

**Environmental Protection Agency
2023 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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FY 2023 Performance Measures

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| GOAL 1: TACKLE THE CLIMATE CRISIS—<i>Cut pollution that causes climate change and increase the adaptive capacity of Tribes, states, territories, and communities.</i> | | | | |
| Objective 1.1: Reduce Emissions that Cause Climate Change—<i>Aggressively reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from all sectors while increasing energy and resource efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</i> | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM HFC) Remaining U.S. consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). | 273.5 | 273.5 | MMTCO _{2e} | Below Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks U.S. consumption of HFCs in million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (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 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 (Montreal Protocol). 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} . | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | No Target Established | No Target Established | Rules | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of final rules that will reduce GHG emissions published in the <i>Federal Register</i> . 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. | | | | |

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| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM CPP) Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced annually by EPA’s climate partnership programs. | 486.9 | 500.7 | MMTCO _{2e} | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks GHG reductions from EPA’s climate partnership programs. The programs included are: ENERGY STAR products and homes program, buildings program, and industrial program; 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 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. EPA’s partnership programs avoided 518.6 MMTCO _{2e} in 2019. For more information on U.S. GHG emissions, see: https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks . | | | | |
| Other Core Work | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | 4,700 | 4,700 | Certificates | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of certificates of conformity issued in a given year. The Clean Air Act (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 demonstrates compliance with all applicable requirements. This measure illustrates EPA’s annual certification workload. The number of certification requests is determined by the product planning of manufacturers and will fluctuate from year to year. EPA strives to issue vehicle and engine certificates of conformity in a timely manner and in pace with the numbers of requests received. | | | | |
| (PM REP) Percentage of Annual Greenhouse Gas Emission Reports verified by EPA before publication. | 98 | 98 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> The Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, established in 2009, has 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 31 st . 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 | | | | |

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| 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 (see: www.epa.gov/ghgreporting). This data supports federal and state-level policy development and allows EPA to share GHG emissions and supply data with industry stakeholders, state and local governments, academia, the research community, and the public in general. | | | | |
| (PM RD3) Percentage of ORD climate-related research products meeting partner needs. | 93 | 94 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> Partner satisfaction is evaluated through a robust survey process. The annual survey engages key users of EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) products. Survey respondents evaluate the scientific rigor of research products (quality), product relevance (usability), and timeliness of product delivery. This measure will evaluate a subset of ORD’s research products specifically related to climate. | | | | |
| Objective 1.2: Accelerate Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts—<i>Deliver targeted assistance to increase the resilience of Tribes, states, territories, and communities to the impacts of climate change.</i> | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM AD07) Number of priority actions completed in EPA’s Climate Adaptation Action Plan and Program and Regional Implementation Plans. | 100 | 100 | Priority Actions | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 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. | 4 | 10 | Program Offices | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 | | | | |

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| with existing training will update their materials in 2022 and offices without existing training will create them for FY 2023. Ten total trainings reflect nine national program office trainings plus one general climate adaptation training offered by Office of Policy. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | 100 | 150 | Tribes | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the cumulative number of federally recognized tribes EPA provides with financial assistance, technical assistance, or training that then take action to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change starting in FY 2022. 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | 250 | 300 | Partners | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change starting in FY 2022. 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. | 3 | 6 | Versions | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the development of ARC-X or similar systems developed by universities to support tribal, state, regional, and/or territorial partners. A system has been developed when it is published by the university. These systems support locally specific climate | | | | |

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| <p>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. 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.</p> | | | | |
| <p>(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.</p> | No Target Established | No Target Established | Hours | N/A |
| <p><i>Metric Details:</i> 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.</p> | | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| <p>(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.</p> | 8 | 10 | Engagements | Above Target |
| <p><i>Metric Details:</i> 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.</p> | | | | |

| Other Core Work | | | | |
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| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | 3 | 10 | Actions | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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: TAKE DECISIVE ACTION TO ADVANCE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND CIVIL RIGHTS— <i>Achieve tangible progress for historically overburdened and underserved communities and ensure the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income in developing and implementing environmental laws, regulations, and policies.</i> | | | | |
| Objective 2.1: Promote Environmental Justice and Civil Rights at the Federal, Tribal, State and Local Levels— <i>Empower and build capacity of underserved and overburdened communities to protect human health and the environment.</i> | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | | 40 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the percentage of EPA programs 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 2022, EPA will define which programs are included and the range of resources that qualify as capacity building. Tracking will consist of ensuring that each program provides effective support to communities. | | | | |

