



**United States
Environmental Protection Agency**

FISCAL YEAR 2020

**Justification of Appropriation
Estimates for the Committee
on Appropriations**

Tab 13: Performance Plan

**Environmental Protection Agency
2020 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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Goal 1 Core Mission: *Deliver real results to provide Americans with clean air, land, and water, and ensure chemical safety.*

Objective 1.1 – Improve Air Quality: **Work with states and tribes to accurately measure air quality and ensure that more Americans are living and working in areas that meet high air quality standards.**

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, reduce the number of nonattainment areas to 101¹.

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

(PM NA1) Number of Nonattainment Areas.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	138	136	Nonattainment Areas	Decrease

Metric Details: This measure tracks the status of 166 areas that were designated nonattainment and listed in 40 CFR Part 81 as of the end of FY 2017. Areas designated nonattainment after October 1, 2017 are not included. Nonattainment areas are areas that EPA has determined do not meet a primary or secondary NAAQS, or that contribute to air quality in a nearby area that does not meet a non-revoked primary or secondary NAAQS. Areas are considered redesignated based on the effective date of the redesignation. For multi-state nonattainment areas, all state portions of the area must be redesignated to attainment for the area to be removed from the list of nonattainment areas. Under the CAA, states are responsible for initiating the redesignation process and EPA’s authority to approve a state’s request to redesignate nonattainment areas hinges on the state meeting the minimum requirements of the CAA, which include: (1) a demonstration that the area has air quality that is attaining the NAAQS; (2) establishing that pollution reductions are due to implementing permanent and enforceable measures; (3) a 10-year maintenance plan that includes contingency measures to be triggered in the event of a re-violation of the NAAQS; and (4) satisfying any other applicable and outstanding attainment planning and emissions control requirements. This measure tracks progress toward an FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal.

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	5,000	5,000	Certificates	Increase

Metric Details: This measure reports the number of certificates of conformity issued in a given year. The CAA requires that engines, vehicles, equipment, components, or systems receive a certificate of conformity which demonstrates compliance with the applicable requirements prior to introduction to U.S. commerce. EPA reviews all submitted requests and issues certificates of conformity when the manufacturer has demonstrated compliance with all applicable

¹ The baseline is 166 nonattainment areas as of 10/1/2017.

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requirements. This measure illustrates EPA's annual certification workload. The number of certification requests is dictated by the product planning of manufacturers and will fluctuate from year to year.

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Objective 1.2 – Provide for Clean and Safe Water: Ensure waters are clean through improved water infrastructure and, in partnership with states and tribes, sustainably manage programs to support drinking water, aquatic ecosystems, and recreational, economic, and subsistence activities.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, reduce the number of community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards to 2,700².

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

(PM DW-01) Number of community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	3,380	3,280	CWSs	Decrease

Metric Details: This measure tracks CWSs out of compliance with the health-based National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (Maximum Contaminant Level or treatment technique) during any part of the year. A CWS is a public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. There are approximately 50,000 CWSs. 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 (states and tribes with EPA-delegated enforcement responsibility).

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, increase by \$40 billion the non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA water infrastructure finance programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA)³.

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

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	8.0	8.0	Billions of Dollars	Increase

Metric Details: Combined, the three primary water infrastructure programs, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), and Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program, represent the largest federal source of funds to address this critical

² Baseline is 3,508 community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards as of FY 2017. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

³ Baseline is \$32 billion in non-federal dollars leveraged from the CWSRF and DWSRF between FY 2013 and FY 2017 (i.e., loans made from recycled loan repayments, bond proceeds, state match, and interest earnings). The baseline does not include WIFIA leveraged dollars because no loans were closed prior to FY 2018. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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component of our nation’s drinking water and clean water infrastructure. Non-federal dollars are loans made from recycled loan repayments, bond proceeds, state match, and interest earnings. The baseline is \$32 billion in non-federal dollars leveraged from the DWSRF and CWSRF between FY 2013 and FY 2017. SRF data are tracked in the Clean Water and Drinking Water National Information Management Systems (NIMS). The baseline does not include WIFIA leveraged dollars. Targets represent annual increments needed to reach the FY 2022 long-term performance goal. This measure tracks progress toward an FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, reduce the number of square miles of watershed with surface water not meeting standards by 37,000 square miles⁴.

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

(PM SWP-01) Reduction in the number of square miles of watershed with surface water not meeting standards (cumulative).

