EPA

Office of Water

National Water Program

Best Practices and End of Year Performance Report

Fiscal Year 2011






April 2012

This report is based primarily on FY 2011 end of the year performance data reported by states, tribes, and EPA regional and headquarters offices. The report presents materials and analysis developed in December 2011 and January 2011 by headquarters and EPA regional staff working together on Subobjective Teams. These materials provided data concerning progress toward environmental and public health goals of key program activities, along with management challenges in meeting or not meeting program commitments. Much of this work is accomplished through grants, and this report serves as the Office of Water's primary summary of progress under the Environmental Results Grants Order.

This report includes three key elements:

- Overview of performance for all 2011 National Water Program measures.
- Description of innovative approaches and best practices in program implementation.
- An appendix of national commitments and results for environmental and program-related measures.

Additional information concerning performance highlights and management challenges for each subobjective is available on the Internet at: http://water.epa.gov/resource_performance/performance/. The website includes an overview of the National Water Program measure universe and a detailed appendix with historical data on national and regional commitments and results for all performance measures.

Program Contacts

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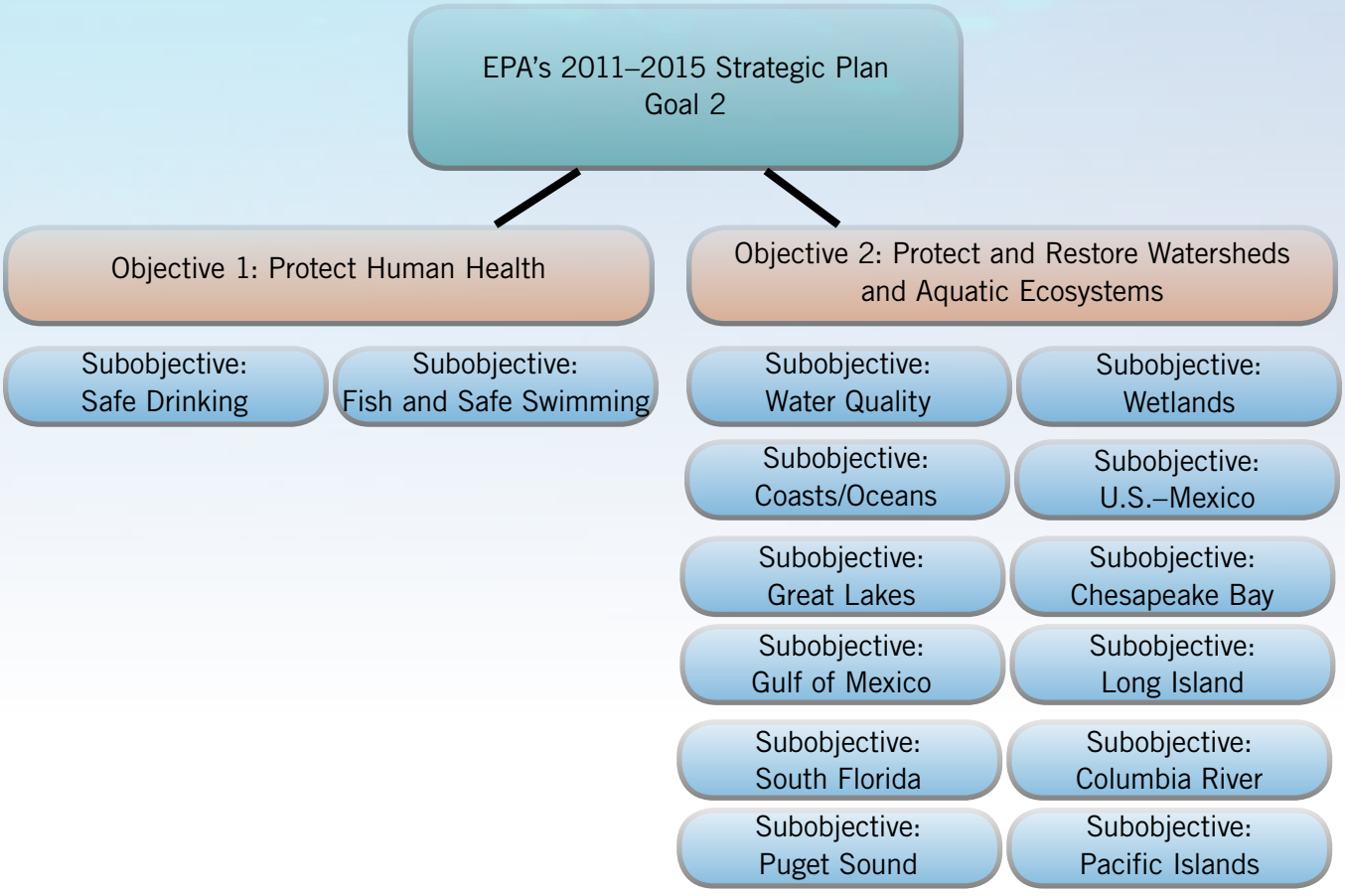
INTERNET ACCESS: This *FY 2011 National Water Program Best Practices and End of Year Performance Report* and supporting documents are available at: http://water.epa.gov/resource_performance/performance/index.cfm.

Table 1: National Water Program: Goal, Objectives, and Subobjectives



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National Water Program FY 2010 Performance Results

Executive Summary

Overview

EPA met 64% of its commitments for all National Water Program performance measures in FY 2011. Twenty-two percent (22%) were not met, and for 14%, either not enough data were available to assess progress or no reporting was expected by the end of the fiscal year. The FY 2011 results represented a decrease in the number of measures met from the FY 2010 results (70%). Other highlights include:

- Sixty-three percent (63%) of the outcome-based Strategic Targets met their FY 2011 commitments. This was a slight decrease from the percentage of Strategic Targets met in 2010 (67%).
- Sixty-four percent (64%) of the output-oriented Program Activity Measures (PAMs) met their commitments in 2011. After a gradual increase in the percentage of PAMs that met their commitments over the previous four years, this was a significant decrease from the FY 2010 result of 74%.
- The core water programs were more successful than the geographic-based programs in meeting their commitments in 2011 (70% vs. 56%). Geographic-based programs saw a significant decrease in measures met in 2011 compared with FY 2010 .
- The Wetlands, U.S.–Mexico Border, Drinking Water, Coastal and Oceans, and Gulf of Mexico subobjectives were most successful in meeting FY 2011 commitments.
- On average, 83% of performance commitments set by the EPA regional offices for activities in their geographic areas were met in 2011, while 17% of commitments were missed. This was a noticeable decline over the FY 2010 result of 87% met.

Protect Public Health

EPA met 80% of its commitments for all drinking water measures in 2011. Of these, the highlights were:

- Approximately 93% of the population was served by community water systems (CWSs) with drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards (commitment 91%).
- Ninety percent (90%) of the cumulative amount of Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRFs) available had loan agreements in place (commitment 88%). EPA has met its commitments for this measure five years in a row.
- Ninety-two percent (92%) of community systems received a sanitary survey in FY 2011, meeting the Agency's annual goal of 88% for the first time in five years.

EPA did not meet 20% of its drinking water commitments in 2011. Challenges confronted by EPA and states include:

- Eighty three percent (83%) of Class I and 86% of Class II underground injection wells maintained their mechanical integrity, thereby reducing the impact of contaminants on underground sources of drinking water. Both results fell just below the annual 2011 goals.

EPA was successful in meeting two of three of its commitments under the Water Safe for Swimming subobjective in 2011. For coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state-based beach safety programs, EPA found that 96% of days of the beach season were open and safe for swimming (FY 2011 commitment 91%). EPA has consistently met this commitment over the past five years.

Restore and Improve Fresh Waters, Coastal Waters, and Wetlands

EPA and states met 63% of their commitments under the Water Quality subobjective in FY 2011 and fell short on 16%; data were not available for 22%. The percentage of commitments met rose slightly in FY 2011 over the FY 2010 results, but the percentage of measures with data unavailable or not reporting was at a five-year high. Highlights include:

- Over 3,100 of the waters listed as impaired in 2002 met water quality standards for all the identified impairments in FY 2011 (commitment 2,973). Out of a universe of 39,503 impaired waterbodies, 8% were achieving attainment by the end of FY 2011.
- For the third year in a row, states and territories met regional commitments for submitting new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information.
- EPA approved 92% of water quality standards revisions submitted by states and territories (FY 2011 national commitment 85%).
- For the fifth consecutive year, EPA and states achieved the national goal of having current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits in place for 89.3% of non-tribal facilities (FY 2011 commitment 88.4%). In addition, EPA and authorized states have exceeded their annual commitments for issuing high-priority permits for the past five years.
- EPA and states made significant gains in documenting the full or partial restoration of waterbodies that are impaired primarily by nonpoint sources. Nationally, EPA and states exceeded their commitment (251), with 358 waterbodies that were partially or fully restored.
- The Clean Water SRF utilization rate reached 98% in 2011. Of the $91.2 billion in funds available for projects through 2011, $89.5 billion have been committed to more than 30,000 loans. In 2011, project assistance reached $5.3 billion, which funded 1,803 loans in a single year.

EPA faced several management challenges in restoring and improving freshwater quality in FY 2011. These include:

- State and territories adopted, and EPA approved or promulgated, 45 numeric nitrogen and phosphorus standards, and 52 standards were proposed. Both of these results were one standard short of EPA's FY 2011 commitments. Adoption of approvable nitrogen and phosphorus criteria is challenging due to their scientific, programmatic, and policy complexities.

The 28 National Estuary Programs (NEPs) and their partners protected or restored more than 62,000 acres of habitat within the NEP study areas—38,000 short of EPA's goal of 100,000 acres. Key factors contributing to the shortfall include the reduction in state and local budgets, which makes matching funds more difficult to obtain and the relatively smaller—and often more costly—parcels available for protection or restoration. In FY 2011, the 28 NEPs played the primary role in directing nearly $662 million in additional funds toward Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) implementation (leveraged from approximately $29 million in EPA Section 320 and earmark funds), which is a ratio of $23 raised for every $1 provided by EPA. This is a significantly higher ratio compared to the 14:1 leveraging ration in FY 2011.

EPA, in partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, was able to report "no net loss" of wetlands under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program. More than 154,000 acres have been restored and enhanced since 2002. As of FY 2011, 54 states and tribes have built capacities in wetlands monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.

Improve Drinking Water and Water Quality on American Indian Lands

Safe drinking water and water quality on tribal lands continues to be a concern for the water program. Some key highlights and challenges include:

- For the second consecutive year, EPA achieved its national target of 80% in FY 2011 by ensuring that 81% of the population in Indian Country is served by CWSs that receive drinking water meeting all applicable health-based standards. This accomplishment is especially important considering that 93% of the population in Indian Country is served by small systems.
- In its first year of reporting, EPA, in coordination with other federal agencies, fell just short of reaching its FY 2011 commitment of providing 100,700 American Indian

and Alaska Native homes with access to safe drinking water.

- EPA, in coordination with other federal agencies, provided access to basic sanitation to nearly 57,000 American and Alaskan Native homes, exceeding the FY 2011 commitment by 9%.

Improve the Health of Large Aquatic Ecosystems

EPA implements collaborative programs with other federal agencies, states, and local communities to improve the health of large aquatic ecosystems. Highlights and challenges for each program include

- **U.S.–Mexico Border.** Infrastructure construction project completions through FY 2011 resulted in the removal of 108.5 million pounds of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) loadings annually from the U.S.–Mexico Border area, slightly more than its commitment of 108.2 million pounds. EPA provided access to safe drinking water for 2,604 additional homes along the U.S.–Mexico Border, which was above the FY 2011 commitment of 2,080 additional homes. EPA provided adequate wastewater sanitation to an additional 259,371 homes over the past year, which was well above the FY 2011 goal of 207,000 additional homes.
- **U.S. Pacific Island Waters.** In 2011, 87% of the population in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories was served by community drinking water systems that meet all applicable health-based drinking water standards throughout the year, compared with the commitment of 75%. Fifty percent (50%) of sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories complied with permit limits for BOD and total suspended solids (TSS). This was below the FY 2011 commitment of 63%.

- **Great Lakes.** Average long-term total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish at sites on each Great Lake declined 44% between 2000 and 2008, meeting the target for declines in concentration trends. EPA, states, and other partners remediated a cumulative 8.4 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments through 2010, including more than 1.1 million cubic yards in FY 2011.
- **Chesapeake Bay.** The Chesapeake Bay Program reported 79,550 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) in the bay. This represents approximately 43% of the program's long-term goal of 185,000 acres. EPA was unable to report on five of its six commitments in FY 2011. Performance measure language and the FY 2011 commitments are no longer applicable due to changes in the calculation of annual results following the establishment of a new Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Chesapeake Bay watershed in December 2010. EPA expects to begin reporting on three new nutrient measures in FY 2012.
- **Gulf of Mexico.** With the support of numerous federal, state, local, and private partners, EPA has restored water and habitat quality to 286 impaired waterbodies in 13 priority coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico since 2007. This exceeded the 2011 goal of 128 impaired waterbodies and was an increase of 116 segments restored (or 40%) over FY 2010's results. The size of the hypoxic, or "dead," zone in the Gulf of Mexico decreased from 8,000 mi^2 at the end of FY 2010 to 6,764 mi^2 at the end of FY 2011. There are a number of hydrological, climate, and monitoring factors that impact the hypoxic zone from year to year.
- **Long Island Sound.** The Long Island Sound Program significantly exceeded its 2011 commitment (221 acres) by restoring or protecting 361 acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands. In 2011, the duration of hypoxia in Long Island Sound was 54 days and the area affected was 130 square miles, both well below average. This was a

decline from end-of-year hypoxic conditions over the past three years.

- **South Florida.** EPA's South Florida Program maintained the health and functionality of the sea grass beds in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) in 2011. The Agency did not meet the water quality measure of 10 ppb of total phosphorus in the Everglades ecosystem. However, progress is being made in determining the necessary next steps towards restoring water quality.
- **Puget Sound Basin.** Over 14,600 acres of tidally and seasonally influenced estuarine wetlands have been restored in the Puget Sound Basin since FY 2006. The program significantly exceeded its 2011 goal due to a considerable number of habitat projects receiving funds—particularly those that were supporting salmon recovery needs under the Endangered Species Act. A net loss of 2,928 harvestable acres of shellfish beds resulted in an end of the year cumulative total of 1,525 acres. This was short of the Agency's annual goal of maintaining 4,953 acres of harvestable shellfish beds.
- **Columbia River Basin.** Working with EPA and other partners, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership protected, enhanced, or restored an additional 600 acres of wetland and upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed in FY 2011, for a total of 16,661 acres since FY 2006. These restored wetlands are a tremendous success story for overall Columbia River Basin ecosystem health and have provided significant benefits for salmon recovery, toxics reduction, and overall water quality and habitat restoration.

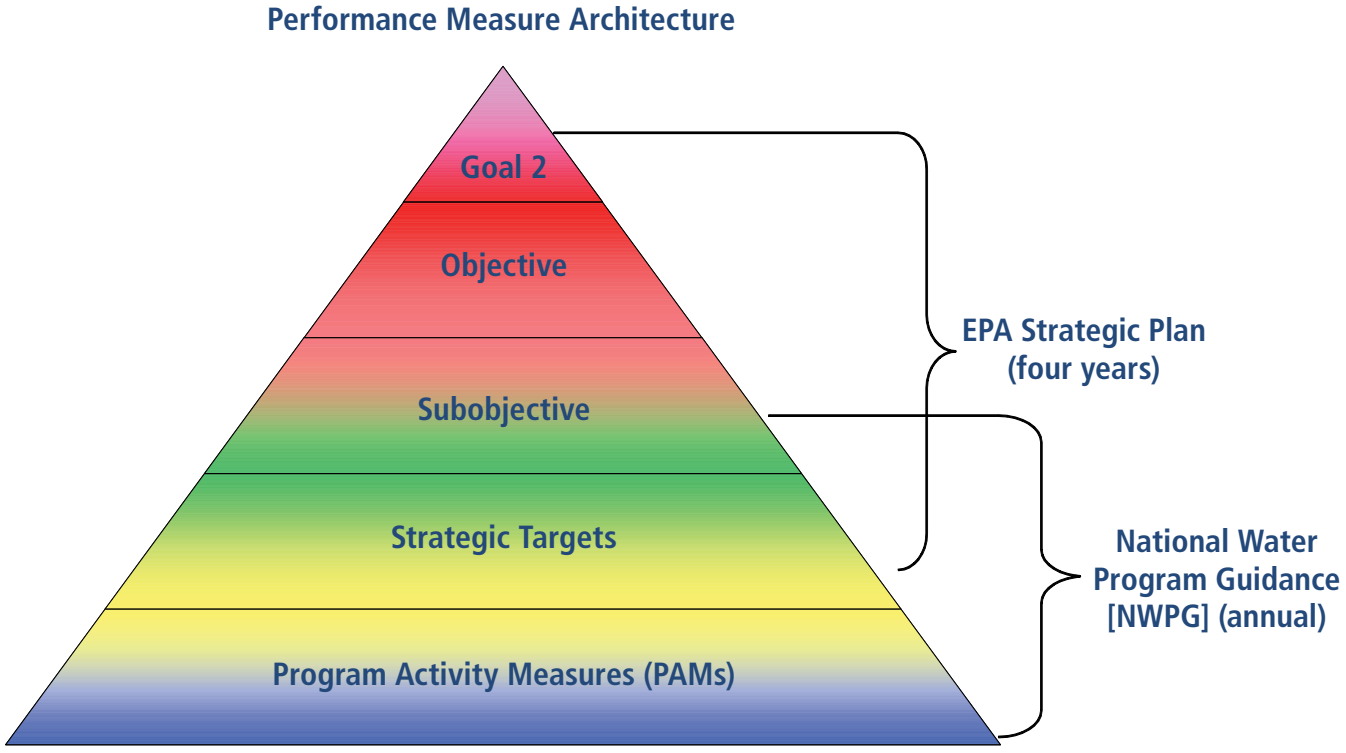
Introduction

The *FY 2011 National Water Program Best Practices and End of the Year Performance Report* describes the progress made in 2011 by EPA, states, tribes, and others toward the objectives and subobjectives described in the *FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance* and the *FY 2011–2015 EPA Strategic Plan*. The *Strategic Plan* and the *FY 2011 Guidance* are available on the Internet at: http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan.

EPA's FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan is divided into five goals. The National Water Program is addressed in Goal 2, "Clean and Safe Water." Each goal is divided into objectives and subobjectives, which include a limited number of targeted areas, or "Strategic Targets," where the Agency believes new or significant changes in strategies or performance measurement are most critical to helping EPA better achieve and measure environmental and human health. Each Strategic Target includes a long-range quantitative goal.

In April 2010, the National Water Program published guidance that described the program strategies to be used to implement the *2011–2015 EPA Strategic Plan* in FY 2011, including specific measures to be used to assess program implementation. The *FY 2011 National Program Guidance* is divided into 15 subobjectives (see Table 1, National Water Program: Goal, Objectives, and Subobjectives) and includes Strategic Target measures and national Program Activity Measures (PAMs) to assess progress toward the goals in the *Strategic Plan*:

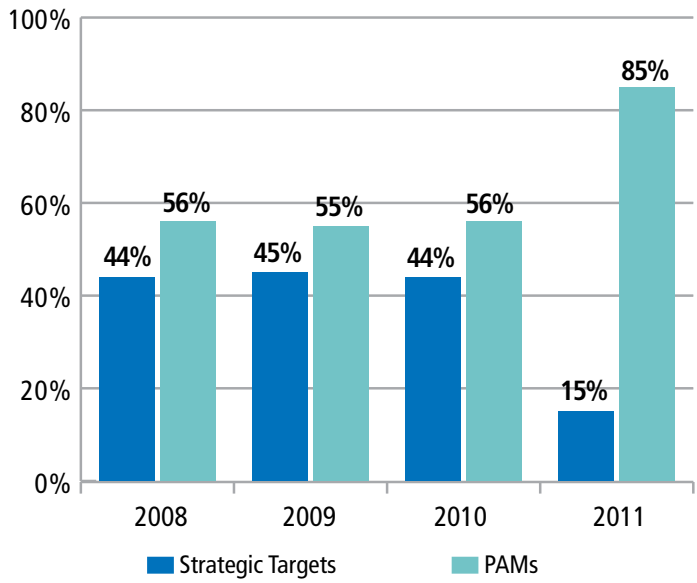
- **Strategic Target Measures:** Measures of environmental or public health changes (i.e., outcomes) that include long-range and, in most cases, annual commitments in the *FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance*.
- **National PAMs:** Core water PAMs (i.e., output measures) address activities implemented by EPA, states, and tribes that administer national programs. They are the basis for monitoring progress in implementing programs to accomplish the environmental goals in the Agency's *Strategic Plan*. Most of these measures had national and regional commitments for FY 2011.