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| (PM EJCR02) Percentage of EPA programs utilizing extramural vehicles to compensate organizations and individuals representing communities with environmental justice concerns when engaged as service providers for the Agency. | | 75 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the percentage of EPA programs associated with the overall Long-Term Performance Goal that provide financial resources to organizations and individuals engaged as service providers for activities such as organizing, educating, and engaging communities. This can be achieved through use of financial assistance instruments and/or an overall Agency procurement vehicle or vehicles crafted by the EPA Office of Environmental Justice or each program depending upon the principal purpose of the financial transaction. As part of our 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. EPA programs that rely on such community support will also provide compensation to those community members/organizations for their time, efforts, and expertise just as they would if they needed the time and expertise of a scientist or engineer. In FY 2022, EPA will work to create a menu of different possibilities for offering paid internships, will put systems in place to track this effort, and will develop outreach materials and resources for interns. | | | | |
| (PM EJCR03) Percentage of environmental justice grantees whose funded projects result in a governmental response. | | No Target Established | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM EJCR04) Percentage of written agreements between EPA and tribes or states implementing delegated authorities that include commitments to address disproportionate impacts. | | 25 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 2022, EPA will determine the scope of written agreements to be covered (e.g., Performance Partnership Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, Interagency Agreements) as well as what will qualify as a commitment. | | | | |
| (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. | | TBD | Percent | Above Target |

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| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 2022, 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM E21) Number of significant actions taken by EPA programs with direct implementation authority that will result in measurable improvements in Indian country. | No Target Established | 25 | Significant Actions | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM EJCR06) Percentage of elements completed by state recipients of EPA financial assistance toward having foundational civil rights programs in place. | 20 | 40 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks state adoption of foundational civil rights programs, calculated as the percentage of 12 “Critical Nondiscrimination Process Points” identified in EPA’s Checklist for Nondiscrimination Program technical assistance document (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-02/documents/procedural_safeguards_checklist_for_recipients_2020.01.pdf) met in the aggregate by state recipients of EPA financial assistance (the denominator is the number of state recipients of EPA financial assistance multiplied by the 12 process points). EPA provides guidance, tools, training, and enhanced civil rights enforcement to encourage EPA financial assistance recipients at the state agency level to implement foundational nondiscrimination programs, as required by federal law and EPA’s nondiscrimination regulation, to ensure civil rights compliance and facilitate meaningful access for communities to state recipients’ programs and activities. | | | | |
| (PM EJCR07) Percentage of EPA national program and regional offices that extend paid internships, fellowships, or clerkships to college students from diverse backgrounds. | | 50 | Percent | Above Target |

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| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the percentage of EPA national programs and regions that have dedicated funding and developed a pathway or used an agencywide pathway to bring college students into the Agency on paid internships, fellowships, or clerkships. Special emphasis will be placed on recruitment from the nation’s Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Minority Serving Institutions, and Tribal and Indigenous educational institutions. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | No Target Established | TBD | Activities | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of 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 baseline and FY 2023 target will be established in FY 2022. | | | | |
| (PM RD4) Percentage of ORD environmental justice-related research products meeting partner needs. | 93 | 94 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> Partner satisfaction is evaluated through a robust survey process. The annual survey engages key users of ORD products. Survey respondents evaluate the scientific rigor of research products (quality), product relevance (usability), and timeliness of product delivery. This measure will evaluate 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—<i>Integrate environmental justice and civil rights in all the Agency’s work to maximize benefits and minimize impacts to underserved and overburdened communities.</i> | | | | |
| 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 | | | | |
| 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.” | | | | |
| 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 addresses disproportionate impacts. | | | | |

| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
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| (PM EJCR08) Percentage of significant EPA actions with environmental justice implications that respond to environmental justice concerns and reduce or address disproportionate impacts. | | 40 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. In FY 2022, EPA will establish: 1) the definition and scope of “significant actions with environmental justice implications” (e.g., rules and permits issued by EPA) and 2) what qualifies as “responsiveness to environmental justice” within the action (e.g., linkages to results of environmental justice analyses, feedback from engagement, National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (NEJAC) recommendations, performance of equity screens). These definitions will be accompanied by establishment of a tracking system and expectations. | | | | |
| (PM EJCR09) Percentage of programs that have developed clear guidance on the use of justice and equity screening tools. | | 100 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 – and be made available publicly for awareness and implementation by regulatory partners. In FY 2022, EPA will be to determine the universe of programs and what qualifies as “written guidance.” | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM EJCR10) Percentage of EPA programs 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. | | TBD | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the percentage of EPA programs that integrate the Key Principles for Community Work (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 FY 2022, EPA will define the universe of programs to be included and what qualifies as working in alignment with this method. The baseline and FY 2023 target will be established in FY 2022. | | | | |
| (PM EJCR11) Number of established EJ collaborative partnerships utilizing the Key Principles for Community Work (community-driven, coordinated, and collaborative). | | TBD | Partnerships | Above Target |

| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of collaborative partnerships in communities supported and participated in by EPA utilizing the Key Principles for Community Work (community-driven, coordinated and collaborative). In FY 2022, the Agency’s Community Driven Solutions team led by EPA’s Office of Community Revitalization and Office of Environmental Justice will develop reporting criteria for the Agency on the effectiveness in implementing the Key Principles in communities within which the Agency is working and/or supporting. The baseline and FY 2023 target will be established in FY 2022. | | | | |
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| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | 15 | 30 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 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. In FY 2022, each national program and regional office will complete 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. | | 100 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 <i>FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan</i> 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 forthcoming Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights National Program Guidance. In FY 2022, EPA will develop guidance for Goal 2 implementation plans. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| (PM EJCR14) Percentage of EPA programs and regions that have implemented program and region-specific language assistance plans. | 30 | 60 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM EJCR15) Percentage of EPA programs and regions that have implemented program and region-specific disability access plans. | | 60 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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—<i>Strengthen enforcement of and compliance with civil rights laws to address the legacy of pollution in overburdened communities.</i> | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM EJCR16) Number of proactive post-award civil rights compliance reviews initiated to address discrimination issues in environmentally overburdened and underserved communities. | 3 | 6 | Compliance Reviews | Above Target |

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| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. EPA did not initiate a civil rights compliance review in FY 2021. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM EJCR17) Number of audits completed to ensure EPA financial assistance recipients are complying with federal civil rights laws. | 25 | 75 | Audits | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. EPA completed no such audits in FY 2021. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | 8 | 12 | Sessions and Events | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks EPA’s engagements with overburdened and underserved communities and environmental justice advocacy groups on civil rights and environmental justice issues impacting communities with environmental justice concerns. This outreach will help the Agency to better identify concerns and priorities for EPA’s civil rights work. EPA completed five such sessions and events in FY 2021. | | | | |
| GOAL 3: ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND ENSURE COMPLIANCE—<i>Improve compliance with the nation’s environmental laws and hold violators accountable.</i> | | | | |
| Objective 3.1: Hold Environmental Violators and Responsible Parties Accountable—<i>Use vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement to ensure accountability for violations and to clean up contamination.</i> | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM 436) Number of open civil judicial cases more than 2.5 years old without a complaint filed. | 99 | 96 | Cases | Below Target |

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| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. Through this measure, the Agency aims to reduce the amount of time from referral of an enforcement case to the Department of Justice to its conclusion, and hence 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. | 10.1 | 10.1 | Percent | Below Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the NPDES SNC/Category 1 noncompliance rate among individually permitted major and non-major (minor) NPDES permittees. 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. | 325 | 325 | Millions of Pounds | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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— <i>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.</i> | | | | |
| Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, send 75% of EPA inspection reports to facilities within 70 days of inspection. | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM 444) Percentage of EPA inspection reports sent to the facility within 70 days of inspection. | 75 | 75 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |

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| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM 450) Percentage of EPA inspections at facilities affecting communities with potential environmental justice concerns. | 45 | 50 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 80 th percentile at the national level (80 th percentile/one index trigger) on EPA’s environmental justice mapping and screening tool EJScreen, and other areas flagged through an enhanced review by inspectors that do not meet the EJScreen trigger. 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM 409) Number of federal on-site compliance monitoring inspections and evaluations and off-site compliance monitoring activities. | 10,000 | 10,000 | Inspections/ Evaluations | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. The FY 2022 and 2023 targets do not take into account any COVID-19-related challenges to performing on-site inspections. | | | | |
| GOAL 4: ENSURE CLEAN AND HEALTHY AIR FOR ALL COMMUNITIES—<i>Protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of air pollution.</i> | | | | |
| Objective 4.1: Improve Air Quality and Reduce Localized Pollution and Health Impacts—<i>Reduce air pollution on local, regional, and national scales to achieve healthy air quality for people and the environment.</i> | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM NOX) Tons of ozone season NO _x emissions from electric power generation sources. | 355,000 | 344,000 | Tons | Below Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 | | | | |

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| <p>eastern U.S. under Title I of the Clean Air Act (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 (O₃). Researchers have associated PM_{2.5} and O₃ exposure with adverse health effects in toxicological, clinical, and epidemiological studies. Lowering exposure to PM_{2.5} and O₃ 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.</p> | | | | |
| <p>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%.</p> | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM NAAQS) Percentage of air quality improvement in counties not meeting current NAAQS. | 7 | 8 | Percent | Above Target |
| <p><i>Metric Details:</i> This measure shows progress in reducing pollutant concentrations in counties not meeting one or more current NAAQS relative to the 2016 calculated baseline. The Clean Air Act 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}, PM₁₀, sulfur dioxide, and lead) are part of this measure. All counties met the NAAQS for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide in 2016, so those two pollutants are not considered in this measure.</p> | | | | |
| <p>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).</p> | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM NAAQS2) Percentage of people with low SES living in areas where the air quality meets the PM _{2.5} NAAQS. | 90 | 93 | Percent | Above Target |
| <p><i>Metric Details:</i> 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.</p> | | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | | | | |

| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (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. | 76.2 | 76.2 | Metric Tons | Below Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |
| 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. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM LCD) Number of lung cancer deaths prevented through lower radon exposure. | 1,881 | 1,962 | Deaths Prevented | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |
| Other Core Work | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | 90 | 92 | Percent | Above Target |

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| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 additional programs, annually, equipped to support the infrastructure, delivery and sustainability of comprehensive asthma care. | 1,800 | 2,100 | Programs | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 six 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. | | | | |
| (PM CS) Millions of demonstrably improved (field or lab tested) cookstoves sold. | 50 | 60 | Millions of Cookstoves | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 four 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. | | | | |
| GOAL 5: ENSURE CLEAN AND SAFE WATER FOR ALL COMMUNITIES—<i>Provide clean and safe water for all communities and protect our nation’s waterbodies from degradation.</i> | | | | |
| Objective 5.1: Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure—<i>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.</i> | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM DW-02) Number of community water systems still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021. | 640 | 590 | CWSs | Below Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of Community Water Systems (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 | | | | |

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| <p>approximately 50,000 CWSs. 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 will focus on non-compliant water systems in underserved communities.</p> | | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM DWT-02) Number of community water systems in Indian Country still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021. | 100 | 90 | CWSs | Below Target |
| <p><i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of Tribal Community Water Systems 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).</p> | | | | |
| <p>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).</p> | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM INFRA-01) Billions of non-federal dollars leveraged by EPA’s water infrastructure finance programs (CWSRF, DWSRF and WIFIA). | 9 | 9 | Billions of Dollars | Above Target |
| <p><i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks funds leveraged by the three primary water infrastructure programs: The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program. 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 and program guidance, and providing technical assistance. SRF data are tracked in the CWSRF Benefits Reporting System and DWSRF Project Reporting System.</p> | | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | | | | |

| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| (PM WWT-02) Number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to basic sanitation, in coordination with other agencies. | 6,098 | 6,098 | Homes | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 413,454 American Indian and Alaska Native homes in the IHS database as of FY 2019. (In FY 2021, 4,007 American Indian and Alaska Native homes were provided access to basic sanitation, in coordination with other agencies. 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM INFRA-06) Number of tribal, small, rural, or underserved communities provided with technical, managerial, or financial assistance to improve system operations. | 339 | 448 | Communities | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | 2,000 | 2,000 | Systems and Partners | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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.

