FY 2025 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Introduction

EPA's *FY 2025 Annual Performance Report* (APR) reflects the agency's progress during FY 2025 and sets the tone for a new direction under the leadership of the President and Administrator Zeldin. The report presents performance results for measures in effect during FY 2025 and reflects a transition year as the agency prepares for future performance planning. The measures are aligned with the Administrator Zeldin's *Powering the Great American Comeback Initiative*, to achieve the agency's mission while energizing the greatness of the American economy. The Initiative consists of Five Pillars:

1) Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American
2) Restore American Energy Dominance
3) Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership
4) Make the United States the Artificial Intelligence Capital of the World
5) Protecting and Bringing Back American Auto Jobs

This APR presents results against the annual performance goals and targets in the *FY 2025 Annual Performance Plan (APP)* and *Congressional Justification (CJ)*. The reliability of those results is attested to by each program's Assistant Administrator and the EPA Administrator. The FY 2025 APR focuses on EPA's core statutory responsibilities and excludes passthrough funding that does not directly advance the mission.

Organization of the FY 2025 APR

EPA's FY 2025 performance results and trend data are organized by each Pillar. Results are presented in detailed multiyear tables with targets, actuals, key takeaways, and metric details for the Agency's annual performance goals. This report adopts the terminology and color coding used to measure progress under the EPA's Continuous Improvement System, a set of practices and tools that supports Agency employees in identifying and solving problems for optimal performance results.

FY 2025 Highlights

In FY 2025, the Agency began implementing the *Powering the Great American Comeback Initiative* to realign programs to administration priorities. EPA is proud to have achieved over 300 environmental wins since President Trump took office in January 2025.[1,2,3] Examples of these achievements includes[4]:

- In 2025, EPA has been moving at a pace of at least one top environmental win every single day, from completing the largest wildfire cleanup in agency history in Los Angeles in under

[1] https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/100-days-100-environmental-accomplishments.
[2] https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-celebrates-another-100-days-100-more-pro-environmental-actions.
[3] https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-delivers-additional-100-top-environmental-accomplishments-300-environmental-wins.
[4] https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USEPAAO/bulletins/40225ad.

30 days to signing a Memorandum of Understanding with Mexico to permanently and urgently end the decades-long Tijuana Raw Sewage Crisis. We have strengthened Water Quality Standards for 38 miles of the Delaware River Basin, launched our Feed It Onward initiative to reduce food waste, advanced remediation efforts at Superfund and Brownfield sites, increased enforcement efforts to prevent toxic illegal pesticides and chemicals from entering our nation, and much more. EPA is proud to carry out our statutory obligations to protect human health and the environment while Powering the Great American Comeback.

- Shortly after taking office, President Trump signed an executive order establishing the National Energy Dominance Council (NEDC), with Administrator Zeldin serving as a key member alongside Chairman, Interior Secretary Doug Burgum, and Vice-Chair, Energy Secretary Chris Wright. To provide affordable and dependable energy for all Americans, the Trump administration has proposed to repeal Clean Power Plan 2.0 and the 2024 Mercury and Air Toxic Standards, to secure critical permits necessary to get natural gas pipelines flowing, and is leaning into increased baseload power like never before. As we head into the new year, gas prices are now under $3 a gallon in 39 states.
- Just over nine months after being sworn in, Administrator Zeldin fulfilled his pledge to travel to all 50 states to bring EPA directly to communities throughout the country. Administrator Zeldin has empowered states like Wyoming and North Dakota to manage their own Coal Combustion Residuals, rescinded Section 179(b) guidance to help states impacted by foreign sources of air pollution, and partnered with States and Tribes to resolve the massive backlog of State and Tribal Implementation Plans.
- America is quickly ascending as the global leader in data center development and leading in efforts to build the necessary infrastructure to make America the AI capital of the world. This year, EPA has announced new guidance on New Source Review (NSR) preconstruction permitting requirements, worked alongside data center leaders to share EPA's AI Action Plan, and launched a Clean Air Act Resources webpage for local communities and developers interested in building data centers. These actions build upon President Trump's AI Action Plan that outlines the United States' strategy to accelerate AI innovation and build AI infrastructure to support the nation's opportunity to lead on such a critical issue.
- The Trump administration has taken historic action to remove the burdensome policies and regulations imposed upon the American manufacturing industry by the previous administration. Whether it is Administrator Zeldin's proposal to rescind the 2009 Obama-Era Endangerment Finding, the elimination of California's EV mandate through Congress' disapproval of three California Clean Air Act waivers, EPA's proposal to disapprove of California's Heavy-Duty (HD) Inspection and Maintenance (I/M) Requirements as it applies to out-of-state and out-of-country vehicles, or President Trump's reset of the burdensome Biden-Era Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards, this administration is committed to lowering the costs of vehicles, restoring consumer choice to the American people, and strengthening the U.S. auto industry.