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	9,000	18,000	Square Miles	Increase

Metric Details: This measure will track the progress of water quality standards attainment in waters previously identified as impaired in the Integrated Report as of October 1, 2018. Progress will be evident by a positive trend in previously impaired waters attaining water quality standards. Water quality standards attainment means that (1) the impairments have been effectively removed; 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. Data will be tracked in the Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS). States will submit to EPA their Integrated Report which will include information on the status of their waters, and state geospatial data will be used to calculate results.

(PM TMDL-02) Progress in putting priority TMDLs, Alternative Restoration plans, and protection approaches in place.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	50	67	Percent	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks state priority waters with a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), alternative restoration or protection plan in place. EPA, states and tribes cooperatively developed A Long-Term Vision for Assessment, Restoration and Protection under the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) Program, 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 is to have 100% of priority waters with plans approved or accepted by 2022. Data are tracked in ATTAINS. In

⁴ Draft baseline is 464,020 square miles of impaired waters as of September 2017, to be updated in FY 2019. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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2018, 33.3% of state priority waters had TMDLs, alternative restoration or protection plans in place. The universe of waters associated with this measure is subject to change to better reflect state priorities.

(PM NPDES-03) EPA Permit Backlog – Existing NPDES.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	360	240	Permits	Decrease

Metric Details: This measure tracks existing EPA-issued NPDES individual permits that are administratively continued because they have passed their expiration date and are awaiting reissuance. The CWA limits the length of NPDES permits to five years. A permit can be administratively continued if the facility reapplies more than 180 days before the permit expires, and EPA does not renew the permit before its expiration date through no fault of the permittee. This means that the conditions of the expired permit continue in force until the effective date of the new or reissued permit. For purposes of this measure, permits are removed from the backlog as soon as the agency takes final action on the permit (issuance or denial). Data are tracked in EPA’s ICIS-NPDES Database.

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Objective 1.3 – Revitalize Land and Prevent Contamination: Provide better leadership and management to properly clean up contaminated sites to revitalize and return the land back to communities.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, make 255 additional Superfund sites ready for anticipated use (RAU) site-wide⁵.

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

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	51	51	Sites	Increase

Metric Details: The SWRAU measure tracks EPA’s progress in cleaning up and preparing Superfund sites for reuse, while ensuring human health and environmental protection. It measures the number of construction complete National Priorities List (NPL) or Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) sites for which all cleanup goals in the Record(s) of Decision (ROD) or other remedy decision document(s) have been achieved for media that may affect current and reasonably anticipated future land uses of the site, so that there are no unacceptable risks; and that all institutional or other controls required in the ROD or other remedy decision document(s) have been put in place. The SWRAU determination is made directly in Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) once it is determined that the site meets all required criteria and has been approved by appropriate EPA regional personnel. The universe of sites tracked for this measure includes final and deleted NPL sites and, since FY 2014, non-NPL sites with SAA agreements. Through FY 2017, EPA ensured that a total of 836 sites, including 828 final and deleted sites and 8 non-NPL sites with SAA agreements in place, met the criteria to be determined SWRAU. As of the end of FY 2017, there were 1,342 sites on the NPL and 51 non-NPL sites with active SAA agreements. Targets represent annual increments needed to reach the FY 2022 long-term performance goal. This measure tracks progress toward an FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal.

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	95	80	Projects	Increase

Metric Details: This measure augments the construction completion measure and documents the completion of a discrete scope of activities supporting a Superfund cleanup. The measure documents incremental progress in reducing risk to human health and the environment at Superfund cleanups. Multiple remedial action projects may be necessary to achieve site-wide construction completion. Regional remedial action project completion (RAPC) data are tracked in SEMS. The universe of sites tracked for this measure includes final and deleted NPL sites and, since FY 2014, non-NPL sites with SAA agreements. The target decreases in FY 2020 due to lower funding levels.

⁵ By the end of FY 2017, 836 Superfund sites had been made RAU site-wide.

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	12	10	Sites	Increase

Metric Details: This measure documents progress achieved in controlling unacceptable human exposures to contamination at sites and denotes a site-wide accomplishment. Human exposure determinations for sites 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 SEMS. It is important to note that results are expressed as a net accomplishment as sites can shift between human exposure under control to human exposure not under control or human exposure insufficient data. The change in status 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 there is insufficient data to make such a determination until further investigation takes place. The universe of sites tracked for this measure includes final and deleted NPL sites and since FY 2014, non-NPL sites with SSA agreements. The FY 2019 target was increased from 8 to 12 sites due to higher performance in FY 2017 and FY 2018 because of the Superfund Task Force’s emphasis placed on this measure. However, the target decreases in FY 2020 due to lower funding levels.