What's New in FY 2011

Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for reporting under the EPA's *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan*. The Agency's *FY 2011–FY 2015 Strategic Plan* differs in several significant ways from the *FY 2006–2011 Strategic Plan*. In an effort to streamline the Plan and focus only on the most important goals, the Agency significantly reduced the number of Strategic Targets in the new Plan. The number of outcome-based Strategic Targets under the Clean and Safe Water Goal dropped from 59 under the 2009 Plan to 22 under the 2011 Plan. Almost all of these Strategic Targets became PAMs and were included in the *FY 2011 National Program Guidance*. As can be seen in Figure 1, the reduction in the number of Strategic Targets shifted the balance heavily toward PAMs.

Figure 1: FY 2008–FY 2011 Strategic Targets and PAMs Trends



The *FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance* consisted of a number of changes in performance measures from the *FY 2010 Guidance* and *End of the Year Performance Report*. Some of these key changes were:

- Seven new measures were added to track changes in the universe of small community water systems. The new measures track the number of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects, dollars, and loans for small systems and disadvantaged communities; the number of small systems with violations; and the number of schools and childcare centers meeting safe drinking water standards (SDW-11–17).
- The most significant changes to the Water Quality subobjective were the deletion of two measures on state and territory nutrient criteria (WQ-1a/b) and the addition of three new measures tracking the number of numeric nutrient water quality standards approved and proposed, as well as associated milestones (WQ-1a/b/c).
- The Great Lakes National Program saw the largest increase in the number of new performance measures, with an increase from 11 measures in FY 2010 to 19 measures in FY 2011. Most of the new measures were developed by the Great Lakes National Program Office to track the more then $300 million in projects under the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GL-6–16).
- The other significant change in FY 2011 was the modification of two existing measures for the South Florida subobjective from commitments to indicators (SP-45 and SP-46). In addition, EPA modified an existing measure to break it out into two measures—one on water quality (SP-47a/b) and another on advanced sewage treatment.

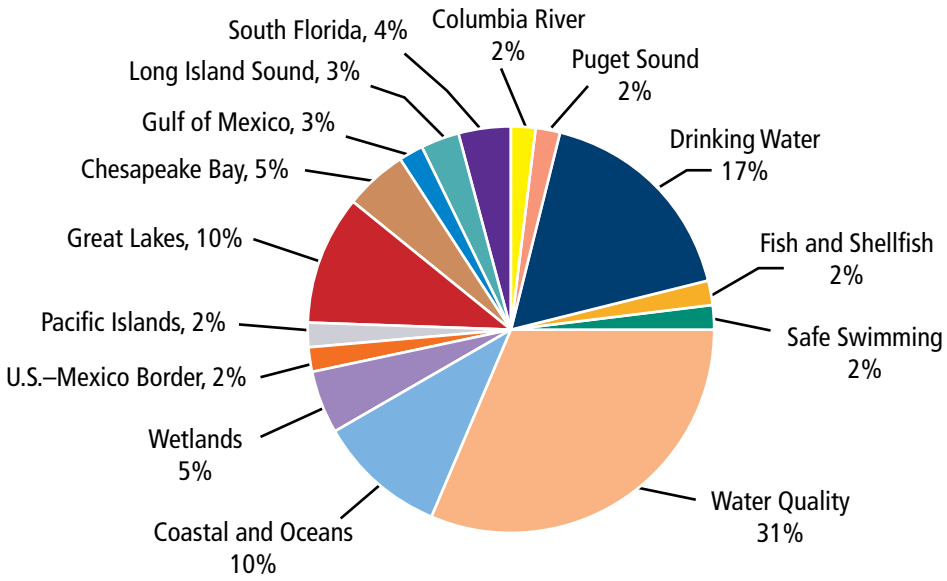
Overall, the Office of Water added 28 new measures, deleted 15 measures, and modified seven measures in its *FY 2011 National Program Guidance*. The number of commitment measures increased from 101 in FY 2010 to 105 in FY 2011. More information about measure changes can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Overview of 2011 Performance Results and Recent Trends

Total Measures by Subobjective

Among the 15 subobjectives outlined in the *FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance*, Water Quality had the largest share of performance measures at 31%; Drinking Water was next with 17%; and Coastal and Ocean Protection was third with 10%. The remaining 42% of the measures were spread among the other 12 subobjectives (Figure 2).

Figure 2: FY 2011 Total Measures by Subobjective



Total Commitment Measures

About two-thirds (64%) of commitment measures in the National Water Program were met in FY 2011. Twenty-two percent (22%) were not met, and for 14%, either not enough data were available to assess progress or no reporting was expected for 2011 (Figure 3). This was a decrease over FY 2010 in the percentage of measures met and an increase in measures with data unavailable or not reporting. Long-term trend data shows that the percentage of commitment measures met has remained fairly consistent over the past five years, averaging about 66% (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Commitment Measures Met and Not Met

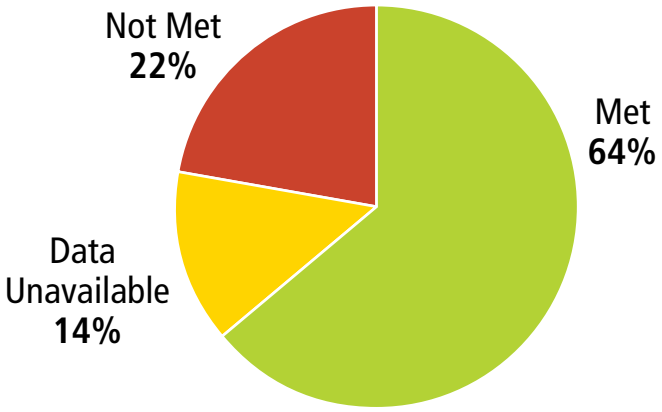
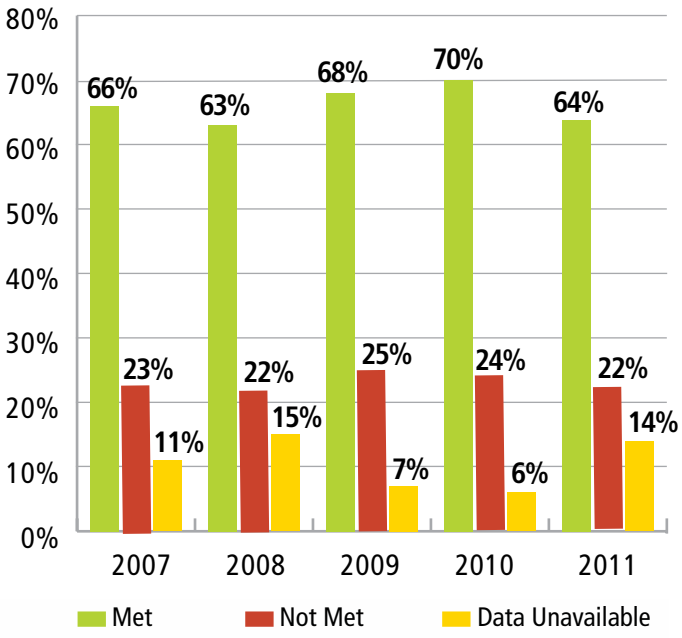


Figure 4: FY 2007–2011 Commitment Measures Trend



Measures With Changes in Performance Status From FY 2010 to FY 2011

The performance status of 17 of the 105 commitment measures changed between FY 2010 and FY 2011. Ten measures switched from not meeting to meeting their annual commitments, whereas seven previously met measures did not meet their commitments in the past year. Both the Drinking Water and Puget Sound subobjectives had two commitments with results that changed from met to not met in FY 2011. The U.S.–Mexico Border subobjective saw the greatest improvement in performance, with a shift in status of three measures from not met to met (Table 2).

Table 2: Measures With Changes in Performance Status From FY 2010 to FY 2011

Subobjective	ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Performance Status	
			2010	2011
2.1.1. Water Safe to Drink	SDW-1a	CWSs with sanitary survey	Not Met	Met
2.1.1. Water Safe to Drink	SDW-7a	Class I wells with mechanical integrity	Met	Not Met
2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-7b	Class II wells with mechanical integrity	Met	Not Met
2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-7c	Class III wells with mechanical integrity	Not Met	Met
2.1.3 Safe Swimming	SS-1	CSO permits schedules in place	Met	Not Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	SP-11	Remove cause of waterbody impairment	Not Met	Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-6a	Tribes implementing monitoring strategies	Not Met	Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-8b	TMDLs developed by States	Not Met	Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-14a	POTWs SIUs control mechanisms in place	Not Met	Met
4.3.3 Great Lakes	SP-31	Manage restoration of AOCs	Not Met	Met
4.2.4 U.S.–Mexico Border	SP-23	U.S.–Mexico Border loading of biochemical oxygen (BOD)	Not Met	Met
4.2.4 U.S.–Mexico Border	SP-24	Safe drinking water homes U.S.–Mexico Border	Not Met	Met
4.2.4 U.S.–Mexico Border	SP-25	Wastewater sanitation homes U.S.–Mexico Border	Not Met	Met
4.2.5 Pacific Island	SP-28	Pacific Islands beach days open for swimming	Met	Not Met
4.3.6 Long Island Sound	SP-44	Re-open river and streams for fish passage	Met	Not Met
4.3.8 Puget Sound Basin	SP-49	Increase acres of Puget Sound shellfish areas	Met	Not Met
4.3.8 Puget Sound Basin	SP-50	Remediate Puget Sound contaminated sediments	Met	Not Met

The Most Successful Annual Commitment Measures for the Past Four or Five Years

About 77% of all the annual commitment measures in the *FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance* have had annual commitments since FY 2007 or FY 2008. Of these so-called "legacy" measures, approximately 40% have met their commitments 100% of the time over the past four or five years (Table 3). The Water Quality subobjective has the highest percentage of legacy measures that have met their commitments every year (47%). Seven of 15 Drinking Water, five of nine Coastal/Ocean, and three of five Great Lakes subobjective legacy measures have met their commitments 100% of the time

since FY 2007. The ability to consistently meet annual commitments year after year is due to a number of factors, including effective program management, a strategic approach to setting realistic commitments, and changing climatic and economic conditions (Table 3).

Table 3: The Most Successful Annual Commitment Measures for the Past Four or Five Years

Subobjective	ACS Code	Measure Description	Total Yrs. Commitment Met
2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	2.1.1	Population served by CWSs	5
2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-1b	Tribal CWSs with sanitary survey	5
2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-4	DWSRF fund utilization rate	5
2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-5	DWSRF projects initiated	5
2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SP-4a	CWSs and source water protection	5
2.1.3 Safe Swimming	SP-9	Beach days safe for swimming	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	SP-10	Waterbodies water quality standards revisions approved	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-12a	Non-tribal NPDES permits current	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-17	CWSRF fund utilization rate	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-19a	High-priority state NPDES permits	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-3b	Tribes submitted water quality criteria	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-4a	States/Territories water quality standards submissions	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-6b	Tribes providing water quality data	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-8a	Total TMDLs	5
2.2.2 Coastal/Oceans	2.2.2	Improve coastal aquatic system health	5
4.3.2 Wetlands	WT-1	Wetland acres restored and enhanced	5
4.3.3 Great Lakes	SP-29	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes fish	5
4.3.3 Great Lakes	SP-32	Remediate cubic yards of contaminated sediment	5
4.3.5 Gulf of Mexico	SP-39	Gulf acres restored or enhanced	5
2.1.3 Safe Swimming	SS-1	CSO permits schedules in place	4
2.1.3 Safe Swimming	SS-2	Public beaches monitored	4
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-10	NPS-impaired waterbodies restored	4
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-14a	POTWs SIUs control mechanisms in place	4
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-19b	High-priority EPA NPDES permits	4
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-6a	Tribes implementing monitoring strategies	4
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-8b	TMDLs developed by states	4
4.3.2 Wetlands	WT-4	States wetland condition trend has been measured	4
4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay	CB-1b	Bay point source phosphorus reduction	4
4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay	CB-2	Bay forest buffer goal achieved	4

Subobjective	ACS Code	Measure Description	Total Yrs. Commitment Met
4.3.5 Gulf of Mexico	GM-1	Warning system to manage algal blooms	4
4.3.5 Gulf of Mexico	SP-38	Impaired water segments and habitat restored	4
2.1.1. Water Safe to Drink	SP-1	CWSs meeting safe standards	4
2.1.1. Water Safe to Drink	SP-2	"Person months" with CWSs safe standards	4
2.2.1 Water Quality	SP-12	Improve water quality w/ watershed approach	4
2.2.2 Coastal/Oceans	SP-16	Maintain aquatic health – Northeast	4
2.2.2 Coastal/Oceans	SP-17	Maintain aquatic health – Southeast	4
2.2.2 Coastal/Oceans	SP-18	Maintain aquatic health – West Coast	4
2.2.2 Coastal/Oceans	SP-19	Maintain aquatic health – Puerto Rico	4
4.2.5 Pacific Island	SP-26	Pacific Islands population served by CWS	4
4.3.6 Long Island Sound	SP-43	Restore Long Island Sound coastal habitat	4
4.3.8 Puget Sound Basin	SP-51	Restore acres of Puget Sound estuarine wetlands	4
4.3.9 Columbia River Basin	SP-52	Protect Columbia River wetland habitat	4
4.3.9 Columbia River Basin	SP-53	Clean up Columbia River contaminated sediments	4

Several measures have not met their commitments three or four times over the past four or five years.

Table 4: Measures Not Meeting Commitments

Subobjective	ACS Code	Measure Description	Total Yrs. Commitment Not Met	% Years Not Met
2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink	SDW-1a	CWSs with sanitary survey	4	80.00%
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-2	Tribes water quality standards approved	4	80.00%
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-5	States/territories adopted monitoring strategies	4	80.00%
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-12b	Tribal permits current	3	60.00%
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-14a	POTWs SIUs control mechanisms in place	3	60.00%
4.3.3 Great Lakes	SP-31	Manage restoration of AOCs	3	60.00%
4.3.7 South Florida	SP-48	Improve Everglades water quality	4	100.00%
4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay	SP-35	Bay nitrogen reduction*	4	80.00%
4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay	CB-1a	Bay point source nitrogen reduction*	3	60.00%

*Measure deleted in FY 2012

Strategic Targets Met and Not Met

Strategic Targets represent the highest level of performance measures in EPA's Strategic Plan. These measures usually track changes in environmental and public health outcomes associated with specific objectives and subobjectives. Under the Clean and Safe Water goal of the Agency's *Strategic Plan*, 16 of the 22 Strategic Targets had commitments; 63% of the Strategic Targets met their FY 2011 commitments, and thirty-one percent (31%) were not met (Figure 5). There was a slight decrease in the percentage of Strategic Targets met in 2011 (63% compared with 67% in 2010). The National Water Program has averaged approximately 64% of targets met over the past five years (Figure 6). Notably, the number of Strategic Targets decreased dramatically from 59 in the *FY 2006 Strategic Plan* to 22 in the *FY 2011 Plan.*

Figure 5: Strategic Targets Met and Not Met

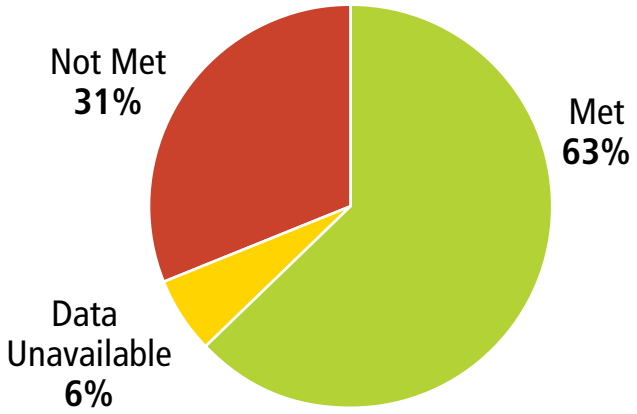
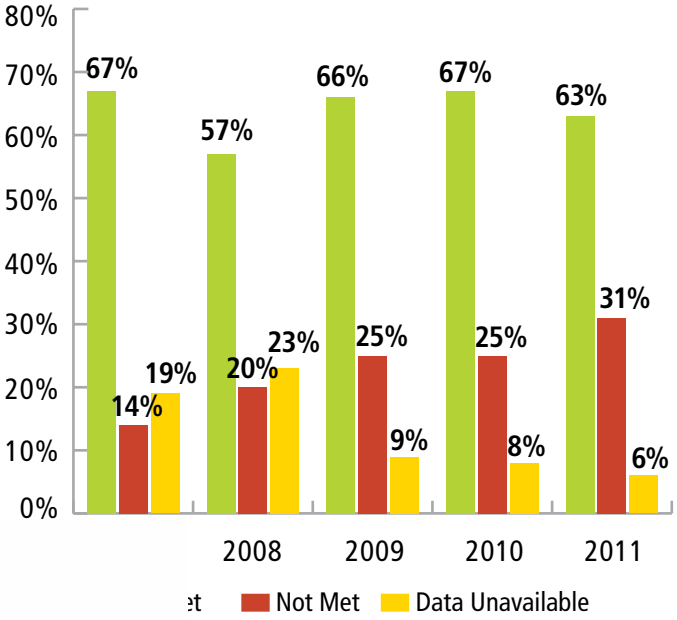


Figure 6: FY 2007–FY 2011 Strategic Targets Met and Not Met



Program Activity Measures (PAMs)

The FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance included 126 PAMs. PAMs are often measures of activities and outputs to implement water program areas. Approximately 71% of these measures had annual commitments in FY 2011. The remaining 29% of measures do not have annual commitments and are used as indicators of progress. Sixty-four percent (64%) of PAMs met their commitments in 2011, 20% did not meet their commitments, and 16% lacked sufficient data (Figure 7). After four years of gradual increases in measures met, 2011 represented a decline in performance (64% from 74% in 2010) and a significant increase in the percentage of measures with data unavailable or not reporting (16% from 4% in 2010) (Figure 8).