FY 2025 Annual Performance Goal Results

For FY 2025, EPA focused on a set of 35 annual performance goals. EPA met or exceeded 74% of the targets in their entirety for annual performance goals with FY 2025 targets and data available (23 of 31). For four of its annual performance goals with FY 2025 targets and data available (13%), the Agency achieved between 75-99% of the target. For four of its annual performance goals with FY 2025 targets and data available (13%), EPA achieved less than 75% of the target. Reasons for missed targets vary and more information can be found below each measure in the "Key Takeaways" section. EPA will continue to make progress toward its performance targets by applying continuous improvement principles to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of its operations. More detail is available throughout this report.

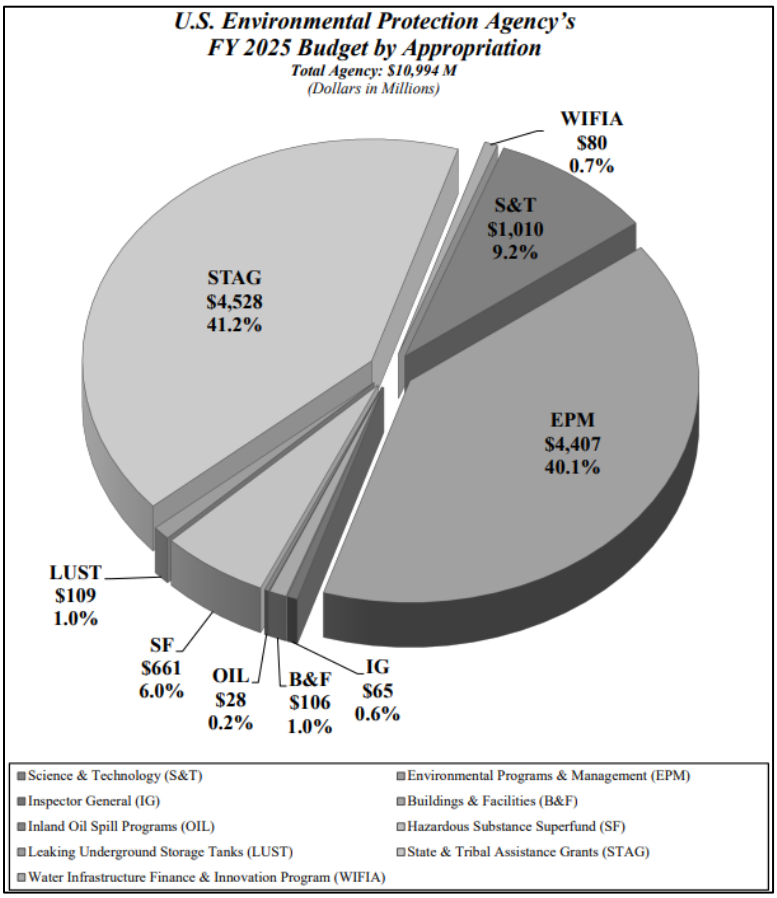


Figure 1: EPA's FY 2025 President's Budget

Fiscal Year 2024 Data Now Available

EPA received final results for two of the annual performance goals that did not have data for results reporting at the end of FY 2024. These two measures have met and/or exceeded the target (PM NAAQS and PM INFRA06).

Verification and Validation of Performance Data

EPA uses established processes to help ensure consistency, quality, and reliability of performance data used to assess and report progress toward annual performance goals. Each annual

performance goal includes metric details that describe the: results being measured; data sources and limitations; methods for calculating results; and controls to support good data quality. Performance data are reviewed through internal processes prior to reporting. In some cases, results are subject to reporting lags due to factors such as grant reporting cycles, reliance on external data sources, or additional quality assurance requirements. When appropriate, EPA presents trend data or updates previously reported results to provide additional context on progress over time.