(PM 137) Number of Superfund removals completed.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	175	141	Removals	Increase

Metric Details: This measure is a tabulation of 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. The target decreases in FY 2020 due to lower funding levels.

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Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, make 3,420 additional brownfields sites RAU⁶.

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

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	684	684	Sites	Increase

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 into the Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database. This activity is expected to result in additional sites available for productive reuse, while also helping to quantify the impact of funding from EPA’s Brownfields Program. Targets represent annual increments needed to reach the FY 2022 long-term performance goal. This measure tracks progress toward an FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal.

(PM B37) Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at brownfields sites.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	1.3	1.3	Billions of Dollars	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of additional dollars leveraged by assessment or cleanup activities conducted with EPA brownfields funding, as reported by cooperative agreement recipients at a specific property into the ACRES database. The FY 2019 target increased from \$1.1 to \$1.3 billion dollars based upon a review of results trends and data cleanup efforts. The data cleanup initiative has resulted in greatly exceeding the FY 2018 target for this measure and is anticipated to have an impact on FY 2019 results, as well. This effort, once completed, will clean up the backlog of data in ACRES to ensure data reported in future fiscal years is as up-to-date as possible.

⁶ From FY 2006 through the end of FY 2017, 5,993 brownfields properties/sites had been made RAU. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, make 536 additional Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action facilities RAU⁷.

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

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	91	107	Facilities	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of RCRA corrective action facilities made RAU. To be determined RAU, facilities must meet the following criteria: human exposure under control, final cleanup goals achieved for media that would impact the anticipated use, and if needed, controls in place to ensure long-term protectiveness. The universe for this measure is the Agency’s list of 3,779 high priority facilities subject to RCRA corrective action. Information is entered into the RCRAInfo database by authorized states and/or EPA regional offices overseeing cleanups.

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	98	98	Facilities	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of RCRA corrective action facilities with final remedies constructed. The universe is the Agency’s list of 3,779 high priority facilities. Information is entered into RCRAInfo by authorized states and/or EPA regional offices overseeing cleanups. This measure tracks a mid-term step in the progression toward completing facility cleanup.

(PM HW5) Number of permit renewals issued at hazardous waste facilities.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	64	64	Facilities	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks RCRA hazardous waste permit renewals 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. Maintaining updated permits ensures that permitted facilities have consistent and protective standards to prevent release; proper standards for waste management can protect human health, prevent land contamination/degradation and other releases, and avoid future cleanups and associated substantial costs. Annual targets for the number of permit renewals or clean-closures are estimated from projections of available workload, such as pending permit applications.

⁷ From FY 1987 through FY 2017, 1,232 of the universe of 3,779 high priority RCRA corrective action facilities had been made RAU site-wide. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, complete 56,000 additional leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanups that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration⁸.

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 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	11,200	11,200	Cleanups	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of petroleum-contaminated sites where the states, tribes and EPA have completed cleanup activities. The states and EPA regional offices report the number of cleanups completed within the reporting period (every six months based on the fiscal year). The state totals and EPA regional totals of cleanups completed in Indian country are added together to determine the national number of cleanups completed for the reporting period and the fiscal year. EPA uses the LUST4 database to track progress. The universe totals of confirmed releases pending cleanup will change over time as releases are found and cleanups are completed. Targets represent annual increments needed to reach the FY 2022 long-term performance goal.

⁸ By the end of FY 2017, 469,898 LUST cleanups had been completed.

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Objective 1.4 – Ensure Safety of Chemicals in the Marketplace: Effectively implement the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, to ensure new and existing chemicals and pesticides are reviewed for their potential risks to human health and the environment and actions are taken when necessary.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, complete all EPA-initiated TSCA risk evaluations for existing chemicals in accordance with statutory timelines⁹.

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

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	N/A	10	Evaluations	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks new risk evaluation activity under TSCA, as amended in 2016 by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act. A risk evaluation is considered complete when the final risk evaluation is published in the Federal Register. The risk evaluation process is the second step, following prioritization and before risk management, in EPA’s existing chemical process under TSCA. The purpose of risk evaluation is to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk to health or the environment, under the conditions of use. As part of this process, EPA must evaluate both hazard and exposure, and ensure decisions are based on the weight-of-scientific-evidence. To count toward the target, an evaluation must be completed within three years. While the statute allows for a six-month extension, this measure tracks performance against the initial deadline. Accordingly, the expected completion date for the first 10 risk evaluations, which were commenced on December 19, 2016, is December 19, 2019. The baseline is zero in FY 2017, as the Program is operating under new statutory authority. This measure tracks progress toward an FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, complete all TSCA risk management actions for existing chemicals in accordance with statutory timelines¹⁰.