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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| (PM SWP-01) Annual increase in square miles of watersheds with surface water meeting standards that previously did not meet standards. | 8,000 | 5,000 | Square Miles | Above Target |

Metric Details: This measure tracks improvements in impaired waters as reported on state Clean Water Act (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 7, 2021, the draft baseline was 425,198 square miles of watershed area with surface water that are meeting standards and 652,609 square miles of watersheds with surface water not meeting standards. The baseline will be revised in the second half of FY 2022 due to a change in the catchment base layer used to calculate this measure. This measure will be transitioned from using the old National Hydrology Dataset Plus (NHDPlus) V2 catchments to the new NHDPlus HR-VF-Gen catchment layer. Targets are based on receipt of Integrated Reports due to EPA every even year, with some reporting delayed to other years.

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| (PM SWP-02) Annual increase in square miles of watersheds with previously impaired surface waters due to nutrients that now meet standards for nutrients. | 2,100 | 1,400 | Square Miles | Above Target |
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Metric Details: This measure tracks improvements in impaired waters due to nutrients as reported on state Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Reports. As of July 7, 2021, the draft universe is 209,863 square miles of watershed area with surface water that are not meeting standards due to nutrients. The universe will be revised in the second half of FY 2022.

Other Core Work

| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------|---------------------|
| (PM NPDES-03) Number of existing EPA-issued NPDES individual permits in backlog. | 250 | 210 | Permits | Below Target |

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| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. For FY 2022, EPA will define the backlog as any permit that is administratively continued for 180 days or more. This will allow the 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 overall backlog was reduced from 547 as of March 2018 to 284 as of September 30, 2021. 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. | 100 | 35 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> For FY 2022, this measure tracks state priority waters with a Total Maximum Daily Load (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 Clean Water Act (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 is to have 100% of priority waters with plans approved or accepted by FY 2022. EPA is in the process of working with states to develop a new universe for FY 2023. States will be able to meet targets with a mix of plans in development and plans in place depending on their initial commitments. EPA expects to have the target finalized in FY 2022. Data are tracked in ATTAINS. | | | | |
| GOAL 6: SAFEGUARD AND REVITALIZE COMMUNITIES—<i>Restore land to safe and productive uses to improve communities and protect public health.</i> | | | | |
| Objective 6.1: Clean Up and Restore Land for Productive Uses and Healthy Communities—<i>Clean up and restore contaminated sites to protect human health and the environment and build vibrant communities, especially in underserved and overburdened areas.</i> | | | | |
| Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, bring human exposures under control at additional 60 Superfund sites. | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM 151) Number of Superfund sites with human exposures brought under control. | 12 | 12 | Sites | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 | | | | |

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| 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 2021, there were 1,550 Superfund sites with human exposures under control out of a total of 1,820 sites where human exposure is tracked. | | | | |
| (PM S10) Number of Superfund sites made ready for anticipated use site-wide. | 25 | 15 | Sites | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. It 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 sitewide ready for anticipated use (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 was estimated at 81 sites following a 2021 SWRAU information collection effort with EPA regional offices. Of the 81 sites, 26 achieved SWRAU in 2021. The remaining eligible sites face increasingly difficult challenges to achieve SWRAU, primarily related to institutional controls implementation. 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. | 80 | 75 | Projects | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |
| (PM 137) Number of Superfund removals completed. | 183 | 183 | Removals | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 Potentially Responsible Party (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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM 155) Number of Superfund cleanup projects completed that address lead as a contaminant. | 45 | 45 | Projects | Above Target |

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| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |
| Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, clean up an additional 650 brownfields properties. | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM B32) Number of brownfields properties cleaned up. | 130 | 130 | Properties | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |
| (PM B30) Number of brownfields sites made ready for anticipated use. | 600 | 600 | Sites | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |
| (PM B29) Number of brownfields properties assessed. | 1,400 | 1,400 | Properties | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |
| Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, make an additional 425 RCRA corrective action cleanups Ready for Anticipated Use. | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM RSRAU) Number of RCRA corrective action facilities made ready for anticipated use. | 114 | 100 | Facilities | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (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 3,924 facilities subject to RCRA corrective action in FY 2021, of which 2,135 had not yet been determined RAU. | | | | |