Figure 7: FY 2011 PAMs Met and Not Met

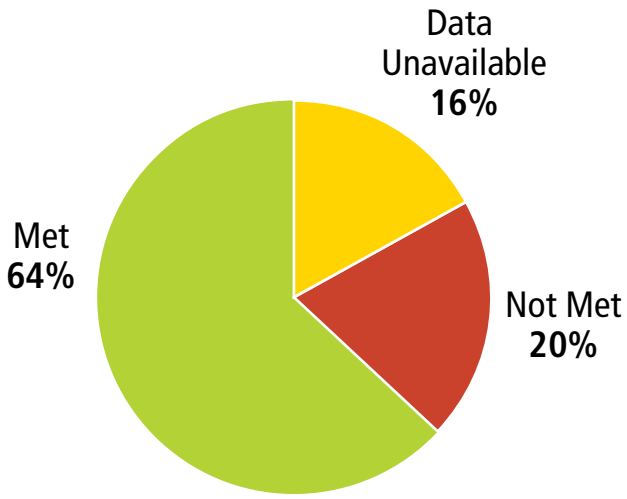
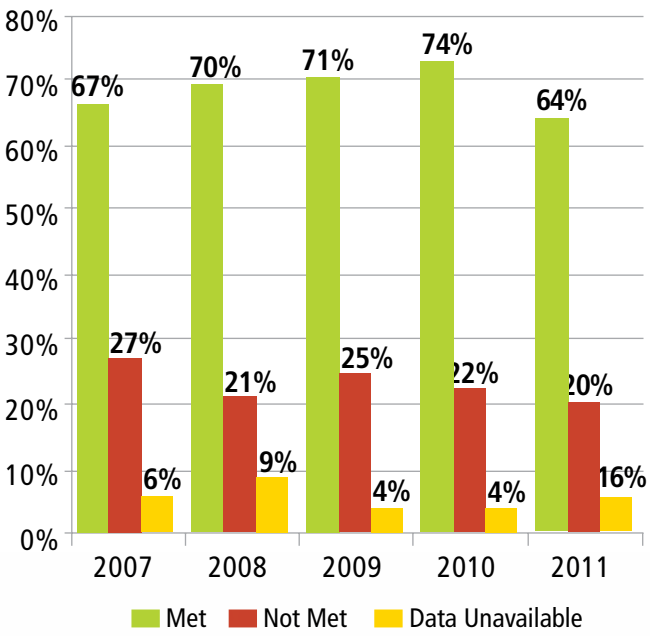


Figure 8: FY 2007–2011 PAMs Met and Not Met



National Water Core Programs vs. Geographic Aquatic Programs

The National Water Program is composed of core drinking water and water quality programs and large aquatic ecosystem or geographic programs. The core programs were more successful than the geographic programs in meeting their commitments in 2011 (70% vs. 56%) (Figure 9). The geographic programs most successful in meeting their FY 2011 commitments were the U.S.–Mexico Border, Gulf of Mexico, and Great Lakes programs. The geographic programs had more measures not met compared to the core programs (28% vs. 17%) and a higher universe of measures with data unavailable or not reported (16% vs. 13%). According to long-term trends, geographic programs saw a significant decrease in measures met in 2011, reversing the trend from FY 2010 (Figure 10).

Figure 9: FY 2011 National and Geographic Programs Met and Not Met

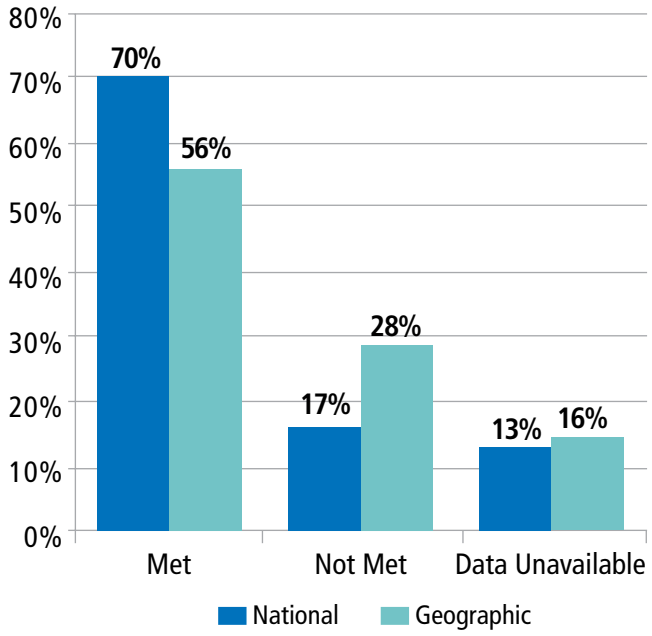
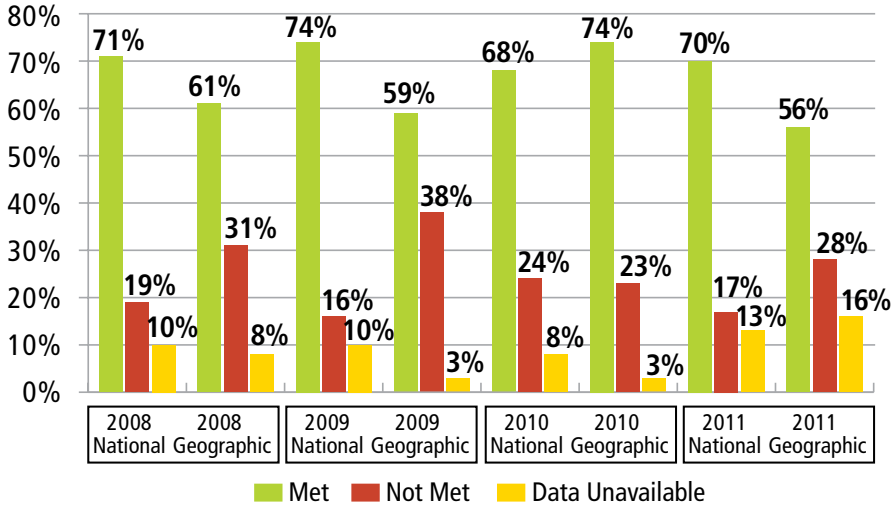


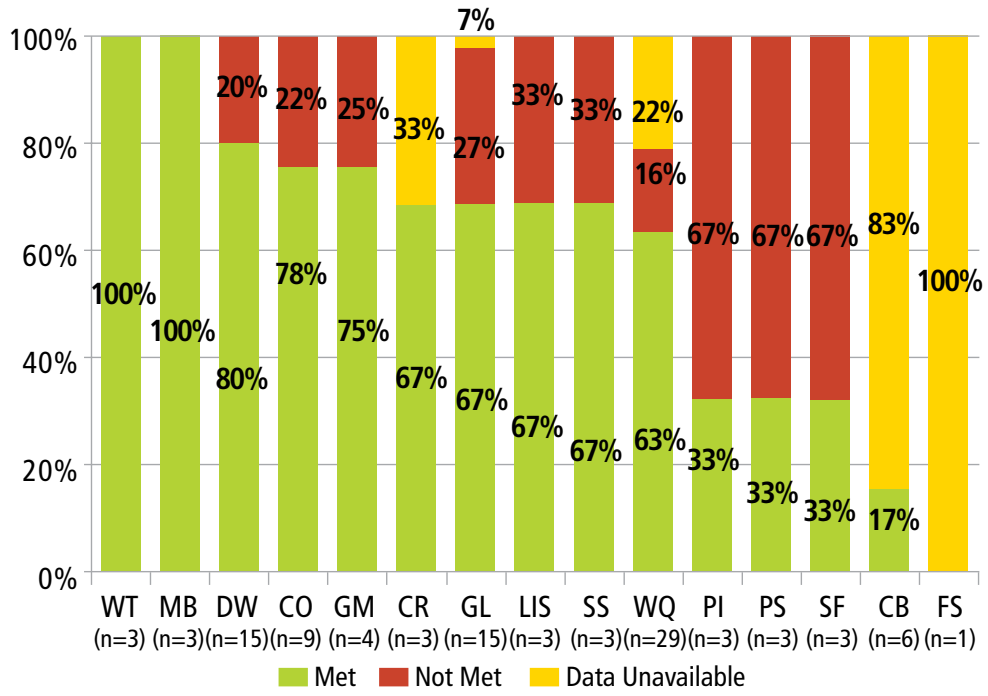
Figure 10: FY 2008–2011 National and Geographic Programs Trend



Commitments Met by National Water Program Guidance Subobjective

When the FY 2011 results are looked at by subobjective, the Wetlands, U.S.–Mexico Border, Drinking Water, Coastal and Oceans, and Gulf of Mexico subobjectives were most successful in meeting their FY 2011 commitments (Figure 11). It should be noted, however, that some subobjectives have more performance measures than others. For example, the Gulf of Mexico has six measures, and Pacific Islands and Columbia River each have three commitment measures. In contrast, Drinking Water has 15 measures and Water Quality has 29. Pacific Island, South Florida, and Puget Sound subobjectives (three commitments each) had the most difficulty in meeting their commitments in FY 2011.

Figure 11: FY 2011 Commitments Met and Not Met by Subobjective

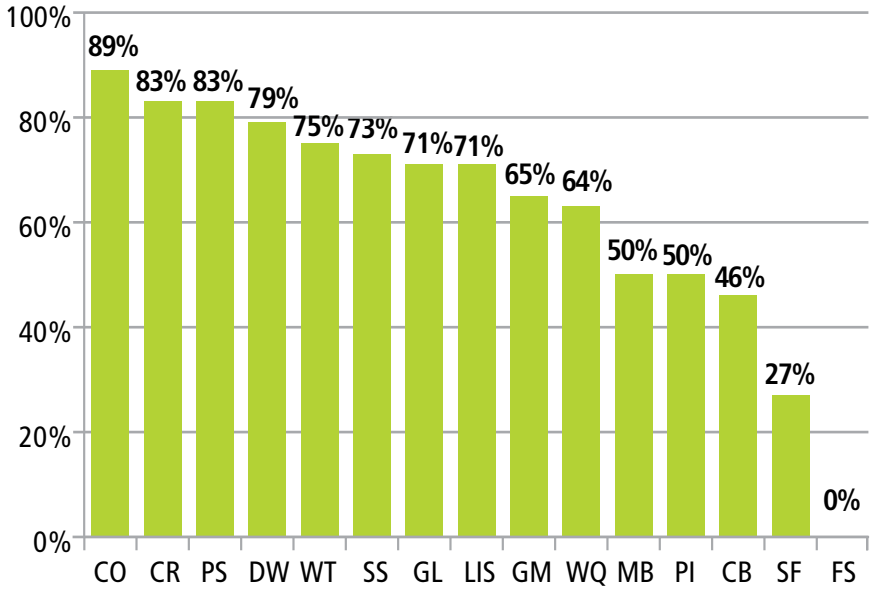


Subobjective acronyms:

LIS = Long Island Sound
MB = U.S.–Mexico Border
PI = Pacific Islands
GM = Gulf of Mexico
CB = Chesapeake Bay
WT = Wetlands
WQ = Water Quality
CO = Coastal and Oceans
SF = South Florida
GL = Great Lakes
SS = Safe Swimming
DW = Drinking Water
PS = Puget Sound
CR = Columbia River
FS = Fish and Shellfish

In looking at long-term trends over the past four years by subobjective, the Coastal and Oceans (89%), Columbia River (83%), Puget Sound (83%), Drinking Water (79%), and Wetlands (75%) subobjectives have been the most successful in meeting their commitments (Figure 12). Only three subobjectives—U.S.–Mexico Border, Wetlands, and Water Quality—demonstrated improvement in FY 2011 over their 2010 results; the other subobjectives finished with the same or a lower percent measure met than the previous year. The Fish and Shellfish subobjective continues to have the greatest problems with data availability.

Figure 12: FY 2008–2011 Average Percent Measures Met by Subobjective



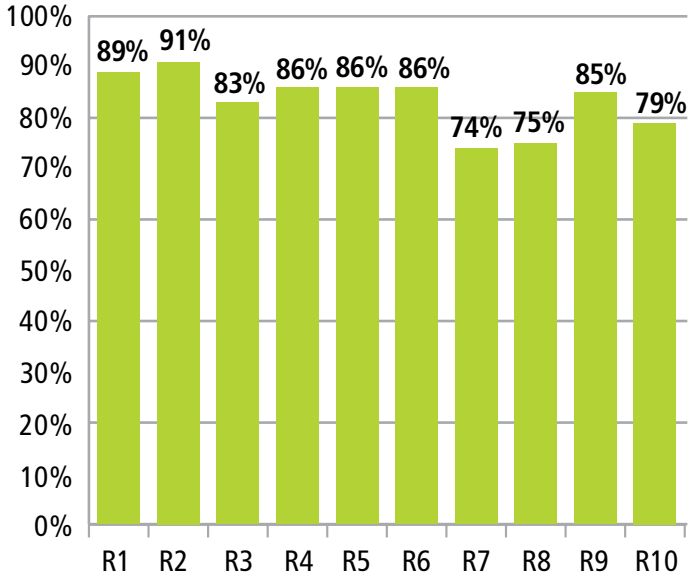
Commitment Measures by EPA Region

EPA is broken up into 10 geographical regional offices. EPA regions and states are primarily responsible for implementing the programs under the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts. On average, 83% of performance commitments set by the EPA regional offices for activities in their geographic areas were met in 2011, while 17% of commitments were missed. This was a 5% decrease over the FY 2010 results of 88% met, with nine regions seeing a drop in their percentage of commitments met in FY 2011 compared to FY 2010. Region 1 (95%) and Region 2 (93%) met the highest percentage of their commitments in 2011 (Figure 13).

Figure 13: FY 2011 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by Region

Over the past five years, Regions 2, 1, 4, 5, and 6 have had the highest percentages of commitments met (Figure 14).

Figure 14: FY 2007–2011 Average Percent Commitment Measures Met by Region



A trend analysis of regional performance reveals that EPA Regions 1 and 9 exhibited the most improvement in meeting their annual commitments between FY 2007 and FY 2011. Region 1 increased its performance by 18% (79% to 97% commitments met) (Figure 15), as did Region 9 (74% to 92%) (Figure 16). Region 10 also experienced an improvement in performance, with an increase of 15% in commitments met over the past five years.

Figure 15: Region 1 Percent Measures Met Trend

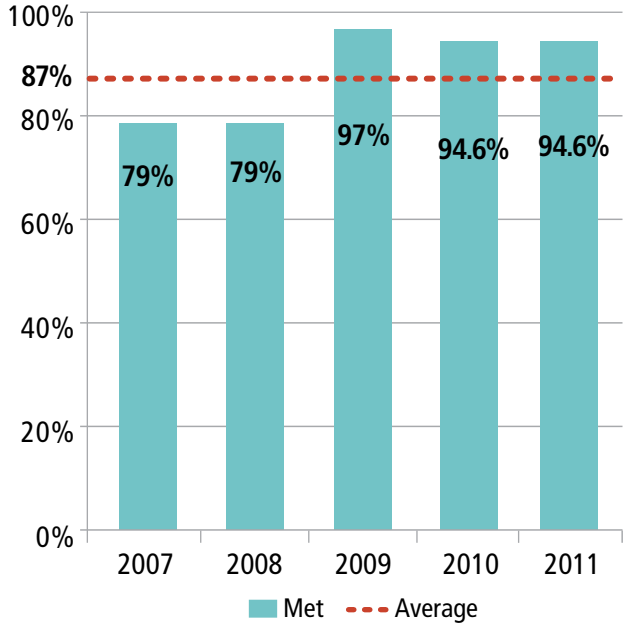
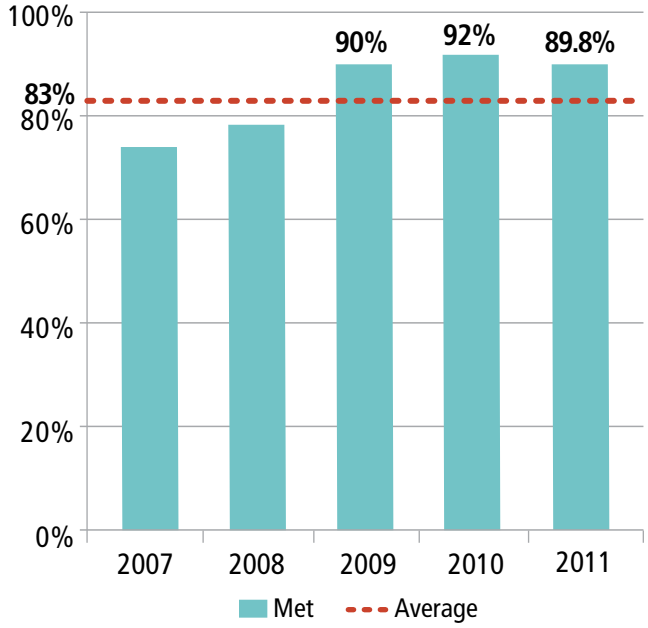


Figure 16: Region 9 Percent Measures Met Trend



EPA Regions 3, 4, and 6 showed the most decline in commitments met between FY 2007 and FY 2011. Region 3 dropped by 13% (88% to 75%) (Figure 17), and Region 4 declined by 17% (93% to 76%) (Figure 18). It should be noted that much of the FY 2011 drop in the commitments met for Region 3, however, is due to the lack of reporting for five of six Chesapeake Bay Program commitment measures as a result of the new TMDL. With a range of 20%, Region 7 exhibited the greatest variability in percent commitments met over the past five years. Regions 8, 1, and 9 had ranges of 19%, 18%, and 17.8%, respectively. The region with the least variability in performance over the past five years was Region 5 with a range of only 7%. **It should be noted that these regional trend analyses do not factor in the level of ambitiousness of individual regional commitments, which may or may not contribute to success.**

Figure 17: Region 3 Percent Measures Met Trend

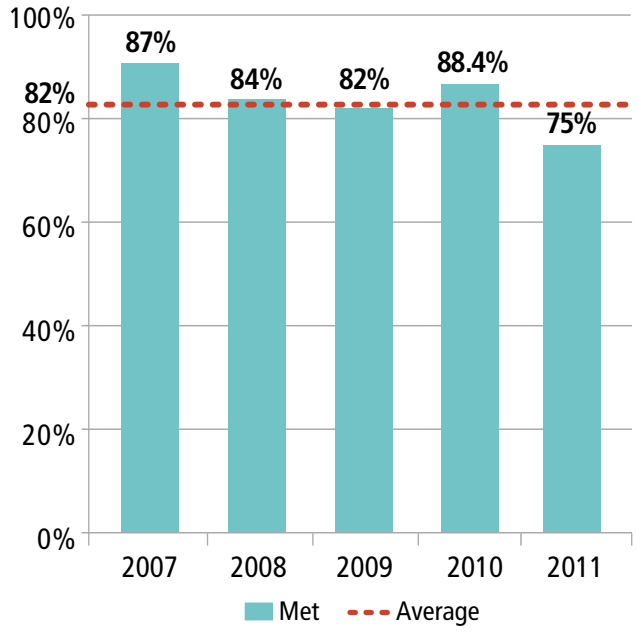


Figure 18: Region 4 Percent Measures Met Trend

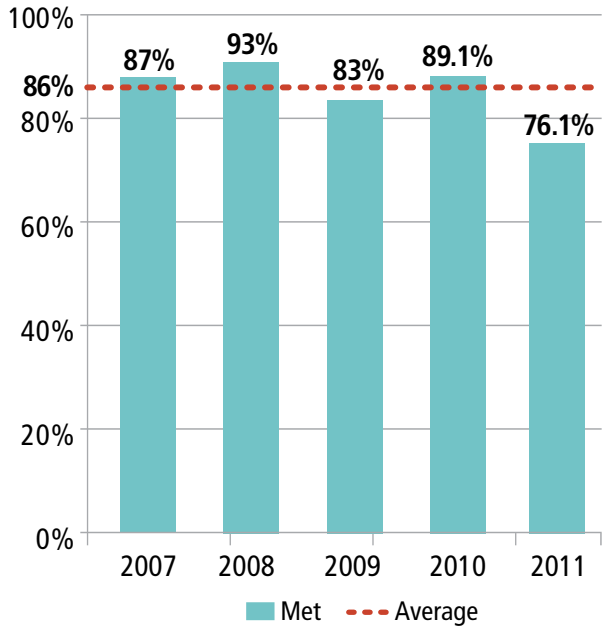


Table 5 exhibits how EPA regions rank as most improved in performance over the past five years.

Table 5: Most Improved EPA Regions (Five Years)

Most improved ← Least improved									
Region 1	Region 9	Region 10	Region 2	Region 5	Region 7	Region 8	Region 6	Region 4	Region 3

Measuring the Ambitiousness of Regional Commitments

Over the past five years, EPA has published the percentage of commitments met and not met by region in its annual *National Water Program Best Practices and End of Year Performance Report*. For the FY 2011 report, EPA's Office of Water developed a method that attempts to add context to these results by ranking each region according to the ambitiousness of its commitments, regardless of whether those commitments were met or not met.