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

(PM TSCA2) Number of final existing chemical TSCA risk management actions completed within statutory timelines.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	N/A	N/A	Actions	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of risk management actions promulgated within statutory limits under TSCA, as amended by the Lautenberg Act. Statute requires EPA to propose a rule under TSCA Section 6 for certain PBT chemicals by June 21, 2019 (in FY 2019), with a final rule to be issued by December 21, 2020 (in FY 2021). For risk management actions following identification of unreasonable risk to human health or the environment in a risk

⁹ There is no baseline for this measure, as the program is operating under new statutory authority.

¹⁰ There is no baseline for this measure, as the program is operating under new statutory authority.

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evaluation, final risk management actions must be completed within two years after publication of the final risk evaluation. While the statute allows for a two-year extension, this measure tracks the performance against the initial deadline only. This measure also encompasses TSCA risk management actions promulgated for other reasons, such as to address risks from exposure to chemicals for which risk assessments were completed prior to enactment of the Lautenberg Act. The baseline is zero in FY 2017, as the Program is operating under new statutory authority. This measure tracks progress toward an FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, complete all TSCA pre-manufacture notice final determinations in accordance with statutory timelines¹¹.

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

(PM TSCA3) Percentage of final TSCA new chemical determinations for Pre-Manufacture Notices, Significant New Use Notices and Microbial Commercial Activity Notices completed within the initial 90-day statutory timeframe.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	80	80	Percent	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks a subset of EPA’s new chemicals review activity under TSCA, as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act – the review of Pre-Manufacture Notices, Significant New Use Notices and Microbial Commercial Activity Notices (but not new chemicals reviews covered by exemptions). EPA conducts these reviews prior to approving new chemicals or microbial substances in commerce, or new uses for existing chemicals that are subject to a Significant New Use Rule, to determine whether the chemical substance or significant new use presents an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. The statute requires a base review period of 90 days and allows EPA to extend this period another 90 days. While EPA has the authority to agree to voluntary suspensions at the request of a submitter to provide additional time to complete the required review pending receipt of additional information that is needed, this measure tracks performance against the initial 90-day deadline only. This measure tracks final determinations for submissions received by EPA in a single fiscal year. Additional information and statistics about the New Chemicals Program are available at: <https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/statistics-new-chemicals-review>. This measure tracks progress toward an FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal.

(PM TSCA3b) Percentage of final TSCA new chemical determinations for Pre-Manufacture Notices, Significant New Use Notices and Microbial Commercial Activity Notices completed within the full timeframes allowable by statute.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	100	100	Percent	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks a subset of EPA’s new chemicals review activity under TSCA, as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act – the review of Pre-Manufacture Notices, Significant New Use Notices and Microbial Commercial Activity Notices (but not new chemicals

¹¹ Baseline is 58.4% of determinations made within 90 days in FY 2018. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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reviews covered by exemptions). EPA conducts these reviews prior to approving new chemicals or microbial substances in commerce, or new uses for existing chemicals that are subject to a Significant New Use Rule, to determine whether the chemical substance or significant new use presents an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. EPA has the authority to agree to voluntary suspensions at the request of a submitter; these provide additional time to complete the required review pending receipt of additional information that is needed. This measure tracks performance against the full timeframes authorized under the statute. A performance result of 100% indicates that there were no instances in which EPA failed to complete a final determination within the period of review agreed to, including any voluntary suspensions. The baseline is 100% of determinations made within full timeframes allowable by statute in FY 2017.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, complete all cases of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)-mandated decisions for the pesticides registration review program¹².

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

(PM FIFRA1) Number of FIFRA decisions completed through pesticides registration review.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	75	75	Decisions	Increase

Metric Details: Through the Pesticide Registration Review Program, EPA is reviewing each registered pesticide every 15 years to determine whether it still meets the FIFRA standard for registration. FIFRA requires that all pesticides intended for use in the U.S. be registered (licensed) by EPA to ensure that they do not cause "unreasonable adverse effects on man or the environment." FIFRA defines unreasonable adverse effects as "any unreasonable risk to man or the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide." By law, EPA must complete the first 15-year cycle of registration review by October 1, 2022. The baseline is 239 decisions of a known universe of 725 cases (33%) completed through FY 2017. Universe is finite. Targets represent annual increments needed to reach the FY 2022 long-term performance goal.