Evidence and Evaluation

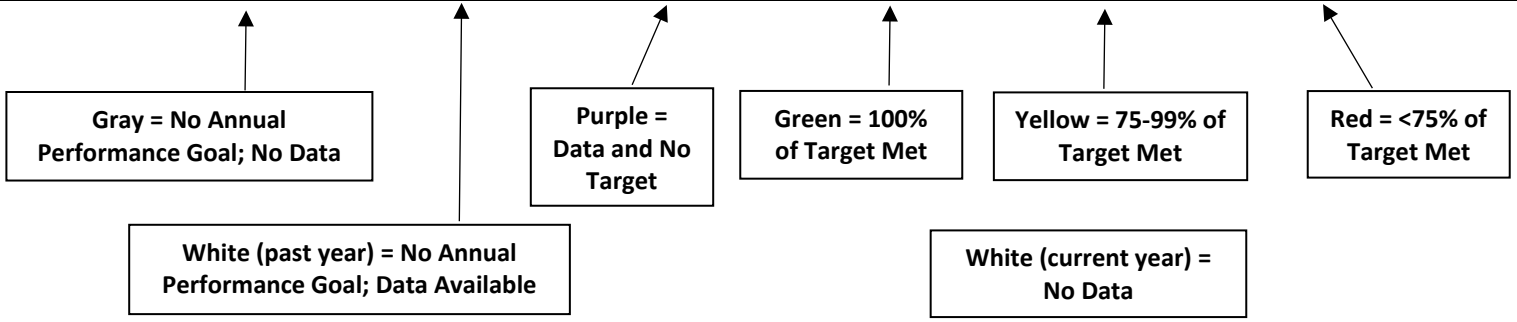
EPA is responsible for implementing *The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018*, also known as the *Evidence Act*, which requires federal agencies to develop evidence to support policymaking. EPA uses program evaluations and other evidence-building activities to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of programs' work in meeting Agency goals; identify ways to improve mission delivery; and build an evidence base to improve decision making. For example, in FY 2025, EPA partnered with the General Services Administration's (GSA) Office of Evaluation Sciences (OES) to evaluate EPA's efforts to promote electronic manifests for waste generated by EPA-led cleanup sites. This evaluation provided evidence-based suggestions to inform EPA's outreach efforts to waste handlers.[5] EPA also completed all data collection and analysis for an Agency-wide Capacity Assessment focusing on EPA's skills, resources, expertise and infrastructure to implement the Evidence Act, delivering on a statutory requirement of the *Evidence Act*, and supporting the Agency's long-term, routine development and use of evidence in decision-making.

[5] https://oes.gsa.gov/projects/2410-epa-electronic-manifests/.

Key to Annual Performance Goal Table Presentation

(PM #) Annual performance goal language here.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			No Target	13	13	12	Sites	Increase
Actual		12	11	13	10	9		



Pillar 1: Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			7	8	9	10	Percent	Above Target
Actual	8	10	8	10	13	Data Avail 11/2026		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA continues to collaborate with state, local, and Tribal air agencies to improve air quality consistent with the CAA.
- EPA continues to exceed the targets for the percentage of air quality improvement in counties not meeting the current NAAQS for FY 2022 through FY 2024.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of pollutant concentrations reduced in counties not meeting one or more current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) relative to the 2016 calculated baseline. The data source for this measure is EPA's Air Quality System (AQS). The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to set the NAAQS for six "criteria" pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. These national standards form the foundation for air quality management. The measure is presented as the aggregate percentage change in design value concentrations since the baseline year. The design value is a statistic that describes the air quality status of a given location relative to the NAAQS. The aggregate percentage change is weighted by the number of counties violating the NAAQS for each pollutant in the baseline year, so more weight is given to pollutants with more violating counties. Four criteria pollutants are included in this measure: ozone; particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}); sulfur dioxide (SO_2); and lead (Pb). All counties met the NAAQS for carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) in 2016, so those two criteria pollutants are not considered in this measure.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			90	92	92	92	Percent	Above Target
Actual		91.7	87.7	87.1	88.6	81.7		

Key Takeaways:

- Given the specialized technical knowledge and experience needed for radiation emergency response work, EPA continues to focus on onboarding and training personnel to ensure readiness for additional tasks such as providing recommendations based on EPA's Protective Action Guides, drafting radiation risk communications, performing laboratory analyses, conducting field operations, and interpreting emergency response policy and guidance.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the 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 DW-02) Number of community water systems still in noncompliance with health-based standards since March 31, 2021.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target		875	640	450	425	375	CWSs	Below Target
Actual	1,048	654	537	466	400	357		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA met the FY 2025 target of reducing the number of CWSs in continuous non-compliance since March 31, 2021.
- 93 percent of the CWSs met all applicable health-based drinking water standards.
- EPA works with states on actions to reduce drinking water system non-compliance. EPA also coordinates with U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development program by sharing information for their awareness and opportunities for potential funding.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of community water systems (CWSs) still in non-compliance with the health-based National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (Maximum Contaminant Level or Treatment Technique) during any part of the year, relative to the overall baseline in non-compliance as of September 30, 2017, of 3,508 CWSs. A CWS is a public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. There are approximately 50,000 CWSs in the United States. The total includes CWSs in Indian country. As of September 30, 2025, 357 of the original 3,508 systems were still in noncompliance with health-based standards. Data derives 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). EPA expects progress on this measure to decelerate because many of the remaining systems have complex compliance issues or may require capital.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			100	55	35	33	CWSs	Below Target
Actual			74	54	39	21		

Key Takeaways:

- 82 percent of the CWSs in Indian Country met all applicable health-based drinking water standards.
- EPA works closely with federal partners, such as the Indian Health Service, to target funding to Tribal water systems with infrastructure needs. These partnerships support improved water quality and delivery as well as bringing systems back into compliance.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of Tribal CWSs still in noncompliance with the health-based National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (Maximum Contaminant Level or Treatment Technique) during any part of the year, relative to the group in non-compliance on March 31, 2021. There are approximately 730 Tribal CWSs. Data derives 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).