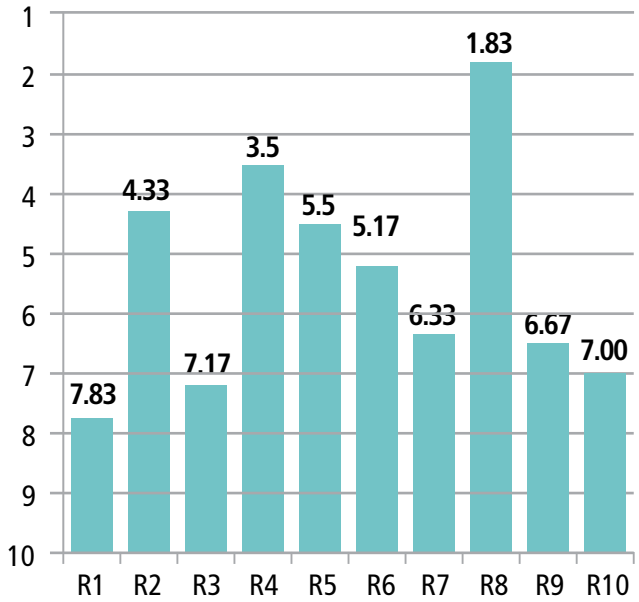
EPA employed three overarching methods to evaluate the relative ambitiousness of regional commitments, computing:

- The difference between FY 2011 regional commitments and FY 2011 national commitments for all measures using percentage commitments.
- The difference between FY 2011 regional commitments and FY 2010 regional results for all measures using percentage commitments.
- FY 2011 regional commitments as a percentage of FY 2011 regional universes for all measures with numeric commitments and results.

Each region was assigned a rank for each measure according to each of the comparisons above (1= most ambitious, 10= least ambitious). These rankings were combined to generate an average rank per region. The underlying methodology used to determine the ranking is described in Appendix C.

According to OW's assessment of the level of ambitiousness in setting commitments, the regions' average rankings are provided in Figure 19. Regions 8, 4, and 2 were judged to have developed the most ambitious commitments, whereas Regions 1, 3, and 10 appear to have set less ambitious commitments.

Figure 19: Average Rank by Region



To determine what effect the level of ambitiousness of commitments may have on the percentages of commitments met for each region, OW compared the rankings for each factor across regions (Table 6). Each region was placed into one of five categories to denote commitment ambitiousness: consistently high, moderately high, mixed, moderately low, and consistently low.

Table 6: Level of Ambitiousness Compared to Percentages of Commitments Met by Region

Region	FY 2011 Commitment Measures Met	FY 2011 Commitment Measures Met Rank	Average Rank	Average Rank Categories
1	95%	1	7.83	Moderately low
2	93%	2	4.33	Moderately high
3	75%	9	7.17	Moderately low
4	76%	7	3.50	Moderately high
5	87%	4	5.50	Mixed
6	83%	5	5.17	Mixed
7	73%	10	6.33	Mixed
8	76%	7	1.83	Consistently high
9	90%	3	6.67	Moderately low
10	81%	6	7.00	Moderately low

One might suppose that the more ambitious a region's commitments, the lower its level of performance. As we can see, this assumption holds up for Region 8 but not for Region 2. One may also assume that the less ambitious a region's commitments, the higher the percentage of commitments met. This assumption holds up for Regions 1 and 9 but not for Region 10. Although there does not appear to be a direct correlation between the level of ambitiousness and performance, there are some cases where a relationship may exist.

Considering all the data, the results by region are as follows:

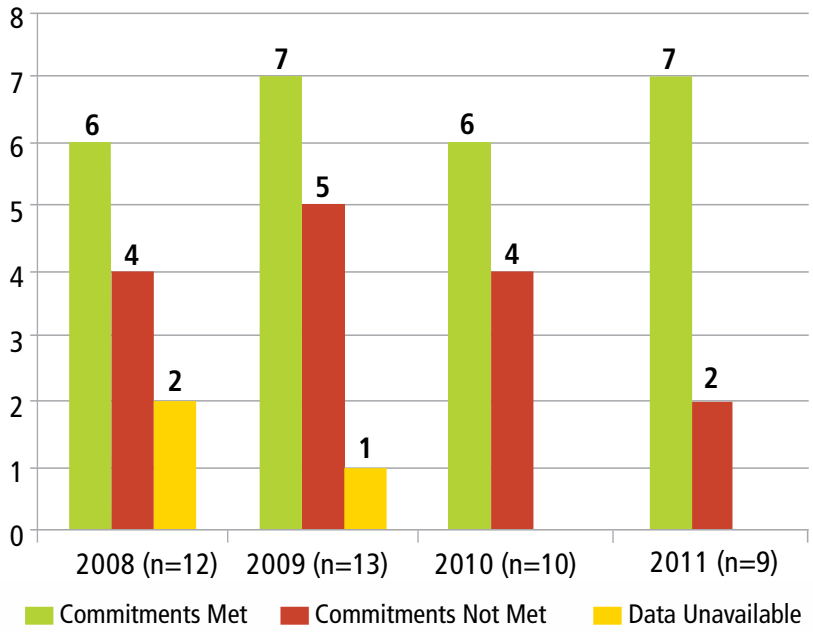
- Region 1 set moderately low ambitiousness commitments and exhibited the highest percentage of commitment measures met.
- Region 2 set mixed to moderately high ambitiousness commitments and ended FY 2011 as the second highest performing region in terms of commitment measures met.
- Region 3 set moderately low ambitiousness commitments and finished FY 2011 with the second lowest percentage of commitment measures met.
- Region 4 set moderately high commitments and ended the year with a low commitment measures met percentage.

- Region 5 set average or mixed ambitiousness commitment levels and fell toward the middle of all the regions in terms of commitment measures met.
- Region 6 set mixed to moderately high commitments and fell toward the middle of all the regions in terms of commitment measures met.
- Region 7 set mixed to moderately low commitments and ended with the lowest percentage of commitment measures met of FY 2011.
- Region 8 set the most ambitious commitments and ended the year with a low commitment measures met percentage.
- Region 9 set mixed to moderately low commitments and ended FY 2011 as the third-highest performer in terms of commitment measures met.
- Region 10 set moderately low to consistently low commitments, displaying the lowest ambitiousness level of any of the regions, and finished the year with a low commitment measures met percentage.

Tribal Commitment Measures

Nine of the National Water Program measures focus specifically on public health and environmental outcomes on American Indian lands. There was a slight increase in the commitments met (seven) and a decrease in the measures not met (two) in 2011 (Figure 20). End of the year results indicate that management of water quality and access to sanitation on tribal lands showed some improvement FY 2011. For more information on tribal performance results, see the chapter on "American Indian Drinking Water and Water Quality FY 2011 Performance" on EPA's Water Program Performance Page at http://water.epa.gov/resource_performance/performance/.

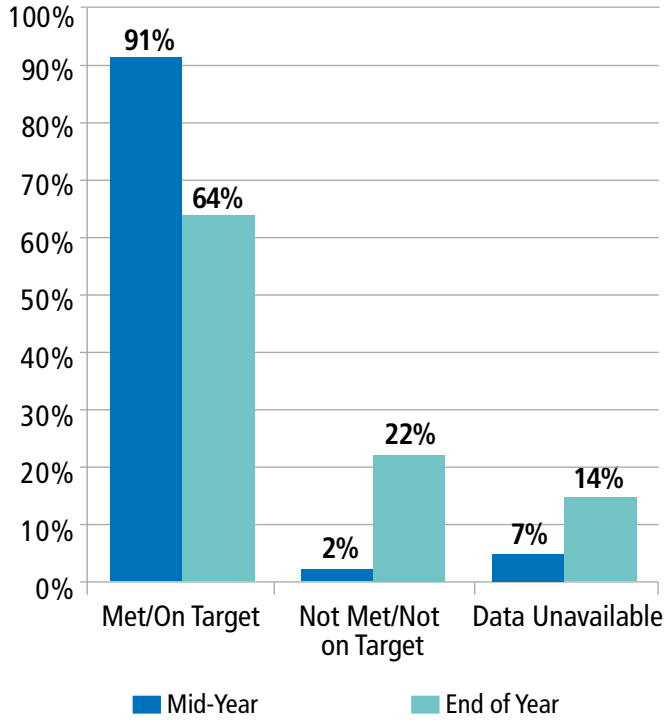
Figure 20: FY 2008–FY 2011 Tribal Commitment Measures Met and Not Met



Mid-Year Versus End of the Year Results

The National Water Program reports biannually on performance, at mid-year and end of the fiscal year. Of the fifty-four (54) measures reported at mid-year, 91% (49) were on track to meet their annual commitments and 2% (1) were not on track. Of the 103 commitment measures reported at the end of the year, 64% (66) measures were met and 23% (24) were not met (Figure 21). Several measures that were on track at mid-year were not met at the end of the year.

Figure 21: FY 2011 Mid-Year vs. End of Year Measures Met and Not Met



National Water Program FY 2011 Best Practices

Introduction

Achieving continuous improvement in programmatic activities and environmental outcomes requires a process of planning, implementation, measurement, and analysis. This section highlights a number of best practices that have resulted in success in drinking water, surface water quality, wetlands, coastal, and large aquatic ecosystem programs. A best practice is defined as a process or methodology that consistently produces superior or innovative results. To propagate their impact widely and encourage their adoption, it is important to identify and analyze these approaches.

The six best practices highlighted in this section were selected from proposals submitted by the water divisions in EPA's regional offices. The proposals were evaluated based on the following criteria:

- **Success Within the Program:** How has the activity resulted in improvements? Are the activity results clear? Does the activity have a direct or catalytic impact on program success?
- **Innovation:** How does the activity differ from existing approaches?
- **Replicability:** Can the activity be adopted by other regions/offices/states? Does it have the potential for expansion?
- **Direct Relation to the Administrator's Priorities:** See "Seven Priorities for EPA's Future" at http://blog.epa.gov/administrator/2010/01/12/seven-priorities-for-epas-future/.

The selected best practices do not represent a comprehensive list of the innovative activities that are being implemented. Rather, the selection is intended to provide examples of different types of activities taking place in different regions addressing different subobjectives. In selecting these best practices, special emphasis was placed on identifying activities or approaches that have resulted in measurable successful outcomes. These best practices are in addition to a number of activities identified in the *FY 2011 End of Year Report*.

The vision for this report is to promote the widespread use of these successful activities and scale up the benefits of their implementation by sharing information on them among the program and regional offices.

Further activities will be identified and analyzed on a biannual basis. Furthermore, activities that have been selected will continue to be monitored to study their long-term effectiveness. This is part of a continuous learning process that is expected to yield even more innovation and successful outcomes.

Automating Water Quality Data Assessments for Developing Lists of Impaired Waters

Brief Description:

The Region 6 Monitoring and Assessment Section developed a more efficient mechanism to assess water quality data and identify waters that must be included on the state of Arkansas Clean Water Act § 303(d) list of impaired waters. The project was initiated to reduce the time required for EPA action on the current/future lists and was completed without contractor assistance. Water quality data downloaded from EPA STORET and USGS National Water Information System (NWIS) databases are assessed based on Arkansas water quality standards and EPA national water quality criteria, using Microsoft Access lookup tables and queries. The queries link pollutant concentrations with water quality criteria, dependent on applicable uses, ecoregion, watershed size, or other factors; calculate pH, temperature, or hardness-dependent criteria; compare water quality results with the applicable criteria; count criteria exceedances or calculate percentage of exceedances for each pollutant by station; and append summary information for each waterbody-pollutant combination that should be included on the § 303(d) list.

Current Status:

Although no states have used the tool to generate a 303d list yet, regional scientists have shared the software with three states—Arkansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma—that are currently using the tool as a model for automating their own systems. The ability to analyze large datasets has motivated Arkansas to include more data in its assessments, leading to the development of more complete 303(d) lists.

Outcomes:

The software is capable of analyzing 500,000 water quality measurements collected from hundreds of stations in a matter of minutes. Rather than analyzing data one station at a time, as some states still do, the software analyzes data for all stations simultaneously. This has reduced the amount of time for processing pertinent 303(d) list data from weeks to 30 minutes. Although the tool will automate analysis of water quality measurements, it also generates reports that allow for quality control review at each step.

Subobjective:

Water Quality

Type:

Assessment/Database

Highlights:

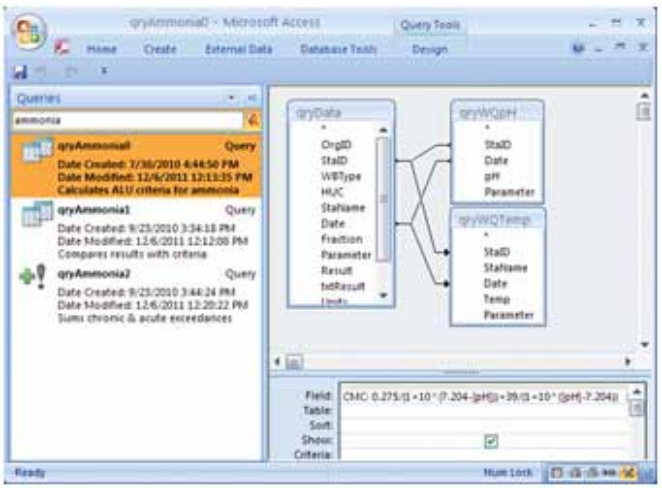
- **What:** Development of database software to automate water quality data assessment
- **Who:** EPA Region 6
- **Why:** States and regions are pursuing more efficient mechanisms to analyze data to develop Clean Water Act § 303(d) lists of impaired waters and to improve on-time submittals and EPA actions

Notable benefits of this tool include reducing state burden to analyze complex datasets, generating information that can help management decision-making, and addressing questions about TMDLs/standards. The criteria lookup tables and queries can be easily modified to accommodate different states' water quality standards. The limited amount of select query language "code" is relatively simple and easily updated by anyone with basic Microsoft Access experience.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

State 303(d) lists of impaired waters must be developed and validated every two years, so automating associated processes will yield benefits immediately and into the future. In Region 6, the immediate benefit of this tool has been the reduced burden of assessing large datasets for Arkansas' 303(d) list. Moreover, we have found that the tool has been invaluble for answering water quailty standards and TMDL questions related to monitoring data. On multiple occasions,

we have been able to rapidly pull specific data from more than 100,000 data points in minutes to answer specific questions on TMDLs or standards. It is important to note that the region developed this tool without any prior Access database knowledge. The database can be easily modified for use with data from other states.



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2 Gulf Coast Senior Environmental Employment Community Liaison Specialists

Brief Description:

Elders within Gulf Coast underserved and underrepresented communities are enrolled through the Senior Environmental Employment (SEE) Program to recruit older Americans age 55 and over to share their unique community and professional expertise to increase the voice and conversation of their communities' environmental concerns and generate ideas for solutions for the Gulf. SEE position announcements looking for elders with experience in needs assessment, program planning and independent working skills were run in the local community newspaper. The program piloted the effort in a community where environmental justice partnerships had been building, as in the Turkey Creek community in Mississippi. The lessons learned from the pilot increased confidence in starting Community Liaison Specialist programs in more underrepresented communities.

The liaisons help identify concerns of these vulnerable populations through work with community groups; nonprofits; and local, state, and federal agencies. In the Gulf Vietnamese community, for example, translation of environmental documents is a main concern, and recently, the Vietnamese Community Liaison from Bayou La Batre, Alabama, translated the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Community Resilience Index into Vietnamese to help the approximately 7,000 member Vietnamese Alabama/Mississippi Gulf community better recover and prepare for disasters like hurricanes and sea level rise. Decision-makers in the community will be reporting back to organizations (e.g., Boat People SOS) on how they have used the Index. The liaisons are also experts at serving as conduits in conveying relevant information in tandem with promoting a citizenry that is environmentally aware. Some of the community concerns receiving the most effort today are in the areas of seafood safety (especially marketing the safety of Gulf seafood using science rather than emotion); access to health care (which was a large concern during and subsequent to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill); environmental information accessibility; materials translated and printed in multiple languages; citizen engagement; stronger partnership among federal agencies when working with communities; and funding for resilient community revitalization.

Subobjective:

Gulf of Mexico Program Office

Type:

Community Outreach

Highlights:

- **What:** A targeted Senior Environmental Employment (SEE) Program of experienced community elders (e.g., African American, Vietnamese, Latin American) who have strong networks within their communities, which gives them the unique ability to gather and assess coastal environmental concerns of underserved and underrepresented communities that need corrective action measures developed (e.g., prevent illegal dumping in traditional fishing areas, improved construction practices).
- **Who:** Gulf of Mexico Program Office (GMPO), EPA Regions 4 and 6. Primary Partners: Asian Americans for Change; Boat People SOS; Center for Environmental and Economic Justice; Land Trust for Mississippi Coastal Plain; Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality; Mississippi Disaster Coalition; Pascagoula Audubon Center; and the Turkey Creek Community Initiative.
- **Why:** Through listening sessions with underserved and underrepresented Gulf Coast communities, it was determined that environmental concerns and potential solutions were not being effectively captured by traditional government processes. This effort also directly supports the Administrator's priority of "Expanding the Conversation on Environmentalism and Working for Environmental Justice".

Current Status:

Community liaisons are active along the northern Gulf Coast in Alabama, the Florida Panhandle, and Mississippi. During 2012, the Gulf of Mexico Program expects to enroll liaisons

to serve communities in the rest of the Florida, Louisiana, and the Texas Gulf Coast, with a special emphasis on Hispanic and tribal communities. Environmental summits in historically underrepresented communities are currently being developed for 2012. These summits will include grant training, peer listening sessions, federal/state/city government environmental updates, and community organization successes and lessons learned sessions to aid in capacity building.

Outcomes:

As a direct result of the liaison program's feedback to EPA, "An Outreach Strategy to Strengthen Communications with Vulnerable Populations across the Gulf of Mexico" has been completed by GMPO and EPA Regions 4 and 6 to better target efforts and increase underserved and underrepresented community input across the Gulf region. Also, liaison input was extremely valuable in completing the GMPO's portion of the Limited English Proficiency Plan to meet EPA Order 1000.32 for compliance with Executive Order 13166: Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency. Some environmental documents have been translated and printed in Spanish and Vietnamese, and more will follow. Because of direct input from liaisons, live Vietnamese and Spanish interpreters were made available at Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force public listening sessions across the Gulf. Liaisons have reached an average of 50 people each week in their communities while working on environmental concerns and solutions development. Community liaisons, using the elder community leader model, easily could be replicated and implemented using the SEE Program, as is being used on the Gulf Coast. This program is "ripe" for a large increase in scale to serve vulnerable populations across the country, because it is very cost efficient based on the SEE Program's modest cost relative to the expertise of the SEE participants.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

The key to these successful community liaisons is self-motivated elders respected in their communities that easily reach out to identify concerns as well as to educate people. Oftentimes, the best underused resource in a community is its elders, who largely have already had successful careers and raised families and can bring that experience to bear in giving a stronger voice to community environmental concerns and solutions. Additional keys to success include 1) being able to partner with existing community organizations such as churches and community and senior centers; 2) having a person who is seen as a member of the community; and 3) in-kind experts/university staff who can educate the community. One thing that makes this SEE Community Liaison Specialist Program easier for EPA regions is being able to use their existing cooperative agreement with their appropriate national aging organization, such as the National Council on Aging. A consideration for implementation is to ensure that the EPA office is considering the long-term environmental success of the community, especially when considering long-term funding of the liaison position and providing technical/educational support to the community. Once the relationship with the community is established, it needs to be nourished until mutual goals are met.

(a)

(b)

(a) Turkey Creek Community Leaders, Liaison Flowers White, EPA Staff, MS Land Trust, MS DEQ and (b) Turkey Creek Community Fishing with Liaison Flowers White and Gulfport Councilwoman Ella Holmes-Hines

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3 EPA's Quadrennial Comprehensive Evaluation of State Water Programs

Brief Description:

The comprehensive evaluation process is designed to evaluate two state water programs per year every four years, such that all eight states in the region are evaluated during a four-year period. The comprehensive evaluation includes two components: 1) an evaluation of the integrity of state water programs with respect to programmatic/regulatory requirements and 2) an evaluation of the effectiveness of state water programs with respect to achievement of environmental goals and objectives. The comprehensive review is designed to evaluate 1) how, where, and why certain long-term goals are being met (or are not being met); 2) the cross-program linkages and whether they are working; 3) where and why there are barriers for meeting program objectives and/or environmental outcomes; and 4) where EPA and/or state resources need to be focused. EPA Region 4 worked in coordination with the states to establish appropriate program integrity indicators, program effectiveness indicators, and self-assessment questions that are based on the Agency's strategic goals/objectives, statutory/regulatory requirements, and collective knowledge of how programs should integrate to achieve environmental results. For each evaluation, the state provides EPA with information with respect to the indicators and self-assessment questions, which in turn is evaluated and assessed by EPA. Although the final evaluation report is an EPA product, it is developed in close coordination with state programs and is intended to be a constructive mechanism for making recommendations to improve state programs and for highlighting aspects of state programs that are successful in achieving environmental goals and objectives.