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| (PM CA5RC) Number of RCRA corrective action facilities with final remedies constructed. | 55 | 55 | Facilities | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of RCRA corrective action facilities with final remedies constructed. This measure tracks a mid-term step in the progression toward completing facility cleanup. | | | | |
| Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, conduct an additional 35,000 cleanups at Leaking Underground Storage Tank facilities. | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM 112) Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration. | 7,439 | 7,125 | Cleanups | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of completed cleanups of petroleum-contaminated confirmed releases, also known as Leaking Underground Storage Tank (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 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 based on five years of data trends through FY 2020. As of FY 2021, there were 564,767 cumulative confirmed releases, out of which there were 502,786 LUST cleanups completed. | | | | |
| Other Core Work | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | | TBD | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric details:</i> 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. The baseline and FY 2023 target will be established in FY 2022. | | | | |
| 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. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|
| (PM HW5) Number of updated permits issued at hazardous waste facilities. | 90 | 100 | Permits | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 through 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 were 1,313 permitted hazardous waste facilities as of FY 2021. | | | | |
| (PM UST01) Number of confirmed releases at UST facilities. | 5,150 | 5,075 | Releases | Below Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of confirmed releases discovered at Underground Storage Tank (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 540,423 federally regulated USTs by ensuring compliance with federal and state laws through inspections and other activities. Preventing UST releases is more efficient and less costly than cleaning up releases after they occur. | | | | |
| 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. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM ER02) Percentage of emergency response and removal exercises that EPA conducts or participates in that incorporate environmental justice. | 14 | 21 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |

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| (PM ER01) Number of emergency response and removal exercises that EPA conducts or participates in. | 120 | 120 | Exercises | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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: ENSURE SAFETY OF CHEMICALS FOR PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT—<i>Increase the safety of chemicals and pesticides and prevent pollution at the source.</i> | | | | |
| Objective 7.1: Ensure Chemical and Pesticide Safety—<i>Protect the health of families, communities, and ecosystems from the risks posed by chemicals and pesticides.</i> | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM TSCA4) Number of HPS TSCA risk evaluations completed within statutory timelines. | 0 | 8 | Evaluations | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. The Toxic Substances Control Act (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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM TSCA5) Percentage of existing chemical TSCA risk management actions initiated within 45 days of the completion of a final existing chemical risk evaluation. | 100 | 100 | Actions | Above Target |

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 mitigation requirements for past TSCA new chemical substances decisions compared to the FY 2021 baseline of none.

| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------|---------------------|
| (PM TSCA6a) Percentage of past TSCA new chemical substances decisions with risk mitigation requirements reviewed. | 5 | 25 | Percent | Above Target |

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of risk mitigation requirements in EPA TSCA Section 5 orders or Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) that EPA reviews for adherence/non-adherence with these requirements. EPA puts these 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 orders or SNURs by cross-walking action requirements with information reported to the Chemical Data Reporting (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. No TSCA new chemical substances with risk mitigation requirements were reviewed to confirm manufacturers were adhering to past TSCA Section 5 consent orders and SNUR requirements in FY 2021. For more information, see: <https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/basic-information-review-new>.

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| (PM TSCA6b) Percentage of TSCA new chemical substances with risk mitigation requirements reviewed for adherence/non-adherence with TSCA Section 5 risk mitigation requirements that are determined to adhere to those requirements. | N/A | 25 | Percent | Above Target |
|--|-----|----|---------|--------------|

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of chemicals reviewed for adherence/non-adherence with TSCA Section 5 risk mitigation requirements that are determined to be in adherence with these requirements.

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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| (PM RRP30) Percentage of lead-based paint RRP firms whose certifications are scheduled to expire that are recertified before the expiration date. | 32 | 33 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM FIFRA3a) Number of pesticide registration review cases completed with statutory due dates that fall after October 1, 2022. | 15 | 20 | Cases | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 have 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. | 25 | 27 | Dockets | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | 9 | 21 | Draft Assessments | Above Target |

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| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | 40 | 50 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the percentage of risk assessments for pesticide registration decisions for new active ingredients that incorporate Endangered Species Act (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 percent 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM ESA2) Percentage of risk assessments supporting pesticide registration review decisions that include effects determinations or protections of federally threatened and endangered species. | 20 | 30 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 that there is “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. The FY 2022 target reflects determinations of “no effects” and that implementation will be in its very early stages.