(PM INFRA-06) Number of Tribal, small, or rural drinking water and wastewater utilities and municipalities provided with technical, managerial, or financial assistance to improve system operations.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			339	542	1,100	1,300	Utilities and Systems	Above Target
Actual		187	1,668	2,892	1,595	Data Avail 2/2026		

Key Takeaways:

- FY 2025 data are draft, and final data will not be available until February 2026 due to QA/QC procedures. EPA updated its reporting guidance in FY 2025 to track all completed technical assistance activities at a more detailed level, which supports improved consistency in reporting for this measure.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of Tribal, small, or rural drinking water and wastewater utilities, municipalities and rural, small and Tribal communities on decentralized wastewater systems provided with EPA technical, managerial, or financial assistance through on-site visits or training to effectively operate drinking water systems or wastewater treatment systems. Over 90 percent of drinking water systems are small and often require technical assistance to support their operations. Congress authorized EPA to support water systems through Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Sections 1442(c) and 1442(e) and provides funding for annual competitive grants for training and technical assistance. EPA estimates that 20 percent of families rely on decentralized wastewater treatment and that about 8,000 (about 5,000 direct dischargers) rely on lagoon wastewater treatment facilities. Section 104(b)(8) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) authorizes EPA to award grants to provide technical assistance to help rural, small, and Tribal municipalities with planning, developing and acquiring financing in consultation with the states. EPA also provides training and technical assistance to publicly owned treatment systems and decentralized systems to protect water quality and to achieve and maintain compliance with the CWA. This measure also supports oversight of those grantees. Data are collected through grantee reports.

(PM DW-07) Number of drinking water and wastewater systems provided with national security and emergency response assistance, including physical and cybersecurity threat exercises and technical assistance.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			2,000	3,500	4,500	4,500	Systems	Above Target
Actual			3,939	3,895	7,199	6,392		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA exceeded the FY 2025 target of 4,500 by 42 percent. EPA conducted over 160 cybersecurity assessments for individual drinking water and wastewater systems and provided 55 training workshops, exercises, and webinars on cybersecurity topics. EPA mitigated 428 cybersecurity vulnerabilities in internet-exposed operational technology devices at drinking water and wastewater systems.

- EPA formed the new Strengthening Water Infrastructure for Tomorrow (SWIFT) initiative to help the water systems prepare for and recover from natural disasters by providing technical assistance that focuses on risk-informed infrastructure planning and investment, as well as build the capacity of state agencies and other technical assistance providers to conduct risk assessments.
- EPA provided technical and logistical support to the response and recovery of water systems impacted by the Southern California and Maui wildfires. EPA staff served as an Emergency Support Function 3 Assistant Liaison Officer to support the drinking water mission assigned to EPA by U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Examples of the Agency's staff efforts include: coordinated with local, state, and federal agencies on drinking water impacts from the wildfires, discussed options for sampling and remediation of contamination, identified next steps for temporary emergency measures needed for drinking water utilities for ongoing fire response, outlined funding options for interim and permanent measures, and provided remote and on-the-ground technical support to water system recovery.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of drinking water, wastewater, and state and Tribal officials for which EPA pursuant to its statutory national security obligations provides exercises and direct technical assistance to reduce the risks to the water critical infrastructure sector from physical and cyber, natural and malevolent acts which could disrupt operations of these systems, including systems serving key U.S. assets including defense installations. The data for this measure is derived from a monthly inventory of EPA headquarters and regional office activities.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			2,100	1,400	1,400	9,000	Square Miles	Above Target
Actual			12,833	904	40,406	18,748		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA exceeded the FY 2025 target, with 18,748 square miles of previously impaired surface waters now meeting nutrient standards.
- The target was exceeded due to 25 states submitting their 2024 Clean Water Act Section 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Reports, which EPA finalized in FY 2025. These reports included major states with large numbers of impaired waters that are now meeting standards.

Metric Details: This measure tracks improvements in impaired waters due to nutrients as reported on state CWA Section 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Reports (IRs). Data are tracked in EPA's Assessment, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS). As states continue to conduct assessments, they identify additional impaired waters. As of July 28, 2022, there were 157,485 square miles of watershed area with surface water not meeting standards due to nutrients.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	280	230	250	210	200	350	Permits	Below Target
Actual	333	284	229	194	252	311		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA removed 73 permits from the backlog and prevented six additional permits from becoming backlogged.
- EPA expects to continue to issue NPDES permits and work towards reducing the backlog while addressing delays in permit issuance timelines, including litigation, technical and complex permit-specific issues, hiring delays, and implementation of CWA Section 401 certification regulations.