Current Status:

To date, the region has completed the evaluation process for four states; the evaluation of two states is currently underway; and the evaluation of the remaining two states will be initiated during FY 2012.

Subobjective:

Water Quality

Type:

Oversight

Highlights:

- **What:** In 2009, the EPA Region 4 Water Protection Division began implementing a comprehensive evaluation process with respect to the integrity and effectiveness of state water programs.
- **Who:** Members of the region's Water Protection Division formed a workgroup composed of representatives from three state water programs that developed this process during 2008.
- **Why:** The primary purpose of this process is to improve the integrity and effectiveness of state water programs in a meaningful and constructive manner. This process complements evaluation processes that EPA continues to conduct—with respect to annual/semiannual grant management and oversight—and is intended to provide EPA and states with a longer term view of EPA and state performance.

Outcomes:

The evaluations conducted to date have helped EPA and states to focus on taking specific actions to improve the integrity of state programs and the effectiveness of state programs in achieving environmental results. To date, examples of specific actions taken as a result of the reviews include providing certain training and/or technical support to state programs, increasing focus and/or resources by the state and/or EPA to resolve an environmental issue, and accelerating EPA and/or state timeframes for taking action or making a decision. The evaluations have also highlighted certain successes and practices conducted by the states with respect to achieving environmental results,

which has helped to educate EPA and the states in the region on how to manage their work and focus resources to maximize their ability to achieve their goals and objectives. For example, certain states in the region implement programs/requirements that are not regulated by EPA but have helped to leverage environmental results. Accordingly, the quadrennial comprehensive evaluation can serve as an important means to educate EPA and other states on improving the management and implementation of the region's programs.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

Implementing the quadrennial comprehensive evaluation process can potentially utilize significant resources by EPA and the states in terms of the time it takes to generate and compile the necessary information and data to address the program integrity indicators, the program effectiveness indicators, and the self-assessment questions. Between each annual cycle for conducting the evaluations, we have made some revisions to the indicators and self-assessment questions, as we have learned that certain indicators and questions are more or less valuable than we originally understood. In addition, Region 4 expects to phase out the comprehensive evaluation of state NPDES programs, as we anticipate that the implementation of the Agency's Permit Quality Review process will achieve the same result. The region recognizes that the quadrennial comprehensive evaluation process and the manner in which it conducts it should continue to be evaluated to ensure that the benefits produced for EPA and the states exceed the cost and resources used to implement it.

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Mid-Atlantic Healthy Waters Internet Blog

Brief Description:

The Mid-Atlantic Healthy Waters Internet Blog establishes an informal dialogue with the public, enabling a window into the public activities of EPA Region 3's Water Protection Division and permitting the public a participatory role in these activities. It includes posts on a variety of topics related to the Mid-Atlantic's Healthy Waters priority, an initiative based on the National Academy of Public Administration's 2007 report, *Taking Environmental Protection to the Next Level*, which recognizes that it takes partnerships to build on our progress in achieving clean water and to use these tools—as well as the traditional regulatory tools—to help tackle some of the most current and challenging water protection issues of the 21st century. It is EPA's first regional blog to be available on the Internet, and it leverages other social media networks, including Facebook, Twitter, Linkedin, and others, to support public outreach and communication. It also provides automated emails notifying blog writers that a comment was received and provides the opportunity to continue the dialogue on the subject. The Mid-Atlantic Healthy Waters Blog was established through partnerships with EPA Headquarters OEI (providing technical support) and the Office of External Affairs and Environmental Education (providing guidance on social media policy and content).

Current Status:

The Mid-Atlantic Healthy Waters Internet Blog was launched on May 14, 2010. Since then, participation in the blog has been growing steadily. Quarterly reports are issued and include visitor statistics and public comments. Visitors are primarily from EPA, but Twitter and Facebook referrals are gaining popularity. A different blog is posted every Thursday. As of early December 2011, the Water Protection Division had posted 80 blogs and received 230 comments. Since its inception, the blog has had a total of 29,211 visitors, averaging about 2,500 per month.

Subobjective:

Water Quality

Type:

Outreach

Highlights:

- **What:** The Mid-Atlantic Healthy Waters Internet Blog is an open-government initiative that leverages social media tools and is designed to bring new voices and perspectives to the Mid-Atlantic region's work in restoring and protecting water resources. It has grown to become one of EPA's Family of Greenversations blogs.
- **Who:** Region 3/Office of Environmental Information/ Office of Public Affairs.
- **Why:** The Mid-Atlantic Healthy Waters Internet Blog was developed to establish an informal dialogue and public outreach forum to assist EPA Region 3's Water Protection Division in gathering new ideas for water protection and communicating events and outreach.

Outcomes:

The Mid-Atlantic Healthy Waters Internet Blog has been used as an outreach tool to promote Chesapeake Bay public meetings; to help launch the Rain Gardens for the Bays Campaign and Green Highways projects and concepts; as a teaching tool to explain topics such as biosolids, water quality trading, and the importance of managing stormwater; and to communicate best practices for water protection for homeowners. As evidenced by several comments expressing appreciation and asking for consideration of additional areas, the blog has succeeded in providing both education and a participatory window into EPA activities in the public domain. This blog has contributed to the retooling of EPA's Greenversations from a single blog to a multi-blogging

platform where all EPA blogs are represented as OneEPA's Family of Greenversations. The Mid-Atlantic Healthy Waters Internet Blog uses EPA-approved, out-of-the-box WordPress software and is transferrable to any other region.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

A strong marketing plan and a focused objective are key features of managing any blog. Resources should also be devoted to ensuring that the blog content is fresh, new, and interesting, and that comments are posted in a timely manner, according to EPA's social media policies.

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Photo courtesy of Nixon Photography/Flourish Designs, Inc.

Rain Gardens for the Bays Campaign

Brief Description:

Unchecked stormwater carries nutrients, sediment, and toxic pollutants to receiving streams leading to Delaware and Maryland's inland and coastal bays. The Rain Gardens for the Bays Campaign was conceived and designed by EPA and its NEPs, along with willing partners from the Delaware Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC), the University of Delaware (Cooperative Extension and Sea Grant programs), the Delaware Nature Society, and the Delaware Nursery and Landscape Association, among others. The goal is to design and install thousands of rain gardens in the watershed, which will result in a cumulative benefit by reducing the volume and slowing the flow of stormwater from residential and commercial properties, both private and public.

The outreach and education component will encourage property owners to make a personal contribution to water quality by creating rain gardens and installing rain barrels. Supplemental Clean Water Act Section 319 funds provided to Delaware's nonpoint source program have enabled the campaign to build demonstration rain gardens in each watershed in publicly accessible locations. Additional demonstration rain gardens have been built by the campaign's partners, including DNREC, the University of Delaware, and its NEPs.

Current Status:

To date, more than 30 demonstration rain gardens have been installed. DNREC's soil scientist visited each potential demonstration site to ensure the feasibility of a successful rain garden installation. Ten additional demonstration rain gardens will be installed in 2012. The Rain Gardens for the Bays website (www.raingardensforthebays.org) has registered more than 40 rain gardens since September 2011. Partners are gearing up for the spring planting season push to market the campaign, including a rain garden "tour" for current and potential partners.

Subobjective:

Chesapeake Bay

Type:

Green Infrastructure

Highlights:

- **What:** The Rain Gardens for the Bays Campaign includes a one-stop shop Rain Garden website, demonstration projects throughout the three Delaware and Maryland National Estuary Program (NEP) watersheds, outreach and education, training programs, and a rain garden registry.
- **Who:** The Mid-Atlantic NEPs (Partnership for the Delaware Estuary, Center for Inland Bays, Maryland Coastal Bays), states, nongovernmental organizations, and EPA.
- **Why:** Stormwater runoff continues to be a major issue in developed and developing areas of Maryland and Delaware's estuarine watersheds. Rain gardens represent a well-documented best management practice to help mitigate polluted stormwater and prevent it from entering the region's bays.

Outcomes:

Through the registration of rain gardens, the campaign partners will be able to estimate environmental benefits from each rain garden by watershed, based on the information collected. In addition, as the campaign moves forward and gains momentum, its partners will work with garden stores, nurseries, and landscapers to market, use, and promote the use of native plants in rain gardens. The campaign will continue to find opportunities to train and conduct outreach to the green industry, homeowners' associations, property owners, and public institutions (e.g., schools, hospitals, libraries).

In partnership with Rutgers University Cooperative Extension, two rain garden workshops were conducted in Delaware, with participants receiving a certificate. A rain garden at each training location was installed as part of the certificate program. The Mid-Atlantic NEPs and Rutgers Cooperative Extension conducted rain garden workshops throughout the NEP watersheds in 2011.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

The many and varied partnerships the campaign has nurtured are key to making it a successful initiative. Funding is required, however, to jump start any initiative in order to demonstrate the goals of the campaign (e.g., rain gardens), to develop outreach and marketing materials, and to design a Web-based toolkit. EPA has found that both public and private landowners are willing and able to participate in the campaign if provided minimal technical assistance (e.g., soil testing), assurances of success, and incentives (e.g., design help, signage for completed rain gardens).

For continued success, sufficient Clean Water Act Section 319 funding should be provided to state programs to support the design of on-the-ground rain garden installation throughout the watersheds. Outreach to landscaping (green) businesses and "big box" and other commercial enterprises is important to build local support. In addition, Region 3 recommends working with partners to develop rain garden certification for each estuary program (similar to Rutgers University's program).

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Photo courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Craig Koppie.

6 Targeting State NPDES Permit Reviews To Align With National and Regional Priorities

Brief Description:

The key elements of this best practice are 1) identifying permits that could have the greatest impact on EPA achieving its national and regional water quality priorities, and then 2) having procedures in place to provide swift and meaningful input to the permitting authority before a critical permit is finalized. The practice is innovative in that permits are targeted for review using GIS-based data systems complementary to compliance monitoring strategies, such as permits that potentially allow sewer bypasses or overflows to persist contrary to national enforcement priority strategies. This allows permit and compliance resources to be synchronized, consistent with Clean Water Act Action Plan principles, such as joint planning and better orchestration of federal and state programs to focus resources and expertise on the most important water quality problems.

Current Status:

During the summer of FY 2011, permits for review during FY 2012 were selected using the new GIS-based process. Also during FY 2011, real-time permit review procedures were developed. Currently, all individual permit reviews are being conducted on permits identified through this best practice. Region 5's FY 2012 permit review resources are focused on the highest priority permits. This approach could easily be applied to all programs and regions where permit oversight is an element.

Outcomes:

The anticipated outcome of the targeting aspect of the project is better deployment of resources on permits that have the greatest potential impact on water quality. An anticipated outcome of the improved procedures will be higher quality permit reviews and better use of the federal authorities to improve permit quality, effectiveness, and consistency with NPDES principles. To date, these efforts have resulted in shorter compliance schedules with enforceable milestones, enhanced monitoring requirements, addition of Water Quality Based Effluent Limits, improved

Subobjective:

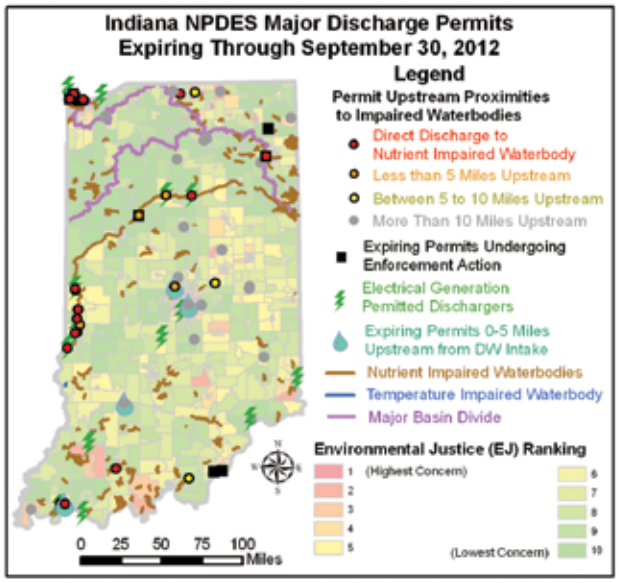
Water Quality

Type:

Oversight

Highlights:

- **What:** Enhancing state NPDES permits through real-time reviews targeting permits aligned with national and regional priorities and known water quality problems.
- **Who:** EPA Region 5, Water Division, NPDES Programs Branch.
- **Why:** Past state permit oversight consisted of reviewing NPDES permits without regard to national or regional priorities, such as environmental justice, protecting drinking water intakes, or impaired waters. The best practice employs GIS-based targeting of permit reviews and revises standard operating procedures to improve review timeliness, thoroughness, and coordination consistent with EPA's Clean Water Act Action planning principles



effluent characterization to inform reasonable potential analyses for nutrients, elimination of unauthorized bypasses, improved enforceability, and identification of long-expired permits to compel reissuance.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

Real-time permit reviews, when targeted in alignment with national priorities, can provide a strong complimentary tool to enforcement to help clean up targeted watersheds, implement national priority strategies, and generate measureable environmental results. Using GIS tools to map expiring permits relative to priority areas, such environmental justice areas, impaired waters, and drinking water intakes, is a strong tool for focusing limited resources, implementing Clean Water Act Action Plan principles, and earning state acceptance should an EPA objection to a permit be necessary.

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Photo courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Phyllis Cooper.

Appendix A: National Water Program FY 2011 End of Year Performance Measure Commitments, Results, and Status

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water				
Subobjective 2.1.1: Water Safe to Drink				
SDW-2.1.1	Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	91.0%	93.2%	▲
SDW-SP-1. N11	Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	88.0%	90.7%	▲
SDW-SP-2	Percent of "person months" (i.e. all persons served by community water systems times 12 months) during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	95.0%	97.4%	▲
SDW-SP-3. N11	Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	80.0%	81.2%	▲
SDW-SP-4a	Percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	36.4%	40.2%	▲
SDW-SP-4b	Percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	52.3%	55.2%	▲
SDW-SP-5	Number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.	Indicator	8.5% (32,900)	Indicator
SDW-18	Number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to safe drinking water in coordination with other federal agencies.	100,700	97,311	▼
SDW-1a	Percent of community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules.	88.0%	92%	▲
SDW-1b	Number of tribal community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules.	65	74	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
SDW-2	Percent of the data for violations of health-based standards at public water systems that is accurate and complete in SDWIS-FED for all maximum contaminant level and treatment technique rules (excluding the Lead and Copper Rule).	Indicator	N/A	Indicator
SDW-3	Percent of the Lead action level data for the Lead and Copper Rule, for community water systems serving over 3,300 people, that is complete in SDWIS-FED.	Indicator	87%	Indicator
SDW-4	Fund utilization rate [cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects] for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).	87.7%	90.0%	▲
SDW-5	Number of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects that have initiated operations.[a]	5,590	6,237	▲
SDW-7a	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to inject industrial, municipal, or hazardous waste (Class I) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	84%	83%	▼
SDW-7b	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to enhance oil recovery or that are used for the disposal or storage of other oil production related activities (Class II) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	87%	86%	▼
SDW-7c	Percent of deep injection wells that are used for salt solution mining (Class III) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	86%	100%	▲
SDW-8	Percent of high priority Class V wells identified in sensitive ground water protection areas that are closed or permitted.[a] [Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.]	81%	88%	▲
SDW-11	Percent of DWSRF projects awarded to small PWS serving <500, 501-3,300 and 3,301-10,000 consumers.	Indicator	71%	Indicator
SDW-12	Percent of DWSRF dollars awarded to small PWS serving <500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000 consumers.	Indicator	38%	Indicator
SDW-13	Percent of DWSRF loans that include assistance to disadvantaged communities.	Indicator	31%	Indicator
SDW-14	Number and percent of CWS and NTNCWS, including new PWS, serving fewer than 500 persons. (New PWS are those first reorted to EPA in last calendar year.)	Indicator	63.1%/43,728 (605 new)	Indicator

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
SDW-15	Number and percent of small CWS and NTNCWS (<500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000) with repeat health based Nitrate/Nitrite, Stage 1 D/DBP, SWTR and TCR violations.	Indicator	2.1%/1,337	Indicator
SDW-16	Average time for small PWS (<500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000) to return to compliance with acute Nitrate/Nitrtie, Stage 1D/DBP, SWTR and TCR health-based violations (based on state-reported RTC determination data).	Indicator	167	Indicator
SDW-17	Number and percent of schools and childcare centers that meet all health-based drinking water standards.	Indicator	92%/7,114	Indicator
Subobjective 2.1.2: Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat				
FS-SP-6	Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.	4.90%	N/A	N/A
FS-1a	Percent of river miles where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; AK not included.)	Indicator	36%	Indicator
FS-1b	Percent of lake acres where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; AK not included.)	Indicator	42%	Indicator
Subobjective 2.1.3: Water Safe for Swimming				
SS-SP-9.N11	Percent of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	91%	96%	▲
SS-1	Number and national percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires: 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date (cumulative).	736 (86%)	734	▼
SS-2	Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.	97%	100%	▲
Subobjective 2.2.1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis				
WQ-SP-10.N11	Number of waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained (cumulative).	2,973	3,119	▲
WQ-SP-11	Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002 (cumulative).	9,016	9,527	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
WQ-SP-12. N11	Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative).	208	271	▲
WQ-SP-13. N11	Ensure that the condition of the Nation's wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e., there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in the streams rated "good").	n/a (not reporting until 2012)	n/a (not reporting until 2012)	Long-Term
WQ-SP-14. N11	Improve water quality in Indian country at monitoring stations in tribal waters (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity) (cumulative).	n/a (not reporting until 2012)	n/a (not reporting until 2012)	Long-Term
WQ-SP-15	By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation (cumulative).	Indicator	8.60%	Indicator
WQ-24.N11	Number of American Indian and Alaska native homes provided access to basic sanitation in coordination with other federal agencies.	52,300	56,875	▲
WQ-1a	Number of numeric water quality standards for total nitrogen and for total phosphorus adopted by States and Territories and approved by EPA, or promulgated by EPA, for all waters within the State or Territory for each of the following waterbody types: lakes/reservoirs, rivers/streams, and estuaries (cumulative, out of a universe of 280).	46	45	▼
WQ-1b	Number of numeric water quality standards for total nitrogen and total phosphorus at least proposed by State and Territories, or by EPA proposed rulemaking, for all waters within the State or Territory for each of the followin gwaterbody types: lakes/ reservoirs, rivers/streams, and estuaries (cumulative, out of a universe of 280).	53	52	▼
WQ-1c	Number of States and Territories supplying a full set of performance milestone information to EPA concerning development, proposal, and adoption of numeric water quality standards for tototal nitrogen and total phosphrous for each waterbody type wihin the State or Territory (annual). (The universe for this measure is 56.)	19	21	▲
WQ-2	Number of Tribes that have water quality standards approved by EPA (cumulative).	39	38	▼
WQ-3a	Number, and national percent, of States and Territories that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.	37	39 (69.6%)	▲
WQ-3b	Number, and national percent of Tribes that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.	13	13	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
WQ-4a	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.	85.0%	91.8%	▲
WQ-5	Number of States and Territories that have adopted and are implementing their monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules.	56	55	▼
WQ-6a	Number of Tribes that currently receive funding under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act that have developed and begun implementing monitoring strategies that are appropriate to their water quality program consistent with EPA Guidance (cumulative).	176	196	▲
WQ-6b	Number of Tribes that are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system (cumulative).	130	171	▲
WQ-7	Number of States and Territories that provide electronic information using the Assessment Database version 2 or later (or compatible system) and geo-reference the information to facilitate the integrated reporting of assessment data (cumulative).	46	45	▼
WQ-8a	Number, and national percent, of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA [Total TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy. Note: A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	2,433 (74%)	2,846 (87%)	▲
WQ-8b	Number, and national percent, of approved TMDLs, that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy. Note: A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	1,999 (62%)	2,482 (77%)	▲
WQ-9a	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	8.5 million lbs	N/A	N/A
WQ-9b	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	4.5 million lbs	N/A	N/A
WQ-9c	Estimated annual reduction in million tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	700,000 tons	N/A	N/A
WQ-10	Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 1998/2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily nonpoint source (NPS)-impaired that are partially or fully restored (cumulative).	251	358	▲
WQ-11	Number, and national percent, of follow-up actions that are completed by assessed NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) programs (cumulative).	Indicator	293	Indicator