(PM FIFRA2) Number of FIFRA registration review draft risk assessments completed.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	72	75	Risk Assessments	Increase

Metric Details: Through the Pesticide Registration Review Program, EPA is reviewing each registered pesticide every 15 years to determine whether it still meets the FIFRA standard for registration. FIFRA requires that all pesticides intended for use in the U.S. be registered (licensed) by EPA to ensure that they do not cause "unreasonable adverse effects on man or the environment." FIFRA defines unreasonable adverse effects as "any unreasonable risk to man or the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide." By law, EPA must complete the first

¹² Baseline is 239 decisions completed by the close of FY 2017 out of the known universe of 725. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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15-year cycle of registration review by October 1, 2022. The baseline is 351 draft risk assessments of a known universe of 725 cases (48%) completed through FY 2017.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, reduce the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) registration decision timeframe by an average of 60 days¹³.

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

(PM PRIA1) Average number of days to complete PRIA decisions for new active ingredients.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	631	619	Days	Decrease

Metric Details: To expedite the review and licensing of pesticides’ new active ingredients, EPA will reduce the incidence of PRIA negotiations, improve meeting the timeframes specified in PRIA, and expedite the overall processing of reduced risk pesticides. The baseline is an average timeframe of 655 days (range: 93-2,086 days) for PRIA decisions for 68 new active ingredients completed in FY 2015-2017. There are 36 different PRIA categories that relate to new active ingredients, with statutory time frames ranging from 7-24 months.

(PM 091) Percentage of decisions (registration actions) completed on time (on or before PRIA or negotiated due dates).

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	99	99	Percent	Increase

Metric Details: Whereas PM PRIA1 tracks performance for new active ingredient decisions only, this measure relates to all PRIA categories described in the fee tables in FIFRA section 33(b)(3). Additionally, FIFRA section 33(f)(5) allows that EPA and the applicant may mutually agree to extend a decision time review period. Decisions completed on or before the negotiated due date but after the original PRIA due date are still considered “on-time” under this measure. More information on PRIA can be found on <https://www.epa.gov/pria-fees/pria-overview-and-history>. The baseline is 94% average of decisions completed on-time from FY 2014-2016.

¹³ Baseline is an average timeframe of 655 days (range: 93-2,086 days) for PRIA decisions for 68 new active ingredients completed in FY 2015-2017.

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Goal 2 Cooperative Federalism: *Rebalance the power between Washington and the states to create tangible environmental results for the American people.*

Objective 2.1 – Enhance Shared Accountability: **Improve environmental protection through shared governance and enhanced collaboration with state, tribal, local, and federal partners using the full range of compliance assurance tools.**

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, increase the number of grant commitments achieved by states, tribes, and local communities¹⁴.

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

(PM ST1) Number of grant commitments achieved by states, tribes, and local communities.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	No Target Established	TBD	Commitments	Increase

Metric Details: Grant commitments are jointly negotiated by EPA and the state, tribal, or local grant recipient. The objective of this measure is to provide a clear and up-to-date report-out of state-EPA grant commitments. The universe (number of commitments contained in PPGs) and FY 2020 target will be determined in FY 2019. No target is established for FY 2019, but results will be reported.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, increase the use of alternative shared governance approaches to address state, tribal, and local community reviews¹⁵.

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

(PM ST2) Number of alternative shared governance approaches to address state, tribal, and local community reviews.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	3	3	Alternative Approaches	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of program areas where EPA has launched the new oversight framework. EPA will define, develop, pilot, evaluate, and launch a comprehensive system to evaluate state and local implementation of federal environmental programs by 2020. The “comprehensive system” is defined as the overarching principles as laid out in the principles memo, coupled with a template populated with state-and regional specific details on

¹⁴ Universe (number of commitments contained in Performance Partnership Grants) and FY 2020 target will be determined in FY 2019. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

¹⁵ There is no baseline for this measure. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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the review activity in question. The purpose of this effort is twofold: to begin to standardize EPA’s oversight work across EPA regions, and to maximize state and federal resources by focusing on the most important work. Targets represent annual increments needed to reach the FY 2022 long-term performance goal.

Other Core Work supporting Objective 2.1:

Annual performance goal:

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	10,000	10,000	Inspections & Evaluations	Increase

Metric Details: This measure includes new data elements, such as off-site compliance monitoring activities (e.g., record reviews), not previously tracked or counted, and reflects a recognition that states conduct the vast majority of inspections and an EPA focus on direct implementation programs. The target is the same for FY 2019 and FY 2020 based on available resources.