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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| (PM WPS1a) Number of farmworkers receiving EPA-supported WPS pesticide safety training. | 20,000 | 20,000 | Farm-workers | Above Target |

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.

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| (PM WPS1b) Percentage of content knowledge learned by farmworker/trainees upon completion of EPA-supported WPS pesticide training. | 95 | 95 | Percent | Above Target |
|---|----|----|---------|--------------|

Metric Details: This measure tracks the average level of knowledge of the pesticide safety content at the conclusion of EPA-supported WPS pesticide training, based on evaluations administered to trainees. The baseline of 95 percent 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.

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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (PM P2mtc) Reduction in million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO _{2e}) released per year attributed to EPA pollution prevention grants. | 1.2 | 1.2 | MMTCO _{2e} | Above Target |

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. A baseline reduction of 1.2 MMTCO_{2e} is attributed to EPA pollution prevention grants in FY 2019.

Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, EPA’s Safer Choice program will certify 2,300 products compared to the FY 2021 baseline of 1,950 total certified products.

| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|
| (PM P2sc) Number of products certified by EPA’s Safer Choice program. | 1,950 | 2,000 | Products | Above Target |

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. Data are tracked in EPA’s Safer Choice database. For additional information, see: <https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice>.

CROSS-AGENCY STRATEGIES

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

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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------|---------------------|
| (PM RD1) Percentage of ORD research products meeting partner needs. | 93 | 94 | Percent | Above Target |

Metric Details: Partner satisfaction is evaluated through a robust survey process. The annual survey engages key users of ORD products. Survey respondents evaluate the scientific rigor of research products (quality), product relevance (usability), and timeliness of product delivery. Each year, 50 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) to be the focus of the survey. Respondent assessments of the 50 products are extrapolated to the total universe of products to determine the numerator. The denominator is the universe of products. The survey results are estimated at a 90% confidence interval of ±10 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. | | | | |
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| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM RD5) Number of actions implemented for EPA scientific integrity objectives. | No Target Established | 21 | Actions | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the number of actions completed by EPA Deputy Scientific Integrity Officials (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). Deputy Scientific Integrity Officials 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. | | | | |
| Long-Term Performance Goal: 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. | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM CH01) Percentage of completed EPA actions that concern human health that include assessment and consideration of environmental health information and data for children at all life stages. | 50 | 70 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the percentage 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 and other communication materials) that have a human health impact and for which children’s environmental health information and data was considered and assessed. The intent of this measure is to institutionalize EPA’s <i>2021 Policy on Children’s Health</i> (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.” The baseline is 50% as of February 2022. | | | | |
| (PM CH02) Number of EPA regional offices with stakeholder engagement on children’s environmental health designed to provide durable, replicable, and widespread results. | 3 | 5 | Regional Offices | Above Target |

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| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | | | | |
| Strategy 3: Advance EPA’s Organizational Excellence and Workforce Equity—Foster a diverse, equitable, and inclusive workforce within an effective and mission-driven workplace. | | | | |
| Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, EPA will be in full compliance with the five high-priority directives in Executive Order 14028 - <i>Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity</i> . | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goals | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM MFA) Percentage of EPA systems in compliance with multifactor authentication requirements. | 75 | 85 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of Executive Order 14028 – <i>Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity</i> (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. The February 2022 baseline for this measure is 65%. | | | | |
| (PM DAR) Percentage of EPA data at rest in compliance with encryption requirements. | | No Target Established | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of <i>Executive Order 14028 – Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity</i> . 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. Initial scoping for this measure will be completed in FY 2022. | | | | |
| (PM DIT) Percentage of EPA data in transit in compliance with encryption requirements. | | No Target Established | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of <i>Executive Order 14028 – Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity</i> . 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. Initial scoping for this measure will be completed in FY 2022. | | | | |
| (PM ZTA) Percentage implementation of an approved “Zero Trust Architecture.” | | No Target Established | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of <i>Executive Order 14028 – Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity</i> . 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 | | | | |