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
WQ-12a	Percent of facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current.[a] (Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.)	88.40%	89.3%	▲
WQ-12b	Percent of tribal facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current.[a] (Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.)	84%	86.5%	▲
WQ-13a	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general MS-4 permit.	Indicator	6,952	Indicator
WQ-13b	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general industrial storm water permit.	Indicator	84,718	Indicator
WQ-13c	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general construction storm water site permit.	Indicator	168,744	Indicator
WQ-13d	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general CAFO permit.	Indicator	7,994	Indicator
WQ-14a	Number, and national percent, of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) in POTWs with Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements.	19,782	20,977	▲
WQ-14b	Number, and national percent, of Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs) in non-pretreatment POTWs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements.	Indicator	1,229	Indicator
WQ-15a	Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	<22.5%	N/A	N/A
WQ-15b	Of the major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year, the number, and national percent, discharging pollutant(s) of concern on impaired waters.	Indicator	N/A	Indicator
WQ-16	Number, and national percent, of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards. (i.e. POTWs that are not in significant non-compliance)	4,256 (86%)	86.70%	▲
WQ-17	Fund utilization rate [cumulative loan agreement dollars to the cumulative funds available for projects] for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).	94.5%	98%	▲
WQ-19a	Number, and national percent, of high-priority state NPDES permits that are issued as scheduled.	702 (100%)	943 (134%)	▲
WQ-19b	Number, and national percent, of high priority state and EPA (including tribal) NPDES permits, that are issued as scheduled.[a]	763 (100%)	1,005 (132%)	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
WQ-20	Number of facilities that have traded at least once plus all facilities covered by an overlay permit that incorporates trading provisions with an enforceable cap.	Indicator	461	Indicator
WQ-21	Number of water segments identified as impaired in 2002 for which States and EPA agree that initial restoration planning is complete (i.e., EPA has approved all needed TMDLs for pollutants causing impairments to the waterbody or has approved a 303(d) list that recognizes that the waterbody is covered by a Watershed Plan [i.e., Category 4b or Category 5m]) (cumulative).	Indicator	14,898	Indicator
WQ-22a	Number of Regions that have completed the development of a Healthy Watersheds Initiative (HWI) Strategy and have reached an agreement with at least one state to implement its portion of the Region's HWI Strategy.	Indicator	4	Indicator
WQ-22b	Number of states that have completed at least 2 of the major components of a Healthy Watershed Initiative assessment.	Indicator	5	Indicator
WQ-23	Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.	91%	N/A	N/A
Subobjective 2.2.2: Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters				
CO-2.2.2.N11	Prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to improve national and regional coastal aquatic system health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	2.8	2.8	▲
CO-SP-16	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Northeast Region.	2.4	2.4	▲
CO-SP-17	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Southeast Region.	3.6	3.6	▲
CO-SP-18	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the West Coast Region.	2.4	2.4	▲
CO-SP-19	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in Puerto Rico.	1.7	1.7	▲
CO-SP-20.N11	Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through on-site monitoring programs).	98%	93%	▼
4.3.2	Working with partners, protect or restore additional acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).	100,000	62,213	▼
CO-2	Total coastal and non-coastal acres protected from vessel sewage by 'no discharge zone(s)'.[a]	Indicator	54,494	Indicator

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
CO-3	Number of National Estuary Program priority actions in Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) that have been completed (cumulative).	Indicator	300	Indicator
CO-4	Rate of return on Federal investment for the National Estuary Programs [dollar value of 'primary' leveraged resources (cash or in-kind) divided by Section 320 funds].	Indicator	$662.00	Indicator
CO-5	Number of dredged material management plans that are in place for major ports and harbors.	Indicator	40	Indicator
CO-6	Number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored in the reporting year.	Indicator	33	Indicator
CO-7	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Hawaii Region.	4.5	4.5	▲
CO-8	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the national Coastal Condition Report in the Central Alaska Region.	5	5	▲
Subobjective 4.3.1: Increase Wetlands				
WT-SP-21	Working with partners, achieve a net increase of acres of wetlands per year with additional focus on biological and functional measures and assessment of wetland condition.[a]	n/a (not reporting in 2011)	n/a (not reporting in 2011)	Long-Term
WT-SP-22	In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states and tribes, achieve 'no net loss' of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.	no net loss	no net loss	▲
WT-1	Number of acres restored and improved, under the President's 2004 Earth Day Initiative (cumulative).	150,000	154,000	▲
WT-2a	Number of States that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.	Indicator	54	Indicator
WT-2b	Number of Tribes that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.	Indicator	29	Indicator
WT-3	Percent of Clean Water Act Section 404 standard permits, upon which EPA coordinated with the permitting authority (i.e., Corps or State), where a final permit decision in FY 08 documents requirements for greater environmental protection than originally proposed.	Indicator	88%	Indicator
WT-4	Number of states measuring baseline wetland condition–with plans to assess trends in wetland condition as defined through condition indicators and assessments (cumulative).[a]	26	29	▲
Subobjective 4.2.4: Sustain and Restore the U.S.–Mexico Border Environmental Health				
MB-SP-23	Loading of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removed (cumulative million pounds/year) from the U.S.–Mexico Border area since 2003.	108.2	108.5	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
MB-SP-24. N11	Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.–Mexico Border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.[a]	2,000	2,604	▲
MB-SP-25. N11	Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.–Mexico Border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.[a]	207,000	259,371	▲
Subobjective 4.2.5: Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories				
PI-SP-26	Percent of the population served by community water systems in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories that receive continuous drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	75%	87%	▲
PI-SP-27	Percent of the time that the sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).	63%	50%	▼
PI-SP-28	Percent of days of the beach season that beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming.	82%	77%	▼
Subobjective 4.3.3: Improve the Health of the Great Lakes				
GL-4.3.3.N11	Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic ecosystems.	23.4	21.9	▼
GL-SP-29	Cumulative percentage decline for the long-term trend in average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.	37%	44%	▲
GL-14	Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes Basin where all management actions necessary for delisting have been implemented (cumulative).	1	2	▲
GL-SP-32.N11	Cubic yards of contaminated sediments remediated (cumulative) in the Great Lakes.	7.2 million	8.4	▲
GL-5	Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern (cumulative).	26	26	▲
GL-6	Number of nonnative species newly detected in the Great Lakes ecosystem.	1	0.83 (1)	▲
GL-7	Number of multi-agency rapid response plans established, mock exercises to practice responses carried out under those plans, and/or actual response actions.	7	10	▲
GL-8	Percentage of beaches meeting bacteria standards 95% or more of beach days.	87%	62%	▼
GL-9	Acres managed for populations of invasive species controlled to a target level (cumulative).	1,500	13,045	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
GL-10	Percent of populations of native aquatic non-threatened and endangered species self-sustaining in the wild (cumulative).	35%	31%	▼
GL-11	Number of acres of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).	7,500	9,624	▲
GL-12	Number of acres of coastal, upland, and island habitats protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).	20,000	12,103	▼
GL-13	Number of species delisted due to recovery.	1	1	▲
GL-15	Five-year average annual loadings of soluble reactive phosphorus (metric tons per year) from tributaries draining targeted watersheds.	0.5%	N/A	N/A
GL-16	Acres in Great Lakes watershed with USDA conservation practices implemented to reduce erosion, nutrients, and/or pesticide loading.	2.0%	62%	▲
Subobjective 4.3.4: Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem				
CB-SP-33.N11	Percent of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from prior year.	Long-Term	43%	Long-Term
CB-SP-34	Percent of Dissolved Oxygen goal of 100% standards attainment achieved, based on annual monitoring from the previous calendar year and the preceding 2 years.	Long-Term	39%	Long-Term
CB-SP-35	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pounds reduced).	56%	N/A	N/A
SP-36	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).	70%	N/A	N/A
SP-37	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million tons reduced).	69%	N/A	N/A
CB-1a	Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	78%	N/A	N/A
CB-1b	Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	99%	N/A	N/A
CB-2	Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	69%	72%	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
Subobjective 4.3.5: Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico				
GM-4.3.5	Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	2.6	2.4	▼
GM-SP-38	Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority areas (cumulative starting in FY 07).	128	286	▲
GM-SP-39	Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats (cumulative starting in FY 07).	30,000	30,052	▲
GM-SP-40	Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the 5-year running average of the size of the zone.	commitment deferred	17,520	Indicator
GM-1	Implement integrated bi-national (U.S. and Mexican Border States) early-warning system to support State and coastal community efforts to manage harmful algal blooms (HABs).	Complete operations in Campeche, MX	Binational operations completed	▲
Subobjective 4.3.6: Restore and Protect Long Island Sound				
LI-SP-41	Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound as measured by the Long Island Sound Nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).	55%	69%	▲
LI-SP-42	Reduce the size of the hypoxic area in Long Island Sound (i.e., defined as the area in which the long-term average maximum July-September dissolved oxygen level is <3mg/l b; reduce the average duration of the maximum hypoxic event).	commitment deferred	130 sq miles and 54 days	Long-Term
LI-SP-43	Restore or protect acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands.	832%	890%	▲
LI-SP-44	Reopen miles of river and stream corridor to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installations of by-pass structures such as fishways (cumulative starting in FY 06).	92%	72%	▼
Subobjective 4.3.7: Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem				
SFL-SP-45	Achieve 'no net loss' of stony coral cover (mean percent stony coral cover) in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, working with all stakeholders (federal, state, regional, tribal, and local).	Indicator	Not Achieved	Indicator
SFL-SP-46	Annually maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the FKNMS as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project that addresses composition and abundance, productivity, and nutrient availability.	Indicator	Maintained	Indicator
SFL-SP-47a	At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain Chlorophyll a (CHLA) levels at less than or equal to 0.35ug1-1 and light clarity (Kd) levels at less than or equal to 0.20m-1.	75%	85.40%	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
SFL-SP-47b	At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) levels at less than or equal to 0.75 µM and total phosphorus (TP) levels at less than or equal to 0.25 µM.	75%	73.60%	▼
SP-48	Improve water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 parts per billion (ppb) total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh and the effluent limits for discharges from stormwater treatment areas.	Maintain	Not Maintained	▼
SF-1	Increase percentage of sewage treatment facilities and onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems receiving advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology as recorded by EDU, in Florida Keys two percent (1500 EDUs) annually.	Indicator	23.80%	Indicator
Subobjective 4.3.8: Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin				
PS-SP-49	Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degraded or declining water quality (cumulative starting in FY 06).	4,953	1,525	▼
PS-SP-50	Remediate acres of prioritized contaminated sediments (cumulative starting in FY 06).	163	123	▼
PS-SP-51	Restore acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands (cumulative starting in FY 06).	12,363	14,629	▲
Subobjective 4.3.9: Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin				
SP-52	Protect, enhance, or restore acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed (cumulative starting in FY 05)	16,300	16,661	▲
SP-53	Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06).	60	63	▲
SP-54	Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue (cumulative starting in FY 06).	10% reduction	N/A	N/A

Appendix B: Performance Measurement Changes From FY 2010 to FY 2011

ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Change in FY 2011
Subobjective: Water Safe to Drink		
SP-5	Tribal households with safe drinking water	Modified from Commitment to Indicator
SDW-18	Indian & Alaska native homes safe drinking water	New
SDW-9	CWS intakes for drinking water uses	Deleted
SDW-10a	Drinking water impairments with TMDL	Deleted
SDW- 10b	Drinking water impairments restored	Deleted
SDW-11	DWSRF projects for small systems	New
SDW-12	DWSRF dollars for small systems	New
SDW-13	DWSRF loans for disadvantaged communities	New
SDW-14	CWS serving small communities	New
SDW-15	Small CWS with violations	New
SDW-16	Small CWS with violations over time	New
SDW-17	Schools/childcare meeting safe standards	New
Subobjective: Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat		
SP-6	Women and mercury blood levels	Modified to defer reporting
Subobjective: Water Safe for Swimming		
SP-8	Waterborne disease and swimming	Deleted
Subobjective: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis		
SP-15	Reduce tribal households lacking sanitation	Modified from Commitment to indicator
WQ-24	Indian & Alaska Native homes access to sanitation	New
WQ-1a	State/Territories adopted nutrient criteria	Deleted
WQ-1b	State/Territories on schedule to adopt nutrient criteria	Deleted
WQ-1a	Numeric nutrient water quality standards approved	New
WQ-1b	Numeric nutrient water quality standards proposed	New
WQ-1c	Numeric nutrient water quality standards milestones	New
WQ-4b	Tribal water quality standard submissions	Deleted

ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Change in FY 2011
WQ-22a	Regions Healthy Watershed Initiative	New
WQ-22b	States Healthy Watershed Initiative	New
WQ-23	Alaska homes access to drinking water & sanitation	New
Subobjective: Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters		
CO-1	Coastal waterbody impairments restored	Deleted
Subobjective: Improve the Health of the Great Lakes		
SP-29	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes fish	Modified reporting requirements
SP-30	Reduce PCBs in Great lakes air	Deleted
SP-31	Restore AOCs	Modified as long term indicator
GL-1	Permitted discharges reflect standards	Deleted
GL-2	CSO permits consistent with national policy	Deleted
GL-3	High priority–Great Lakes beaches	Deleted
GL-4a	Great Lakes near term actions on track	Deleted
GL-4b	Great Lakes near term actions completed	Deleted
GL-6	Great Lakes nonnative species detected	New
GL-7	Great Lakes rapid response plans	New
GL-8	Great Lakes beaches meeting bacteria standards	New
GL-9	Great Lakes acres managed for invasive species	New
GL-10	Great Lakes endangered species sustaining	New
GL-11	Great Lakes acres of wetlands protected	New
GL-12	Great Lakes acres of habitat protected	New
GL-13	Great Lakes species delisted	New
GL-15	Great Lakes loadings of phosphorus	New
GL-16	Great Lakes acres under watershed conservation practices	New
Subobjective: Restore and Protect the Gulf of Mexico		
GM-3a	Gulf near term actions on track	Deleted
GM-3b	Gulf near term actions completed	Deleted
Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem		
SP-45	Achieve no net loss in South Florida stony coral	Modified from Commitment to Indicator
SP-46	Maintain health of South Florida sea grass	Modified from Commitment to Indicator
SP-47a	Maintain South Florida coastal water quality–chlorophyll[a]	New

ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Change in FY 2011
SP-47b	Maintain South Florida coastal water quality–nitrogen/phosphorus	New
SF-1	South Florida advanced sewage treatment	New

Appendix C: Measuring Ambitiousness of Regional Commitments

EPA employed three overarching comparisons to evaluate regional ambitiousness: the difference between FY 2011 Regional Commitments and FY 2011 National Commitments; the difference between FY 2011 Regional Commitments and FY 2010 Regional Results; and FY 2011 Regional Commitments as a percentage of FY 2011 Regional Universes. EPA evaluated percentage-based commitment measures according to the former two methods and numeric commitment measures according to the latter. Each of these three comparisons was subdivided into two analyses: one that ranked the regions according to the average difference or spread of the data per measure, and another that ranked the regions according to the average rank across each comparison for each measure. The methodology behind these analyses is described in more detail below.

Rank Based on Percentage Difference or Spread

This analysis involved three parts:

1) Compare the FY 2011 Regional Commitments to three other categories: FY 2011 National Commitments, FY 2010 Regional Results, and FY 2011 Regional Universes.

   a) Calculate the percentage difference between the FY 2011 Regional Commitments and the FY 2011 National Commitments for each region by commitment measure.

   b) Calculate the percentage difference between the FY 2011 Regional Commitments and the FY 2010 Regional Results for each region by commitment measure.

   c) Calculate the percentage of each FY 2011 Regional Universe represented by the FY 2011 Regional Commitments for each commitment measure.

2) Average the values from steps 1a), 1b), and 1c) for each region.

   a) The resulting value from averaging the percentages in step 1a) is the average difference between the FY 2011 Regional Commitments and the FY 2011 National Commitments for each region, taken across the 19 percentage commitment measures.

   b) The resulting value from averaging the percentages in step 1b) is the average difference between the FY 2011 Regional Commitments and the FY 2010 Regional Results for each region, taken across the 19 percentage commitment measures.

   c) The resulting value from averaging the percentages in step 1c) is the average percentage of the FY 2011 Regional Universes represented by the FY 2011 Regional Commitments, taken across the 17 numeric commitment measures.

3) Rank each region according to the averages obtained in step 2). Each region was given three rankings based on the percentage difference of the three comparisons. The largest percentages received a rank of 1, whereas the lowest received a rank of 10 (in the absence of a tied rank).

Measuring Average Rank

In addition to the three measures of difference or spread described above, EPA also used a method that ranked each region for each commitment measure. The three steps used for this method were:

1) Same process as in step 1) of the measuring percentage difference method.

2) Assign regions a rank for each measure, with the largest percentage difference receiving a rank of 1 and the lowest a rank of 10 (in the absence of a tied rank or missing data). Each region was given three rankings based on its order within each comparison.

3) Average the rankings for each region across those measures that have data for all 10 regions. Assign an overall rank to these averages; the lowest figure should receive a rank of 1 and the highest a rank of 10.

Results of Ambitiousness Analysis

The two methods used to measure ambitiousness resulted in a total of six rankings for each region (see Table 1). EPA aggregated these six rankings in two ways: 1) by noting the percentage of those six ranks that had a value ≥ 5 and 2) by averaging all six to produce one overall ranking. To compare the percent ranked ≥ 5 approach to the overall ranking approach, five categories were created to describe the results (from most to least ambitious): 1) "consistently high," 2) "moderately high," 3) "mixed," 4) "moderately low," and 5) "consistently low." Table 2 describes how these categories were assigned to each region, while Table 3 summarizes the two overall rankings, along with data demonstrating the percentage of commitment measures met by each region in FY 2011.

Table 1:

EPA Regions	FY 2011 Regional Commitments vs. FY 2011 National Commitments				FY 2011 Regional Commitments vs. FY 2010 Regional Results				FY 2011 Regional Commitments vs. FY 2011 Regional Universes				Average Rank
	Average Difference in FY 2011 Regional Commitments and FY 2011 National Commitments	Rank	Average FY 2011 Regional Commitment Rank	Rank	Average Difference in FY 2011 Regional Commitments and FY 2010 Regional Results	Rank	Average FY 2011 Regional Commitment Rank	Rank	Average FY 2011 Regional Commitment as Percent of Regional Universes	Rank	Average FY 2011 Regional Commitment Rank	Rank	
1	4.40%	2	5	5	-11.80%	10	7.82	10	56.42%	10	5.78	10	7.83
2	6.10%	1	5.36	7	-6.10%	8	5.73	6	73.10%	1	2.89	3	4.33
3	-0.70%	6	5.55	8	-4.80%	6	6.36	9	58.31%	9	3.89	5	7.17
4	3.90%	3	4	2	0.70%	3	3.73	1	64.20%	5	4.00	7	3.50
5	-3.70%	8	4.18	3	-7.90%	9	6	8	68.03%	3	2.78	2	5.50
6	2.20%	5	4.82	4	-1.80%	4	5.73	6	61.06%	8	3.11	4	5.17
7	-7.80%	9	6.18	9	1.40%	2	5.09	4	62.04%	7	4.00	7	6.33
8	3.50%	4	3.91	1	4.60%	1	3.91	2	69.27%	2	2.56	1	1.83
9	-11.70%	10	6.91	10	-4.40%	5	4.27	3	65.34%	4	4.44	8	6.67
10	-2.70%	7	5.18	6	-5.90%	7	5.82	7	62.89%	6	5.11	9	7.00

Note: Green shading = two highest ranked regions within that category; Orange shading = two lowest ranked regions within that category.