Metric Details: This measure tracks existing EPA-issued National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) individual permits that are administratively continued for 180 days or more. Permits are removed from the backlog as soon as the Agency issues, denies, or terminates a permit. The baseline for this measure is 547 as of March 2018. EPA expects the backlog to remain relatively constant long term, due to the focus on Agency priorities, delays related to litigation, and other technical and complex permit-specific issues. Additional factors that could potentially influence permit backlog reduction in the next two years are the large number of permits set to expire, and inability to promptly backfill permit writers and other critical staff due to competing priorities. EPA will continue to monitor progress on reducing the backlog and will reassess targets, as needed. Data are tracked in EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)-NPDES Database.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	80	80	80	75	75	75	Projects	Above Target
Actual	91	75	74	69	73	72		

Key Takeaways:

- Issues that contributed to missing the target include changes in scope of work, addressing PFAS contamination, potentially responsible party (PRP) processing delays, remedy redesign, supply chain challenges, and the need for additional review time for larger reports.
- EPA issued updated guidance in January 2024 establishing lower screening levels for residential lead sites. EPA is evaluating whether this guidance has impacted the pace of work at ongoing projects, as Regions assess impacts on residential lead work that may impede closing out projects.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of remedial action projects completed at Superfund sites. A remedial action project is the actual construction or implementation of a discrete scope of activities supporting a Superfund cleanup. Cleaning up contaminated land reduces the environmental and health effects of exposure to contamination in communities. 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 completion. EPA captures this data in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) database which also includes information on whether a site is wholly or partially in Indian Country.

(PM B32) Number of brownfields properties cleaned up.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			130	160	160	150	Properties	Above Target
Actual	183	168	173	169	161	224		

Key Takeaways:

- 73 of the 224 properties (33 percent) cleaned up in FY 2025 were associated with three grants that provided for asbestos and lead cleanups at multiple small properties within each grant's geographic area. Based on communication with regional Brownfields staff, this unique circumstance is not expected to be repeated in FY 2026.
- The median property size cleaned up in FY 2025 was 0.5 acres.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of properties that have been cleaned up using EPA Brownfields Grant funding to a regulatory risk-based standard and have engineering controls in place (as needed), as reported by Tribal cooperative agreement recipients and non-Tribal cooperative agreement recipients (e.g., states, local government, non-profit organizations). The recipient's entry of a cleanup completion date into the Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database affirms that all physical on-site cleanup activities are completed, and engineering controls are in place (as needed). Cleaning up contaminated land reduces the environmental and health effects of exposure to contamination in communities. Reusing brownfields enables communities to pursue economic growth without expanding their environmental footprint.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	98	73	55	55	44	44	Facilities	Above Target
Actual	64	57	55	48	41	33		

Key Takeaways:

- Several facilities experienced delays in completing final remedies by the end of FY 2024 but many of these were completed in FY 2025.
- The pipeline of available facilities is narrowing, and the remaining facilities have complex issues such as groundwater concerns.

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

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	11,200	11,200	7,439	7,125	6,970	5,800	Cleanups	Above Target
Actual	7,211	7,271	6,536	6,597	6,066	5,920		

Key Takeaways:

- As the backlog of remaining cleanups declines, confirmed releases have also declined.
- The program faces several challenges at the sites including supply chain issues and others that are EPA Region-specific. EPA coordinates across the Regions to address unique issues and problem-solve, where applicable.

Metric Details: 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 percent of total cleanups completed. Data are tracked in the LUST4 database. The backlog will continue to reduce over time so the targets will correspondingly reduce. Targets consider the continued decline in cleanups completed. Decline in annual cleanups completed is due in part to the reduced number of confirmed releases, and a lower number of remaining cleanups in some states (38 states have completed cleanup at 90 percent or more of their confirmed releases). As of FY 2024, there were 577,365 cumulative confirmed releases, including 1,366 confirmed releases in Indian country; out of which there were 522,031 cleanups completed including 1,142 LUST cleanups completed in Indian country.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			0	0	1	N/A	Evaluations	Above Target
Actual	1	0	0	0	0			

Key Takeaways:

- EPA did not complete any HPS TSCA risk evaluations within the statutory timeline due to the priority of 2019 HPS risk evaluations currently under consent decree and due by end of calendar year 2025 (FY 2026, Q1).
- EPA issued seven final risk evaluations; however, these were from 2019 initiated chemicals, so they were not completed within statutory timelines but in alignment with the consent decree.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of High-Priority Substances (HPS) chemical risk evaluations completed annually for existing chemicals within statutory timelines. Risk evaluations are needed to protect human health and the environment from unnecessary risks. TSCA requires risk evaluations for HPS to be completed within 3.5 years of the date the chemical is prioritized. TSCA requires that upon completion of a HPS risk evaluation, EPA must designate at least one additional HPS to take its place, thus ensuring that at least 20 EPA-initiated HPS risk evaluations are underway at all times. A risk evaluation is considered complete when the final risk evaluation is signed by the Administrator

prior to transmittal to the Federal Register. 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 EPA's Risk Evaluations for Existing Chemicals under TSCA.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			100	100	100	100	Percent	Above Target
Actual			100	100	100	100		
Numerator			2	6	1	5	Actions	
Denominator			2	6	1	5		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA met the FY 2025 target by initiating risk management actions after the draft risk evaluations were published to ensure adequate time for the Action Development Process (ADP) workgroup process.
- The HPS with risk evaluations initiated within the 45 days of final risk evaluations in FY 2025 include asbestos part 2, formaldehyde, DIDP, DINP, and 1,1-DCA.

