tribal treaty rights consultations to national level consultations.
- FOIA backlog reduction is challenged by a historically large backlog of overdue requests and complex new requests requiring time and significant resources to reduce.
- In FY 2023 through 2024, EPA must procure, configure, deploy, and train EPA staff and the public to use a new FOIA case management and recordkeeping software solution to replace FOIAonline, which will be terminated in FY 2023.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, consider Tribal treaty rights as part of all EPA Tribal consultations that may affect Tribal treaty rights.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM EC41) Percentage of EPA Tribal consultations that may affect Tribal treaty rights that consider those rights as part of the consultation.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						20	25	50	Percent	Above Target	No Trend Data
Actual						100					
Numerator						19			Tribal Consultations		
Denominator						19					

Key Takeaways:

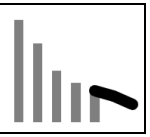
- Developing revisions to the 2011 EPA Tribal Consultation Policy in consideration of tribal input received during a March 2021 consultation period and President Biden's Memorandum on Uniform Standards for Tribal Consultation.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the annual percentage of EPA Tribal consultations that may affect tribal treaty rights that consider those rights as part of the consultation, consistent with the *EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes: Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights* (https://www.epa.gov/tribal/epa-policy-consultation-and-coordination-indian-tribes-guidance-discussing-tribal-treaty) which establishes clear Agency standards for consultations when an EPA action or decision may affect tribal treaty rights. Data are collected in EPA's Tribal Consultation Opportunities Tracking System, a publicly accessible database used to communicate upcoming and current EPA consultation opportunities to tribal governments that documents EPA consultations using the tribal treaty rights guidance. The system provides a management, oversight, and reporting structure that helps ensure accountability and transparency.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, eliminate the backlog of overdue Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) responses, compared to the FY 2021 baseline of 1,056.

Annual performance goal that supports this long-term performance goal:

(PM FO2) Number of FOIA responses in backlog.

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Units	Preferred Direction	
Target						845	712	474	Responses	Below Target	
Actual		2,761	2,128	1,395	1,056	950					

Key Takeaways:

- Missed the FY 2022 target but nevertheless reduced by 10% the backlog of overdue FOIA requests.
- Reviewed and assigned for processing 6,595 FOIA requests, processed 234 expedited FOIA processing requests, and processed 799 applications for fee waiver.
- EPA's National Freedom of Information Office provided oversight, project management, legal counseling, training support, and cross-agency coordination for the Agency's most complex and potentially sensitive FOIA requests, including requests pertaining to scientific integrity; PFAS; EPA's proposed determination to prohibit and restrict the

use of certain waters in the Bristol Bay, AK watershed as disposal sites for the discharge of dredged or fill material associated with mining the Pebble deposit; and EPA's COVID-19 response closeout
- Provided training, coaching, and guidance to help EPA's Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention reform its FOIA response process.
- The pace of EPA's FOIA backlog reduction is challenged by historically large backlog of overdue FOIA requests in two offices that will likely require both time and significant resources to reduce, as well as complex multi-part and voluminous electronic records requests.

Metric Details: This measure tracks EPA's responsiveness to the public by measuring progress toward reducing EPA's backlog of responses to FOIA requests. Overdue responses are indicated in FOIAonline.gov as pending beyond the statutory deadline of 20 working days for simple requests, 30 days or longer for unusual circumstances (e.g., complex requests), or another timeframe to which the requestor has agreed. EPA receives approximately 7,000 FOIA requests annually.