Table 2:

Categories	Percent With Rank At Or Above Rank Of 5	Average Rank
Consistently high	6/6, or 100%	< -2σ of μ, or < 1.99
Moderately high	4/6 to 5/6, or 66.7% to 83.3%	< -0.5σ to -2σ of μ, or 1.99 to 4.64
Mixed	3/6, or 50%	-0.5σ to +0.5σ of μ, or 4.65 to 6.42
Moderately low	1/6 to 2/6, or 16.7% to 33.3%	> +0.5σ to +2σ of μ, or 6.43 to 9.07
Consistently low	0/6, or 0%	> +2σ of μ, or > 9.07

Note: The standard deviation, or σ, of the 10 regions' average rank values is 1.77. The mean, or μ, of the 10 average rank values is 5.53.

Table 3:

Region	FY 2011 Commitment Measures Met	FY 2011 Commitment Measures Met Rank	Percent With Rank ≥ 5	Percent With Rank ≥ 5 Categories	Average Rank	Average Rank Categories
1	95%	1	33%	Moderately low	7.83	Moderately low
2	93%	2	50%	Mixed	4.33	Moderately high
3	75%	9	33%	Moderately low	7.17	Moderately low
4	76%	7	83%	Moderately high	3.50	Moderately high
5	87%	4	50%	Mixed	5.50	Mixed
6	83%	5	67%	Moderately high	5.17	Mixed
7	73%	10	33%	Moderately low	6.33	Mixed
8	76%	7	100%	Consistently high	1.83	Consistently high
9	90%	3	50%	Mixed	6.67	Moderately low

IMPLICATIONS FOR REGIONS

As indicated in Table 3, there is a substantial degree of correspondence between the categories assigned to the "Percent with Rank ≥ 5" analysis results and those of the "Average Rank" analysis; each region has either the same category in both columns or two different categories that are no more than one step from each other (i.e., we do see "mixed" and "moderately low/high" but not "mixed" and "consistently low"). The relationship between these two sets of categories is described on pages 20–21 of the report. However, Table 6 in the report and the correlation between required levels of ambitiousness and performance demonstrate that these results are not universally consistent with the FY 2011 commitment measures met by each region's data; regions that performed well in terms of commitment measures met were not necessarily the most ambitious, and vice versa.

FY 2011 National Water Program End of Year Performance by Subobjective

The following chapters provide a summary of the progress made toward accomplishing environmental and program goals for each subobjective described in the *FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance*. Each subobjective chapter includes the following information:

- A brief summary of overall performance in 2011 and the previous four years for measures under each subobjective.
- A description of performance highlights, including what commitments were met and what factors contributed to success.
- A description of management challenges, if appropriate, identifying key factors that led to measures not being met and next steps to improve performance for the future.

Each subobjective section focuses primarily on measures with FY 2011 commitments. Indicator measures are discussed where trends significantly differ from previous year's results. Annual Commitment System (ACS) measure codes (e.g., SP-1) are provided in the text in parentheses.

Key for Reading Performance Measure Charts and Tables

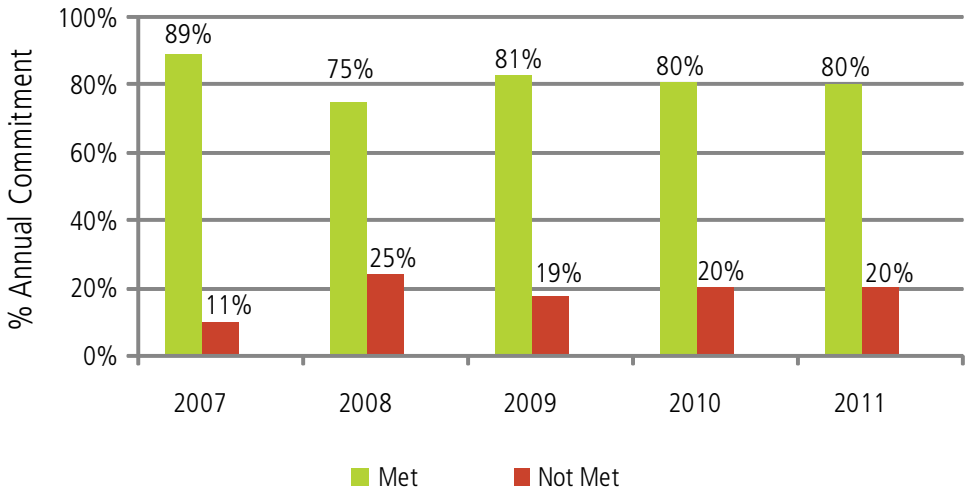
For all charts with national trend results, commitments are reflected by blue trend lines and results by vertical bars. For charts with regional FY 2011 results, a dotted line (in orange) indicates the national FY 2011 commitment for that particular measure. Although regions use the national commitment as a point of reference in setting their annual commitments, regional commitments may vary based on specific conditions within each region. Green bars in both national and regional charts identify commitments met, and red bars identify measures not met. A purple bar indicates that the Agency did not set a commitment for that year.

For the measure summary tables in each subobjective chapter, a green "up" arrow means that a measure met its FY 2011 commitment, and a red "down" arrow indicates that the annual commitment was not met. The letter "I" means that the measure is an indicator measure and did not have an annual commitment for FY 2011. Measures without data or not reporting in FY 2011 are indicated by "Data Unavailable." An "LT" symbol notes that the measure has a long-term goal and does not have an annual commitment. A gold star (★) in the past trends column highlights that the measure has met its annual commitment 100% of the time over the past four or five years. And finally, the appendix number represents the page in Appendix D (A-00) on the website where additional details about the measure can be found, and the figure number is the number of the chart in the chapter.

Subobjective: Water Safe to Drink

Eighty percent (80%) (12 of 15) of all drinking water measures met their commitments in 2011, while 20% (two of 15) of measures did not. EPA has maintained an average of 81% of commitments met under the Water Safe to Drink subobjective over the past five years. Data were available for all commitment measures for the fifth consecutive year (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Drinking Water Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink				
2.1.1	Population served by CWSs	▲	5/5★	D-1/Fig. 2
SP-1	CWSs meeting safe standards	▲	4/4★	D-1
SP-2	"Person months" with CWSs safe standards	▲	4/4★	D-2/Fig. 4
SP-3	Population served by CWSs Indian Country	▲	3/5	D-2/Fig. 72
SP-4a	CWSs and source water protection	▲	5/5★	D-3/Fig. 8
SP-4b	Population and source water protection	▲	4/4★	D-4
SP-5	Tribal households safe drinking water	I		D-4
SDW-18	Indian and Alaska Native homes with safe drinking water	▼	0/1	D-5/Fig. 74
SDW-1a	CWSs with sanitary survey	▲	1/5	D-5/Fig. 6
SDW-1b	Tribal CWSs with sanitary survey	▲	5/5★	D-6
SDW-2	Data for violations in SDWIS-FED	I		D-6
SDW-3	Lead/Copper Rule data in SDWIS-FED	I		D-7
SDW-4	DWSRF fund utilization rate	▲	5/5★	D-7/Fig. 10
SDW-5	DWSRF projects initiated	▲	5/5★	D-8
SDW-7a	Class I wells with mechanical integrity	▼	2/3	D-8
SDW-7b	Class II wells with mechanical integrity	▼	2/3	D-9
SDW-7c	Class III wells with mechanical integrity	▲	1/3	D-10
SDW-8	High priority Class V wells	▲	3/4	D-10
SDW-11	DWSRF projects awarded to small PWS	I		D-11
SDW-12	% DWSRF dollars to small PWS	I		D-11
SDW-13	% DWSRF loans to disadvantaged communities	I		D-11
SDW-14	#/% CWS serving < 500 people	I		D-11
SDW-15	#/% small CWS with health-based violations	I		D-12
SDW-16	Average time small CWS returned to compliance	I		D-12
SDW-17	#/% schools/childcare meet safe standards	I		D-12

Notes: CWS=community water system; SDWIS= Safe Drinking Water Information System; SDWIS-FED=Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal; DWSRF=Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Compliance with Drinking Water Standards: The overall objective of the drinking water program is to protect public health by ensuring that public water systems (PWSs) deliver safe drinking water to their customers. To achieve this objective, the program works to maintain the gains of the previous years' efforts; drinking water systems of all types and sizes that are currently in compliance work to remain in compliance. Efforts are made to bring noncomplying systems into compliance and ensure that all systems are prepared to comply with new regulations. The EPA national drinking water program measures

compliance with drinking water standards in three ways: 1) the percent of the population served by community water systems (CWSs) that meet drinking water standards, 2) the percent of CWSs meeting standards, and 3) the length of time a given population is served by a water system that is in violation with drinking water standards. EPA, states, and CWSs[1] work together to increase the percentage of the population served by CWSs that meet all health-based standards.

Despite a growing population and increasing demand for safe drinking water, EPA met its FY 2011 national commitment (91%) by providing 93.2% of the population served by CWSs with drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards (Subobjective 2.1.1) (Figure 2). Nine of 10 EPA regional offices met their FY 2011 commitments (Figure 3). Although regions use the national target as a point of reference, regional commitments to this and all other outcome goals might vary based on differing conditions within each EPA region.

Figure 2: Percent Population With Drinking Water Meeting Standards by Fiscal Year (2.1.1)

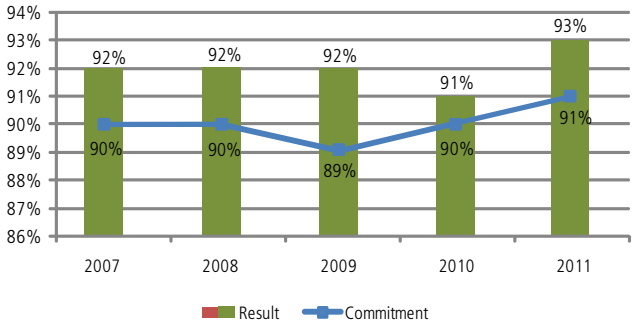
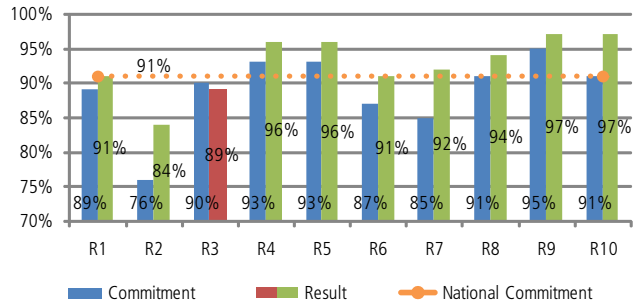


Figure 3: FY 2011 Percent Population With Drinking Water Meeting Standards by Region (2.1.1)



EPA met its commitment for the percent of CWSs meeting all applicable health-based standards (90.7% versus 88%) (SP-1). The success of this measure reflects the work by states and tribes to ensure that systems are in compliance with standards. Nine of 10 regions achieved their commitments for this measure, with six regions setting commitments above the national level.

EPA also measures the percent of "person months"[2] during which CWSs provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards. This measure thereby allows EPA to identify the length of time during which a given population is served by a water system that is in violation with drinking water standards. In FY 2011, more than 97% of the population was served by CWSs that were in compliance with drinking water standards over a 12-month period (SP-2) (Figure 4). All EPA regions met their commitments for this measure (Figure 5). The measure continues to be successful, exceeding the goal of 95%, as well as the previous year's performance for each of the last four years. This performance improvement is attributed to a national decrease in treatment technique violations[3] that occur at the largest of water systems and more effective approaches by states in addressing background drinking water contaminants (e.g., arsenic) that chronically challenge water systems.

[1] A CWS is a public water system that provides water to the same population year-round. As of January 2011, there were 51,297 CWSs.

[2] "Person-months" for each CWS are calculated as the number of months in the most recent four-quarter period in which health-based violations overlap, multiplied by the retail population served.

[3] A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. These techniques may include disinfection, filtration, and aeration. A violation occurs when a water system fails to treat its water in the way EPA prescribes.

Figure 4: "Person Months" With CWSs Safe Standards by Fiscal Year (SP-2)

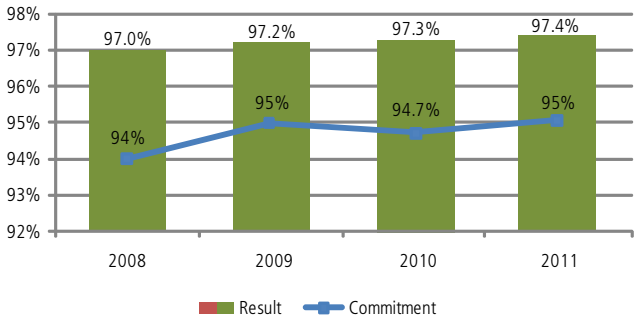
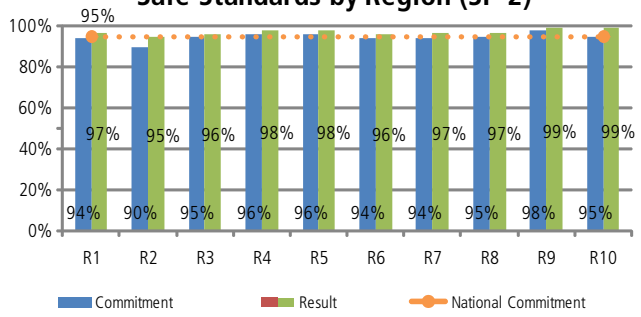


Figure 5: "Person Months" With CWSs Safe Standards by Region (SP-2)



According to EPA regulations,[4] a CWS is required to undergo a sanitary survey within three years of its last survey[5] (five years for outstanding performers). EPA estimates that in 2011, surveys were conducted at 92% of community systems (SDW-1a) (Figure 6). Not only did this exceed the percentage of CWSs surveyed in 2010 (87%), but it marked the first time in five years that the Agency met its annual commitment (88%) for this measure. Nine of 10 regions met their targets, a significant improvement in performance over previous years (Figure 7). Despite budget constraints, states' dedication and attention to conducting sanitary surveys is reflected in the end of year result.

Figure 6: CWSs With Sanitary Surveys by Fiscal Year (SDW-1a)

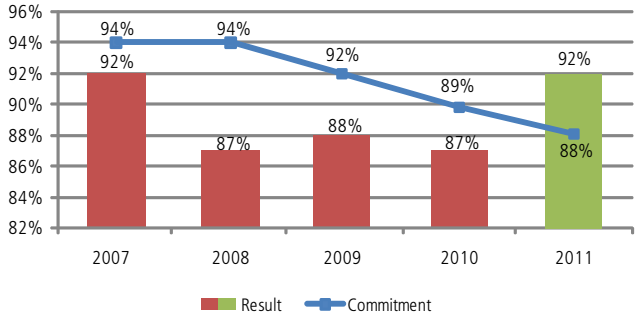
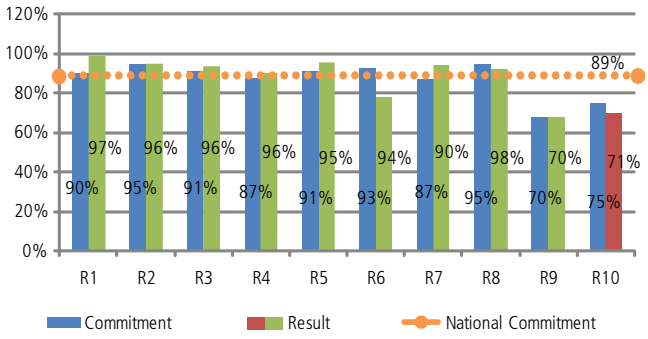


Figure 7: CWSs With Sanitary Surveys by Region (SDW-1a)



Source Water Protection: Protection of the nation's source water areas minimized the risk[6] to public health at 40.2% of CWSs (both surface and ground water) (SP-4a) (Figure 8). This was well above the FY 2011 commitment of 36%. EPA met this measure's commitment for the sixth year in a row and has made significant progress against the FY 2005 baseline of 20%. Nine of 10 regions met their commitments in FY 2011 (Figure 9). At the community level, 55.2% of the population served by the 40.2% of CWSs have minimized public health risks through source water protection (SDW-SP-4b). Although states remain committed to implementing their voluntary state-specific strategies for protecting drinking water sources, progress remains slow due to state resource constraints.

[4] Interim Enhanced and Long-Term 1 Surface Water Treatment Rules.

[5] Sanitary surveys are onsite reviews of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of public water systems.

[6] "Minimized risk" is achieved by the substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of source water protection actions in a source water protection strategy.

Figure 8: CWSs and Source Water Protection by Fiscal Year (SP-4a)

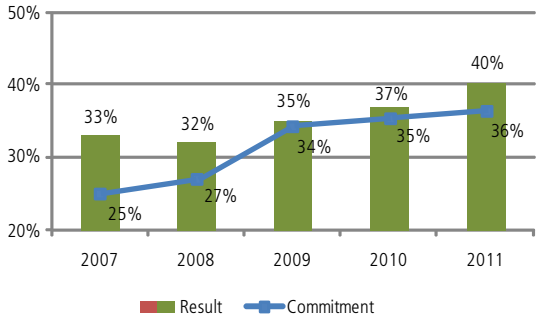
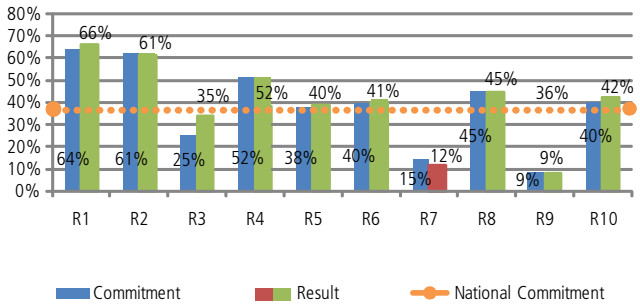


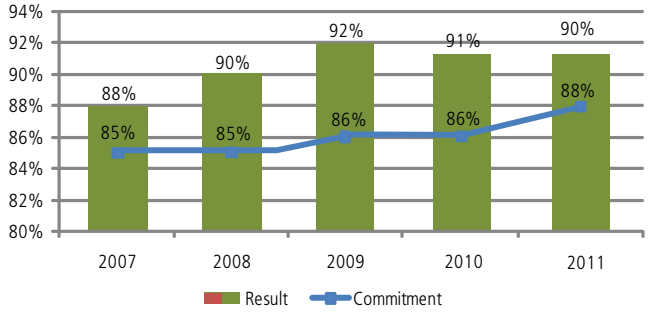
Figure 9: CWSs and Source Water Protection by Region (SP-4a)



Water System Financing: Financing is a key component of the national drinking water program. Since 1997, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) has provided low-interest loans to communities for building and upgrading drinking water facilities. The SRF fund utilization rate—the dollar amount of loan agreements per funds available for projects—is a valuable way to measure states' effectiveness in obligating grant funds for drinking water projects. EPA met its FY 2011 goal by establishing loan agreements for 90% of the cumulative amount of funds available (commitment of 87.7%). EPA has met this measure's commitments for five consecutive years (SDW-4) (Figure 10). Six of 10 regions met their commitments in FY 2011, with a range of 85% to 101% of funds obligated (Figure 11). More than 6,237 SRF projects have initiated operations to date, up from 5,236 in FY 2010 (SDW-5).