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 for HPS. 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. The numerator is the number of existing chemical risk management rulemakings initiated in the month that were initiated within 45 days of completion of the final risk evaluation. While the denominator is the total number of HPS TSCA chemical risk evaluations completed 45 days before the last day of the month. The denominator indicates the total number of HPS TSCA risk evaluations or revised risk determinations completed. 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 final risk management action is initiated on the date EPA convenes the Agency workgroup following the tiering process for the rulemaking. A baseline of 100 percent 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. Data is tracked internally.

(PM FIFRA3a) Number of pesticide registration review cases completed.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			15	8	4	2	Cases	Above Target
Actual			16	15	6	7		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA exceeded the FY 2025 target for pesticide registration review cases completed. Two conventional pesticide cases were completed (target of one), and five biopesticide cases were completed (target of one).
- One conventional case completion and the five biopesticide case completions were attributed to case closures, meaning there were no more actively registered pesticide products containing the active ingredients in these cases that needed to continue through the typical registration review process.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of pesticide registration review completions for cases with initial registration after October 1, 2007, or a final decision in the first cycle of registration review. EPA must review 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 within the timeframe of this measure. The baseline is one pesticide registration review case completed in FY 2020.

(PM FIFRA3b) Number of pesticide registration review dockets opened for registration review cases.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			25	20	25	17	Dockets	Above Target
Actual			35	25	17	9		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA will continue efforts on completion of registration actions, development of risk mitigation strategies for non-target taxa (including endangered species), and review and stamping of registration review labels.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of docket openings for pesticide registration review cases with initial registration after October 1, 2007, or a final decision in the first cycle of registration review. Every registered pesticide must complete registration review every 15 years. 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.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			9	16	4	1	Draft Assessments	Above Target
Actual			25	10	2	9		

Key Takeaways:

- The target was exceeded for draft risk assessments for biopesticides, completing nine draft risk assessments compared to the target of one. The nine completed biopesticide draft risk assessments were associated with registration review cases for which proposed final decisions or case closures were issued.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the annual number of draft risk assessments completed for pesticide registration review cases with initial registration after October 1, 2007, or a final decision in the first cycle of registration review. Every registered pesticide must complete registration review every 15 years. The draft risk assessment presents EPA's preliminary risk findings to the public and provides opportunity for public comment. The baseline is five draft risk assessments completed in FY 2020.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			40	80	90	90	Percent	Above Target
Actual	50	62	100	100	100	92		
Numerator	8	8	14	12	26	23	Risk Assessments	
Denominator	16	13	14	12	26	25		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA registered pesticide products containing 25 new active ingredients and made determinations pursuant to the ESA in 23 of 25 risk assessments supporting the registration decisions. Of these, 14 determinations were "No Effect," and determinations were "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect."
- EPA exceeded the target and continues to work toward meeting ESA requirements for all pesticide applications involving new active ingredients.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of risk assessments for pesticide registration review decisions that incorporate Endangered Species Act (ESA) determinations, including decisions subject either to the statutory deadline of October 2026 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. The FY 2020 baseline of 27 percent is 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 to reduce exposure to listed species (29/107), all of which were "no effects" determinations in that year.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			20	30	20	70	Percent	Above Target
Actual	27		79	78	50	100		
Numerator	29		27	7	6	24	Risk Assessments	
Denominator	107		34	9	12	24		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA completed risk assessments for 24 pesticide active ingredients to support registration review of these pesticides, all of which included ESA considerations or were biological evaluations with effects determinations. The risk assessments in FY 2025 include a group of 11 rodenticides for which EPA completed biological evaluations.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of risk assessments for pesticide registration review decisions that incorporate Endangered Species Act (ESA) determinations, including decisions subject either to the statutory deadline of October 2026 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. The FY 2020 baseline of 27 percent is 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 to reduce exposure to listed species (29/107), all of which were "no effects" determinations in that year.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			20,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	Farmworkers	Above Target
Actual			12,716	15,155	15,380	11,335		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA's cooperative agreement recipient trained 11,335 farmworkers on pesticide safety in accordance with the Agricultural WPS rule. These trainings help reduce the regulatory burden on growers and equip farmworkers with knowledge to protect themselves from pesticide illness.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of farmworkers trained under EPA cooperative agreements in accordance with the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard (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 took EPA-supported WPS training from FY 2018-2020, which reflects a sharp drop-off in training in FY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			95	95	95	95	Percent	Above Target
Actual			96	97	98	96		

Key Takeaways:

- The cooperative agreement recipient continued to deliver highly effective WPS trainings, exceeding the target for pesticide safety content knowledge demonstrated by farmworkers.