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| responses. Once implemented, the various components of Agency network infrastructure will be more resistant to unauthorized access. Initial scoping for this measure will be completed in FY 2022. | | | | |
| (PM ALR) Implementation of advanced event logging requirements (EL3) across EPA networks. | EL1 | EL3 | Tier | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks EPA implementation of one of the five priority requirements of <i>Executive Order 14028 – Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity</i> . EPA will implement the highest event logging tier of “Advanced” (EL3) across EPA networks and infrastructure as established by <i>OMB Memorandum M-21-31 – Improving the Federal Government’s Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents</i> . The FY 2020 baseline for this measure is EL0 – “Not Effective.” | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM SB1) Percentage of EPA contract spending awarded to HUBZone businesses. | 3 | 3.2 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (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. | | 100 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. | 2 | 5 | Assess-ments | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks completion of climate adaptation assessments at all 20 EPA-owned facilities that will determine which facilities require investments to protect against climate change. | | | | |

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| 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 <i>Government-wide Strategic Plan to Advance DEIA in the Federal Workforce</i> and achieve all EPA goals identified in the Agency’s Gender Equity and Equality Action Plan. | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM DEIA) Diversity, Equity, Inclusivity, and Accessibility (DEIA) Maturity Level achieved. | | L1 | Level | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> This measure tracks the Agency’s progress towards achieving the highest Diversity, Equity, Inclusivity, and Accessibility (DEIA) Maturity Level of Leading and Sustaining as defined by the November 2021 <i>Government-wide Strategic Plan to Advance DEIA in the Federal Workforce</i> , available at: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Strategic-Plan-to-Advance-Diversity-Equity-Inclusion-and-Accessibility-in-the-Federal-Workforce-11.23.21.pdf . The Maturity Levels are: Level 1 (L1): Foundational Capacity; Level 2 (L2): Advancing Outcomes; and Level 3 (L3): Leading and Sustaining. Maturity Levels are assessed across four Signals of Maturity: DEIA Approach; Diversity Framework; Organizational Structure; and DEIA Integration. | | | | |
| Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, automate all priority internal administrative processes. | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM GOPA) Percentage of priority internal administrative processes automated. | | 10 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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. In FY 2022, EPA will identify critical internal administrative workflow processes, develop prioritization methodologies, create implementable and repeatable automation processes, and initiate and complete a high-priority workflow automation project. EPA will prioritize identified forms and/or processes based on multiple factors including the number of affected employees, employee time saved, cost savings/avoidance, and support of a hybrid work environment. | | | | |
| Long-Term Performance Goal: By September 30, 2026, automate the major EPA permitting programs. | | | | |
| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM PAT) Percentage of EPA permitting processes automated. | | 10 | Percent | Above Target |

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 processes to electronic processes. EPA will advance the paperless transformation through the automation of permit application, review, and issuance processes for EPA’s permitting programs. Automation of the permitting processes 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 a time and costs savings. In FY 2022, EPA will establish the target number of processes to be automated. Once the target is established, EPA will automate 10% of this universe by the end of FY 2023. The FY 2021 baseline for this measure is zero.

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

| Annual Performance Goal | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (PM OP1) Number of operational processes improved. | 200 | 200 | Operational Processes | Above Target |

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of EPA operational processes improved through the application of Lean principles to improve 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 are intended to engage leadership, drive innovation, improve operations, create a better customer experience, and empower frontline staff. 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (PM CF2) Number of Agency administrative systems and system interfaces. | 17 | 17 | Systems and Interfaces | Below Target |

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,

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| 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. | | | | |
| 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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM EC41) Percentage of EPA Tribal consultations that may affect Tribal treaty rights that consider those rights as part of the consultation. | 20 | 25 | Percent | Above Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 <i>EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes: Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights</i> (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 | FY 2022 Target | FY 2023 Target | Units | Preferred Direction |
| (PM FO2) Number of FOIA responses in backlog. | 845 | 634 | Responses | Below Target |
| <i>Metric Details:</i> 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 7,500 FOIA requests annually. There were 1,056 overdue FOIA requests as of FY 2021. | | | | |