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Objective 2.2 – Increase Transparency and Public Participation: Listen to and collaborate with impacted stakeholders and provide effective platforms for public participation and meaningful engagement.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, eliminate the backlog and meet statutory deadlines for responding to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests¹⁶.

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

(PM FO1) Percentage reduction in overdue FOIA requests from the April 2018 baseline.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	25	50	Percent	Increase

Metric Details: For purposes of this measure, overdue requests are defined as those that are not indicated as closed in EPA’s FOIAonline tracking system after 20 working days. EPA will focus on reducing the FOIA backlog the Agency has built up over the years and enhancing the FOIA process which gives the public the right to make requests for federal agency records. The complexity and volume of electronic documents that must be searched, collected, and reviewed has increased over time. The Agency will ensure that it can support the timely searching and collection of electronically-stored information for purposes of responding to FOIA requests and other information needs in a cost-effective and sustainable manner. This should not only help the Agency provide the public with the information requested, but also reduce the fees and lawsuits the Agency incurs from missing FOIA response deadlines. As of April 2018, there were 2,537 overdue FOIA requests in the backlog. In FY 2019, EPA will reduce that number by 25% (635) to 1,902, and by 50% (1,269) to 1,268 in FY 2020.

¹⁶ As of April 2018, there were 2,537 overdue FOIA requests in the backlog. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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Goal 3 Rule of Law and Process: *Administer the law as Congress intended, to refocus the Agency on its statutory obligations under the law.*

Objective 3.1 – Compliance with the Law: Timely enforce environmental laws to increase compliance rates and promote cleanup of contaminated sites through the use of all of EPA’s compliance assurance tools, especially enforcement actions to address environmental violations.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, reduce the average time from violation identification to correction.

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

(PM 436) Number of all referred no complaint (RNCF) civil judicial cases that are more than 2.5 years old.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	129	129	Cases	Decrease

Metric Details: This measure represents the number of all open civil judicial cases that are more than 2.5 years old without a complaint filed. 2.5 years is the average time from referral to complaint for a complaint filed between FY 2013 and FY 2017. Excludes Superfund, bankruptcy collection action, and access order cases. This measure is still early in the implementation and therefore the target remains the same until it is demonstrated that results can be improved.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, increase the environmental law compliance rate¹⁷.

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

(PM 432) Percentage of Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permittees in significant noncompliance with their permit limits.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	TBD	TBD	Percent	Decrease

Metric Details: This measure tracks the annual SNC/Category 1 noncompliance rate among individually permitted major and non-major (minor) NPDES permittees. Major and minor permittees that were in SNC/Category 1 noncompliance at any time during the one-year period will be counted in the percentage denominator. SNC/Category 1 noncompliance are a specific type of violation, the severity of which are classified based on duration, severity, and type of violation. For more information, see: <https://echo.epa.gov/help/facility-search/npdes-program-search-criteria-help>. EPA is updating the baseline and related

¹⁷ This concept will be piloted by focusing initially on decreasing the percentage of Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permittees in significant noncompliance with their permit limits. The baseline and targets will be determined in FY 2019. Other program areas may be included in this Long-Term Performance Goal during the FY 2018-2022 timeframe. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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targets due to the discovery of facilities erroneously included in the universe of regulated entities counted in the denominator. The baseline and targets will be determined in FY 2019. This measure tracks progress toward an FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal.

Other Core Work supporting Objective 3.1:

Annual performance goals:

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

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	325	325	Millions of Pounds	Increase

Metric Details: This measure combines environmental benefits from pounds of air, water, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and toxics/pesticides pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions. Prior to FY 2018, pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated for different media were tracked using separate measures.

(PM 441) Number of enforcement tools completed to address cleanup and/or long-term protection, including reuse, of contaminated sites.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	170	170	Tools	Increase

Metric Details: For Superfund private sites, this measure includes: completed private party enforcement agreements for the performance of site study and cleanup, agreements that make cash payments toward future site work cost recovery settlements with funds dedicated for future work; completed agreements with third-party prospective purchasers to help remove liability barriers to contaminated properties and facilitate redevelopment; and assurances to parties interested in cleaning up, purchasing and developing certain properties (comfort/status letter). This measure also counts Superfund Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs) and FFA amendments, Record of Decision (RODs) and ROD amendments, Explanation of Significant Differences (ESDs), and RCRA Corrective Action cleanup orders. Potentially Responsible Parties and other parties made an average of 170 commitments to perform or pay for cleanup and/or reuse of contaminated sites from FY 2014 to FY 2018. The target is the same for FY 2019 and FY 2020 based on available resources.