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

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	120	99	99	96	95	94	Cases	Below Target
Actual	74	66	65	50	57	73		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA continues to resolve complex civil judicial cases efficiently, facilitating a quicker return to compliance and supporting reductions in pollutants and improved waste management. Case teams incorporate best practices into case docket reviews (e.g., preparation of case status updates prior to docket reviews) to ensure timely case conclusion. Likewise, managers promote the use of docket best practices with their case teams.
- The number of open civil judicial cases more than 2.5 years old without a complaint filed is over 43% lower than the 2018 baseline, reflecting continued efforts to expedite the complaint-filing process and reduce the age of pending cases.

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

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	325	325	325	325	No Target	No Target	Millions of Pounds	Above Target
Actual	2,058	7,864	195	1,214	931	119		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA continues to safeguard the environment by promoting clean air, land, and water for all Americans through concluded enforcement actions. In FY 2025, two cases, Philadelphia Water Department and Carmeuse Lime, Inc., accounted for approximately 25% of the total.
- Results in any given year are dependent on actual case outcomes, which are varied and difficult to predict. Annual totals are often influenced by a few large cases. For example, the exceptionally high result in FY 2021 was due to the U.S. Magnesium case which accounted for approximately 90% of the total pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated that year.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the millions of pounds combined for an estimation of the pounds of air, water, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and toxics/pesticides pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions. This measure is dependent on the settlement of a small number of cases which are difficult to predict; therefore, there are no targets beginning in FY 2024.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			3	10	10	10	Actions	Above Target
Actual			6	10	12	10		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA completed the 2025 US-Mexico Border Program, advancing air and water quality and strengthening local emergency response capacity through binational collaboration and interagency coordination.

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

Pillar 3: Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership

(PM PAT) Annual percentage of EPA permitting processes automated.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target				10	30	30	Percent	Above Target
Actual				8	38	15		
Numerator				1	5	2	Permitting Processes	
Denominator				13	13	13		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA reduced processing time for permitting actions through the automated system for the Electronic Permit System (EPS).
- Ongoing efforts have positioned the Agency to better be able to meet service deliver standards defined recently by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) for modern permitting technology.

***Metric Details*:** This measure tracks the percentage of the Agency's progress toward bringing EPA into the 21st century by transitioning the Agency's major permitting programs from paper to electronic processes. EPA will advance the paperless transformation through automation of permit application, review, and issuance processes for EPA's permitting programs. This will reduce processing time on reviewing non-EPA issued permits, reduce the time it takes for EPA to issue 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. For the regulated community, permit automation will allow for a simplified, streamlined, and transparent permitting process which will result in time and costs savings. EPA identified an initial baseline of 13 processes to be automated across the major permitting programs.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			50	163	166	175	Actions	Above Target
Actual			N/A	298	306	249		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA exceeded its target by considering children's health data and information in a wide range of Agency activities and decisions across national programs.
- Highlights include epidemiologic analyses to expand methodologies used to evaluate risk of birth defects associated with exposure to disinfection byproducts in drinking water; actions to address uranium contamination in the southwest U.S. to protect the Navajo Nation and surrounding Tribal communities that have been impacted by the

legacy of uranium mining, such as lung and kidney cancer and intergenerational health effects that can continue after uranium mining has ceased; draft and final actions on numerous chemical risk evaluations; compliance assistance efforts to protect military families from exposure to lead-based paint in their homes on federal facilities and military bases; and work to quantify economic benefits of avoiding children's environmental health impacts.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of EPA actions (e.g., rules, risk assessments, exposure assessments, economic and benefits analyses, research and other products, program implementation guidance's, enforcement and compliance efforts and activities, grants, training, partnerships, fact sheets, internal capacity building work, and other communication materials) that have a human health impact and for which children's environmental health information and data was considered and assessed, to the extent relevant data are available. The intent of this measure is to demonstrate improvements in complying with EPA's 2021 Policy on Children's Health, 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."

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			3	6	9	10	Regional Offices	Above Target
Actual			6	9	9	10		

Key Takeaways:

- In FY 2025, all ten regions met the target, implementing projects that include interagency and cross-program coordination, such as Region 3's lead outreach in West Virginia and Region 5's work with Milwaukee Public Schools to address lead poisoning. Many projects created outreach materials and curriculums that could be implemented in additional EPA Regions and communities, such as Region 8's asthma tip sheet and checklist and Region 10's rural library outreach toolkit.

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

(PM OCR02) Cumulative number of communities that, as a result of Office of Community Revitalization assistance, have been able to attract new investment and/or enact policies that produce improved public health and environmental outcomes.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target					No Target	10	Communities	Above Target
Actual					2	6		

Key Takeaways:

- The Local Foods Local Places program supported three rural communities (Wellston, OH; Sutton, WV; and Ringgold, GA) via place-based technical assistance that ignited cross-agency and community partnerships to build a network of public and private sector support to convert underutilized assets into economic drivers for growth.
- In Gonzalez, LA, EPA supported the community by helping them align environmental and economic development objectives by assisting with their plan to diversify and modernize its local economy which led to the community retaining a private/public infrastructure investment.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the number of technical assistance engagements by EPA's Office of Community Revitalization (OCR) 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.

(PM OP1) Number of operational processes improved.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	72	500	200	200	200	200	Operational Processes	Above Target
Actual	502	507	208	236	242	261		

Key Takeaways:

- Exceeded the target with contributions from all 10 EPA Regions and nine EPA program offices. EPA continues to identify ways to improve operations and increase cost savings. EPA is seeing an increase in process improvements because of process automation and recent changes across the agency.

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

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target		75	75	75	75	75	Percent	Above Target
Actual	83	85	83	77	79	85		
Numerator	4,177	1,940	4,362	5,521	6,273	7,097	Reports	
Denominator	5,037	2,287	5,237	7,129	7,901	8,331		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA worked with state and federal partners to strengthen the compliance assurance program and ensure prompt verification of compliance at facilities. Ongoing cooperation between EPA headquarters and regional offices and state partners continues to ensure most inspection reports are completed by EPA within 70 calendar days of an inspection.
- In FY 2025, EPA increased the percentage of timely completed inspection reports, demonstrating its commitment to compliance first. The timeliness of inspection reports may also be influenced by several factors that result in some annual variability of results, such as the number of inspections conducted, variations in complexity of inspections or facilities, inspector training and expertise, and increased experience among report reviewers. EPA's actions in FY 2025 ensured that the regulated community was made aware of issues in a timely manner, allowing them to promptly address areas of concern.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the percentage of inspection reports completed and sent to the facility within 70 calendar days of an inspection. Improving the timeliness of EPA inspection reports allows facilities to address compliance issues more efficiently. The 75 percent 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.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	Inspections & Evaluations	Above Target
Actual	8,500	10,200	13,900	13,100	12,500	14,000		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA enhanced its compliance monitoring efforts, conducting approximately 8,300 on-site inspections and more than 5,700 off-site compliance monitoring activities in FY 2025. This represents an increase of roughly 1,500 activities compared to FY 2024 and contributed to a total of 14,000 compliance monitoring inspections and evaluations for the year.

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

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			No Target	25	20	15	Significant Actions	Above Target
Actual			25	25	14	0		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA began implementing changes to its assessment methodology and shifted toward conducting individual programmatic assessments, including continuous improvement actions, consistent with Administration priorities.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the 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. There are four significant defined actions for each of the 25 identified programs. Significant actions are those actions taken on an annualized basis by an EPA program to achieve four significant direct implementation program priorities: 1) training on direct implementation for EPA staff; 2) contributing to an Agency direct implementation report identifying barriers and making recommendations; 3) making EPA direct implementation federal facility and entity data from a single, across media, public facing data; and 4) identifying actions taken to improve EPA direct implementation and progress made to remove direct implementation barriers.

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target			20	25	80	100	Percent	Above Target
Actual			100	100	83	100		
Numerator			19	10	5	19	Tribal Consultations	
Denominator			19	10	6	19		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA has a robust consultation policy that considers tribal perspectives, including treaty rights, as part of Agency actions and decision-making.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the annual percentage of EPA tribal consultations that may affect tribal treaty rights that consider those rights as part of the consultation, consistent with the EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes: Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights, 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 and 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.

Pillar 4: Make the United States the Artificial Intelligence Capital of the World

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target				1	1	3	Processes	Above Target
Actual				1	1	5		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA exceeded the target of three by automating five priority internal administrative processes. These automated processes include four telework forms and one process for Employee Weekly Reports.

Metric Details: This measure tracks the completion of processes to complete 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; transitioning paper-based employee performance reviews to USA Performance; and transitioning Headquarters Transit Subsidy requests from a paper form to a digital approval workflow.

Pillar 5: Protecting and Bringing Back American Auto Jobs

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

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Units	Preferred Direction
Target	5,000	4,700	4,700	4,900	4,900	4,900	Certificates	Above Target
Actual	4,843	5,351	5,196	4,844	5,185	5,673		

Key Takeaways:

- EPA continues to issue vehicle and engine certificates of conformity in a timely manner and in alignment with the number of manufacturer requests received.

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