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Objective 3.2 – Create Consistency and Certainty: Outline exactly what is expected of the regulated community to ensure good stewardship and positive environmental outcomes.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, meet 100% of legal deadlines imposed on EPA¹⁸.

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

(PM RG1) Percentage of legal deadlines met by EPA.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	No Target Established	TBD	Percent	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks progress toward EPA meeting its statutory, regulatory, and court-ordered deadlines. EPA is reinvigorating its approach to regulatory development and prioritizing meeting legal deadlines to ensure that expectations for the regulated community and the public are clear and comprehensive and that the Agency can achieve its core mission in a manner that is defensible and consistent with its authorities. This measure will not track critical deadlines and duties reported elsewhere, e.g., legal obligations relating to: Clean Air Act (CAA) State Implementation Plans (SIPs), Title V Petitions, and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permits; Clean Water Act (CWA) Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs); FOIA responses; and legal obligations under Consent Decrees. Baseline and FY 2020 target will be determined in FY 2019. No target is established for FY 2019, but results will be reported.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, eliminate unnecessary or duplicative reporting burdens to the regulated community by 10,000,000 hours¹⁹.

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

(PM RG2) Hours of unnecessary or duplicative reporting burden to the regulated community eliminated.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	2,000,000	2,000,000	Hours	Increase

Metric Details: To promote the Agency’s goal of efficiency, the measure will not track critical deadlines and duties reported in other Agency measures. These include, for example, legal obligations relating to: CAA SIPs, Title V Petitions, and the PSD permits; CWA TMDLs; FOIA responses; and legal obligations under Consent Decrees. EPA will engage in continuous improvement for managing the paperwork burden on regulated entities associated with EPA’s Information Collection Rules and reduce the burden where possible with a goal of eliminating 2,000,000 hours of unnecessary or duplicative reporting per year toward the goal of 10,000,000 hours by the end of FY 2022. Annual increments represent permanent changes in reporting burden. The data are tracked in OMB’s RegInfo.gov database. Targets represent annual increments needed to reach the FY 2022 long-term performance goal.

¹⁸ Baseline will be determined in FY 2019. (No footnote in *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

¹⁹ Baseline is estimated at 173,849,665 information collection and reporting hours.

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Other Core Work supporting Objective 3.2:

Annual performance goals:

(PM RG3) Number of EO 13771 regulatory actions issued.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	No Target Established	No Target Established	Actions	Increase

Metric Details: This measure is an OMB requirement based on Presidential Memorandum M-17-23 which outlines the requirements of EO 13771, including a two-for-one requirement that agencies must issue two deregulatory actions for every regulatory action issued. No targets are established, but results are reported.

(PM RG4) Number of EO 13771 deregulatory actions issued.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	No Target Established	No Target Established	Actions	Increase

Metric Details: This measure is an OMB requirement based on Presidential Memorandum M-17-23 which outlines the requirements of EO 13771, including a two-for-one requirement that agencies must issue two deregulatory actions for every regulatory action issued. No targets are established, but results are reported.

(PM RG5) Total incremental cost of all EO 13771 regulatory and deregulatory actions.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	-50	No Target Established	Millions of Dollars	Decrease

Metric Details: This measure is an OMB requirement based on Presidential Memorandum M-17-23. In FY 2017, the total incremental cost of all EO 13771 regulatory and deregulatory actions was -\$21.5 million. The incremental cost values are annualized values in 2016 dollars applying a 7% discount rate, discounted to the year 2016 and assuming a perpetual time horizon. Incremental benefits are not included in this total.

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Objective 3.3 – Prioritize Robust Science: Refocus the EPA's robust research and scientific analysis to inform policy making.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, increase the percentage of research products meeting customer needs²⁰.

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

(PM RD1) Percentage of Office of Research and Development (ORD) research products meeting customer needs.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	77	80	Percent	Increase

Metric Details: Beginning in FY 2018, ORD initiated a survey to measure customer satisfaction of users of its research products. Customer satisfaction is derived through the distribution of over 200 surveys to key users of ORD products, evaluating the scientific rigor of the research products, relevance of the products, and timeliness of the product delivery to support the continuous improvement of research product development. The survey is estimated at a 90% confidence interval of ± 10 products. ORD is evaluating modifications to improve its survey methodology and is considering modifications to the measure that will take effect beginning in FY 2020 reporting.

²⁰ Measure text updated from “By September 30, 2022, increase the number of research products meeting customer needs.” Based on a pilot survey, 77% of products were delivered in FY 2018 that met customer needs. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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Objective 3.4 – Streamline and Modernize: Issue permits more quickly and modernize our permitting and reporting systems.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, reach all permitting-related decisions within six months²¹.

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

(PM PE2) Number of permit applications in backlog.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	No Target Established	TBD	Permits	Decrease

Metric Details: This measure tracks the sum of new permit applications that are over six months old, and existing permits that have passed their expiration date and are awaiting reissuance. The time for a permitting-related decision is calculated from the date a permit application is received or as soon as an existing permit passes its expiration date, to the date of a permit issuance or denial. No FY 2019 target is established, but results will be reported. The baseline and FY 2020 target will be determined in FY 2019. This measure tracks progress toward an FY 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goal.

²¹ Baseline and FY 2020 target will be determined in FY 2019. (No footnote in *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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Objective 3.5 – Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness: Provide proper leadership and internal operations management to ensure that the Agency is fulfilling its mission.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, reduce unused office and warehouse space by 850,641 square feet²².

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

(PM FA1) Reduction in EPA Space (sq. ft. owned and leased).

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	163,626	146,477	Square Feet	Increase

Metric Details: This measure tracks usable square feet of office and warehouse space released with data collected from EPA facility manager notifications, and reports generated when there is a modification to an Occupancy Agreement. Space consolidation efforts will result in EPA becoming a more efficient and effective Agency by reducing lease, utility, security and other facility management costs, which will enable the Agency to direct resources to core environmental work.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, reduce procurement processing times by achieving 100% of procurement action lead times (PALT)²³.

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

(PM PR1) Percentage of contract actions processed within the Procurement Action Lead Time (PALT) Standards.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	85	90	Percent	Increase

Metric Details: For FY 2018, this measure tracked the timeliness of the Agency’s processing of contract actions for Simplified Acquisitions (SA), Competitive Proposals (CP), and Funding and Administrative Actions (FAA) with data collected from EPA’s Acquisition System (EAS) and information from EPA contract officer representatives (CORs) and contract officers (COs). Timeliness is measured in processing days from the time the procurement request (PR) is released in EAS to the date the contract is awarded. PALT Standards are outlined in Section 7.1.1 of the EPA Acquisition Guide. As a result of these efforts, EPA will become a more efficient and effective agency by reducing processing time and costs. Beginning in FY 2019, EPA will begin reporting results for all acquisition categories in a single percentage, not just SA, CP, and FAA. Baseline as of January 1, 2018 is: 47% SA; 65% CP; and 67% FAA. Baseline as of September 30, 2018 is 77% for all contract actions awarded within PALT.

²² Baseline is 5,264,846 square feet as of FY 2017.

²³ Baseline, as of September 30, 2018 is 77% for all contract actions awarded within PALT. (Footnote updated from *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan*.)

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Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, improve 250 operational processes.

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

(PM OP1) Number of operational processes improved.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	50	50	Operational Processes	Increase

Metric Details: EPA is applying Lean principles to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of its operations. An operational process is a sequence of activities that results in the delivery of a service. Initially, EPA counted an operational process as improved following a completed Lean/Kaizen event that meets a three-part test: (1) the work of the process has been standardized; (2) visual management has been put in place and used; and (3) performance has improved. EPA completed 11 of these events in FY 2018. EPA is currently refining the definition to include other key tools of ELMS, in addition to Lean/Kaizen events, to achieve process improvements that meet a more stringent requirement for improvement.

Long-Term Performance Goal - By September 30, 2022, increase enterprise adoption of shared services by four²⁴.

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

(PM CF1) Number of administrative shared services.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	7	8	Shared Services	Increase

Metric Details: EPA will use additional federal and/or internal shared services when supported by business case analysis. Enterprise adoption of shared services will ensure consistency and scalability in tools and services, enabling the Agency to standardize internal operational processes, control costs, and improve data quality. The five administrative shared services in place as of the end of FY 2017 were: Interior Business Center (HR/payroll), Concur (travel), Compass (core financial management), human resources shared service centers, and finance centers.

²⁴ Baseline is five administrative systems/operations shared services in FY 2017.

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(PM CF2) Number of Agency administrative subsystems.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	22	20	Subsystems	Decrease

Metric Details: Reducing the number of administrative system interfaces allows EPA users to more easily input and access data and standardizes reporting as payment processing is moved to a federal shared service provider. This has a positive impact on streamlining operational processes and drives the integration of financial transactions across multiple administrative systems, reducing manual entry, and improving data quality. The focus is currently on establishing an integrated end-to-end delivery of financial transactions for contracts, grants, and Interagency Agreements into Compass. In FY 2017, the Agency had 26 administrative subsystems.