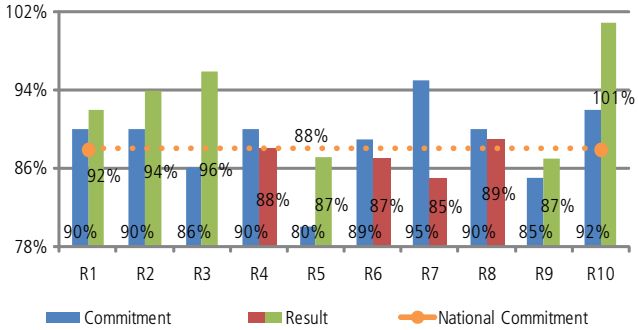
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provided $2 billion to states in FY 2009 for the DWSRF to finance high-priority infrastructure projects that would ensure safe drinking water for local communities. Despite the significant increases in SRF funding through ARRA, the FY 2011 utilization rate of 90% showed only a slight drop from the 91% rate in FY 2010. For more information on ARRA measures and results, see Appendix B to the *FY 2011 Best Practices and End of Year Performance Report* at http://water.epa.gov/resource_performance/performance/index.cfm.

Figure 10: DWSRF Fund Utilization Rate by Fiscal Year (SDW-4)



(Results include ARRA funds)

Figure 11: FY 2011 DWSRF Fund Utilization Rate by Region (SDW-4)



(Region-specific results may not include ARRA funds)

Underground Injection Control: EPA works with states to monitor the injection of fluids—both hazardous and nonhazardous—to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water. One way to prevent contamination is for states to maintain the mechanical integrity of underground injection wells. EPA fell short of meeting its FY 2011 commitments, with 83% (19 of 23 wells) and 86% (2,170 of 2,484 wells) of its Class I and II wells, respectively (SDW-7a,b), that lost mechanical integrity returning to compliance within 180 days. Establishing a target for this measure is difficult because the universe of Class II wells, characterized by oil and natural gas recovery, is complex and variable. EPA met its annual goal

of 100% (five of five wells) for Class III wells. For FY 2012, these measures have been consolidated into one measure that combines the universes of Class I, II, and III wells.

Additionally, EPA works with states to monitor the number and percentage of high-priority Class V wells identified in groundwater-based CWS source water areas that are closed or permitted. High-priority Class V wells include motor vehicle waste disposal wells, cesspools, industrial wells, and other wells so designated by the state or regional program. In 2011, 92% of high-priority Class V wells were closed or permitted, which was above the commitment of 81% (SDW-8). Notably, although this measure is fairly complex, the data indicate that wells are being addressed at a faster rate than they are being identified.

Supporting Small CWSs: Small CWSs face many challenges in providing safe drinking water and in meeting the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Some of these challenges include lack of adequate revenue, aging infrastructure, and difficulty in understanding existing or new regulatory requirements. As a result, small systems may experience frequent or long-term compliance issues in providing safe water to their communities. During FY 2011, EPA renewed and reinforced its efforts to enhance small system capacity through a comprehensive small system strategy.

To support implementation of the strategy, the Agency developed a suite of new indicators for FY 2011 that track CWSs serving fewer than 10,000 people. These indicators correspond to the three major components of the small system strategy: inventory of existing and new small water systems; state DWSRF projects that target small systems; and small system noncompliance and capacity to quickly return to compliance with health-based standards. Schools and daycare centers are a critical subset of small systems, and EPA placed special emphasis on these in FY 2011 to ensure that children can access safe drinking water.

The results in Table 1 provide a snapshot of key indicators that track the level of support provided by the DWSRF program to small systems and the violation rate of small systems as determined against health-based drinking water standards. Seventy-one percent (71%) of the projects funded by the DWSRF were awarded to small public water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people. This was almost identical to the FY 2009 baseline of 72%. As of FY 2011, 38% of the DWSRF funds were distributed to small public water systems, a figure slightly below the FY 2009 baseline of 44%. Thirty-one percent (31%) of DWSRF loans include assistance to disadvantaged communities.

Approximately 2% (1,337) of small systems had repeat health-based violations[7] in FY 2011, with an average of 168 days spent in violation before returning to compliance. This was an increase over the FY 2009 baseline of 88 days. Ninety-two percent (7,114) of schools and childcare centers met all health-based drinking water standards in FY 2011.

[7] Repeat violations are defined as repeats of the same combination of violation code (e.g., 21 – Total Coliform Rule Maximum Contaminant Level) and contaminant type (e.g., Total Coliform Rule). If a particular combination of violation code and contaminant type occurs at a particular system more than once in a fiscal year, this constitutes a repeat violation.

Table 1: FY 2011 Indicators of Small Public Water Systems

FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	FY 2011 Result	FY 2009 Baseline	Universe
SDW-11	DWSRF projects awarded to small PWS	71%	72%	698
SDW-12	% DWSRF dollars to small PWS	38%	44%	$1,522.3 millions
SDW-13	% DWSRF loans to disadvantaged communities	31%	31%	698
SDW-14	# and % CWS serving < 500 people	43,728 CWS (605 new)	44,673[8]	70,347 CWS and NTNCWS < 500
		63%	65%	
SDW-15	# and % small CWS with health-based violations	1,337 CWS	1,904[9]	66,165 CWS and NTNCWS < 10,000
		2.1%	3%	
SDW-16	Average time small CWS returned to compliance	168 days	99[10]	66,165 CWS and NTNCWS < 10,000
			88 days	
SDW-17	# and % schools/childcare meet safe standards[11]	7,114	7,260	7,703
		92%	94%	

[8] CWSs and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) serving a population under 500 in FY 2009.

[9] CWSs and NTNCWSs serving populations under 10,000 with repeated health-based violations in FY 2009.

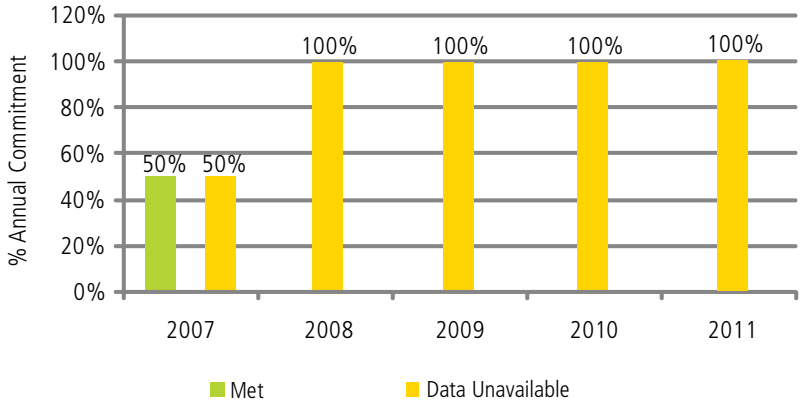
[10] Total number of CWSs and NTNCWSs serving populations under 10,000 with acute health-based violations in FY 2009.

[11] Schools are defined as CWS or NTNCWS with a primary service area equal to SC (school) or DC (daycare). Puerto Rico systems were not included. California systems were based on a list of school systems provided by California.

Subobjective: Fish and Shellfish

Data are not available at this time for FY 2011 commitments or indicators. EPA has struggled to provide data in a timely manner for measures under this subobjective during the past four years (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Fish and Shellfish Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish				
SP-6	Women and mercury blood levels	N/A	0/4	D-12
FS-1a	River miles fish consumption advisory	I		D-13
FS-1b	Lake acres fish consumption advisory	I		D-13

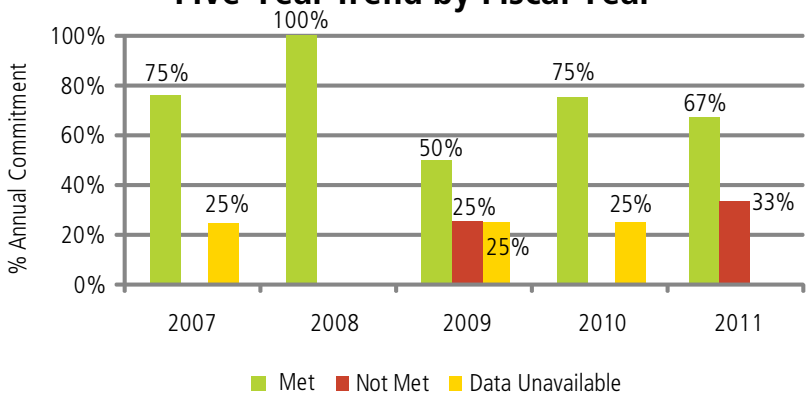
FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Elevated blood mercury levels pose a significant neurodevelopmental risk, and consumption of mercury-contaminated fish is the primary source of mercury exposure. States have assessed 36% of river miles and 42% of lake acres in support of waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories (FS-1a/b). Across the country, states and tribes have issued fish consumption advisories for a range of contaminants covering 1.26 million river miles and over 16.8 million lake acres. These data are based on the National Listing of Fish Advisories, which was issued in 2010 and covered the years 2009 and 2010. Results from 2011 are currently unavailable for measures pertaining to the percentage of women having mercury levels above concern (SP-6). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's most recent report (with 2007–2008 data) was issued in December 2011, and EPA is currently analyzing the data. The Agency expects to report on this measure in FY 2012.

Subobjective: Safe Swimming

EPA was successful in meeting two-thirds of its commitments under the Water Safe for Swimming subobjective in 2011. There has been a great deal of variability in the number of commitment measures met and not met over the past five years (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Safe Swimming Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 2.1.3 Safe Swimming				
SP-9	Beach days safe for swimming	▲	5/5 ★	D-14
SS-1	Enforceable long-term CSO control plan with specific dates and milestones in place	▲	4/5	D-14/Fig. 14
SS-2	Public beaches monitored	▲	4/5	D-15

Note: CSO=combined sewer overflow.

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

The nation's waters, especially beaches in coastal areas and the Great Lakes, provide recreational opportunities for millions of Americans. Swimming in some recreational waters, however, can pose a risk of illness resulting from exposure to microbial pathogens.[12]

Beach Monitoring and Safety: For coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state-based beach safety programs, EPA found that 96% of beach season days were open and safe for swimming. This result met the FY 2011 target of 91%, and EPA has consistently met its annual targets over the past six years. Seven of eight EPA regions met their FY 2011 targets (Regions 7 and 8 do not have beaches under the program) (SP-9). States monitored and managed 100% of all Tier 1 (significant) public beaches covered under the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act program in 2011, which exceeded the annual goal of 97% (SS-2). All regions met their commitments in 2011.

Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs): During storm events, overflows from combined storm and sanitary sewers in urban areas can release high levels of pathogens. Since urban areas are often upstream from recreational waters, these overflows are a significant source of unsafe pathogen levels. Over the past five years, EPA and the states have made consistent progress in increasing the number of CSO permits or enforcement orders with compliance schedules in place (Figure 14). Eight of nine EPA regions with CSOs (Region 6 does not have any CSOs) met their commitments for this measure in 2011 (Figure 15). As of 2011, approximately 86% (734 of 853) of the CSO permittees now have approved or accepted CSO long-term control plans with enforceable compliance schedules in place, which is a 37% improvement over the 2008 baseline (SS-1) (Figure 16).

Figure 14: CSO Permit Schedules in Place Trend by Fiscal Year (SS-1)

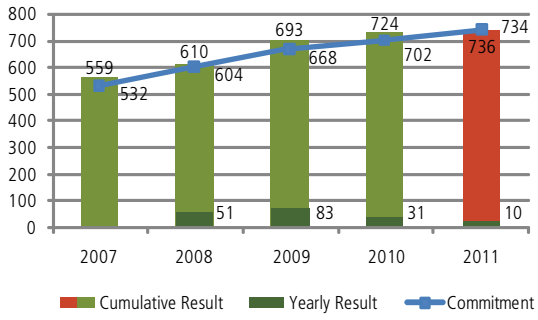


Figure 15: FY 2011 CSO Permit Schedules in Place by Region (SS-1)

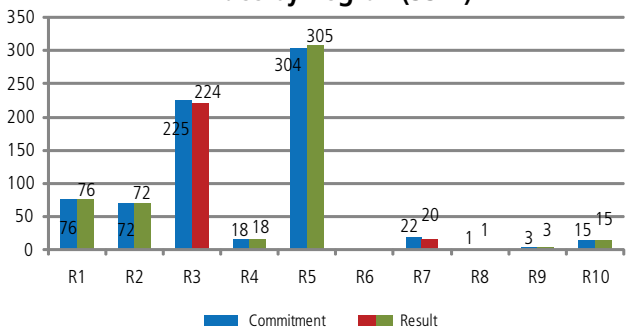
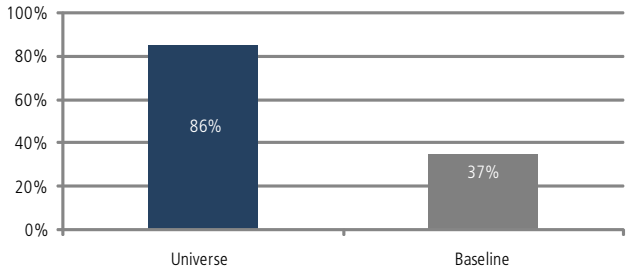


Figure 16: Percent Toward Universe and Baseline (SS-1)

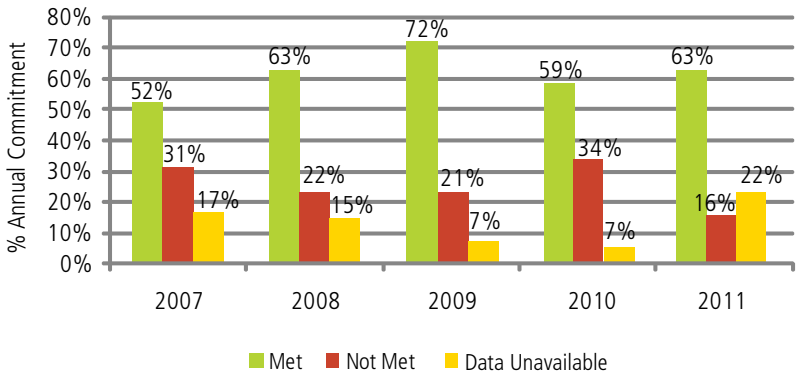


[12] By "recreational waters," EPA means waters officially designated by states, authorized tribes, and territories for primary contact recreational use or similar full-body contact use.

Subobjective: Water Quality

EPA and states met 63% of their commitments under the Water Quality subobjective in FY 2011 and fell short on 16%; data were not available for 22%. The percentage of commitments met increased in FY 2011 after declining to 59% in FY 2010. The number of measures with commitments that were not met in FY 2011 (16%) was significantly lower than 2010 (34%), but the percent of measures with data unavailable or not reporting was higher than the previous year (22%) (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Water Quality Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/ Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 2.2.1 Water Quality				
SP-10	Formerly impaired waterbodies now meeting standards	▲	5/5 ★	D-16/Fig. 18
SP-11	Remove causes of waterbody impairment	▲	3/4	D-16
SP-12	Improve water quality w/ watershed approach	▲	4/4 ★	D-17
SP-13	Ensure wadeable stream conditions	LT		D-17
SP-14	Show improvement in tribal waters	LT		D-17
SP-15	Reduce tribal households lacking sanitation	I		D-18
WQ-24	Indian and Alaska Native homes with access to sanitation	▲	1/1	D-18/Fig. 75
WQ-1a	Numeric nutrient water quality standards approved	▼	0/1	D-18
WQ-1b	Numeric nutrient water quality standards proposed	▼	0/1	D-19
WQ-1c	State/territories providing nutrient water quality standards mile-stones	▲	1/1	D-19
WQ-2	Tribes with approved water quality standards	▼	1/5	D-20/Fig. 76
WQ-3a	States/territories with updated water quality criteria	▲	3/5	D-20/Fig. 21
WQ-3b	Tribes with updated water quality criteria	▲	5/5 ★	D-21
WQ-4a	States/territorial water quality standards revisions approved	▲	5/5 ★	D-21/Fig. 23
WQ-5	States/territories adopted monitoring strategies	▼	1/5	D-22/Fig. 25
WQ-6a	Tribes implementing monitoring strategies	▲	4/5	D-22/Fig. 77
WQ-6b	Tribes providing water quality data	▲	5/5 ★	D-23
WQ-7	States/territories using Assessment Database (ADB)	▼	1/5	D-23
WQ-8a	Total TMDLs	▲	5/5 ★	D-24/Fig. 27
WQ-8b	TMDLs developed by states	▲	4/5	D-25
WQ-9a	Nitrogen reduction	Data Unavailable	4/5	D-25
WQ-9b	Phosphorus reduction	Data Unavailable	1/5	D-26
WQ-9c	Sediment reduction	Data Unavailable	4/5	D-26
WQ-10	NPS-impaired waterbodies restored	▲	4/5	D-27/Fig. 35
WQ-11	NPDES follow-up actions completed	I		D-28
WQ-12a	Non-tribal NPDES permits current	▲	5/5 ★	D-28/Fig. 29
WQ-12b	Tribal permits current	▲	2/5	D-29/Fig. 78
WQ-13a	Facilities covered by MS-4 permit	I		D-30
WQ-13b	Facilities covered by industrial stormwater permit	I		D-30
WQ-13c	Facilities covered by construction stormwater permit	I		D-31
WQ-13d	Facilities covered by CAFO permit	I		D-31
WQ-14a	POTWs SIUs control mechanisms in place	▲	4/5	D-31
WQ-14b	POTWs CIUs control mechanisms in place	I		D-32

FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/ Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 2.2.1 Water Quality				
WQ-15a	Percent major dischargers in SNC	Data Unavailable	2/5	D-33
WQ-15b	Major dischargers on impaired waters in SNC	I		D-33
WQ-16	POTWs comply wastewater discharge standards	▲	3/5	D-33
WQ-17	CWSRF Fund utilization rate	▲	5/5 ★	D-34/Fig. 33
WQ-19a	High-priority state NPDES permits	▲	5/5 ★	D-35
WQ-19b	High-priority EPA NPDES permits	▲	5/5 ★	D-35/Fig. 31
WQ-20	Facilities providing trading	I		D-36
WQ-21	Impaired segments restoration planning complete	I		D-37
WQ-22a	Regions Healthy Watershed Initiative	I		D-37
WQ-22b	State Healthy Watershed Initiative	I		D-37
WQ-23	Alaska homes access to drinking water and sanitation	Data Unavailable		D-37

Notes: NPS = nonpoint source; CAFO = concentrated animal feeding operation; POTW = publicly owned treatment works; SIU = significant industrial user; CIU = categorical industrial user; SNC = significant noncompliance; CWSRF = Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Attaining Water Quality Standards in Impaired Waters: The Agency continues to make progress in ensuring that water quality standards are fully attained in waterbodies listed as impaired. At the end of 2011, a cumulative 3,119 of the waters listed as impaired in 2002 met standards for all the impairments identified, thus exceeding the FY 2011 commitment of 2,973[13] (SP-10) (Figure 18). All EPA regions met their 2011 commitments (Figure 19). The Agency has achieved 93% of its FY 2014 goal of 3,250 waterbodies. Of a universe of 39,503 impaired waterbodies identified in 2002, about 8% were attaining standards by the end of FY 2011 (Figure 20).

By the end of 2011, EPA and states had removed 9,527 specific causes of waterbody impairments identified by states in 2002 (SP-11). Reviewing of late CWA 303(d) lists of impaired waters and audits of older lists from individual states undertaken by several regions are factors contributing to exceeding the commitment in FY 2011. In the future, EPA expects results to be lower because many of the remaining impairments of those identified in 2002 will require several years before restoration strategies result in full recovery of the waterbody segment. This phenomenon can already be observed in the gradual decline of the yearly results over the past few years.

Figure 18: Formerly Impaired Waterbodies Meeting Quality Standards Trends by Fiscal Year (SP-10)

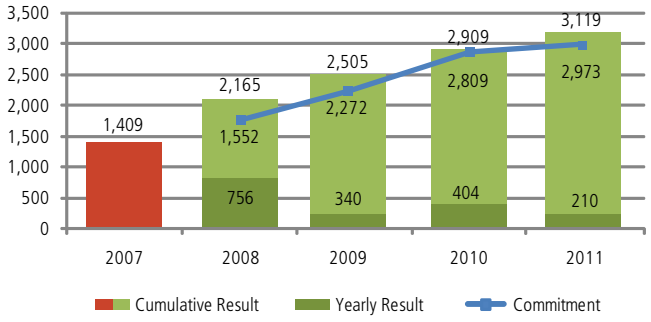


Figure 19: FY 2011 Formerly Impaired Waterbodies Now Meeting Water Quality Standards by Region (SP-10)

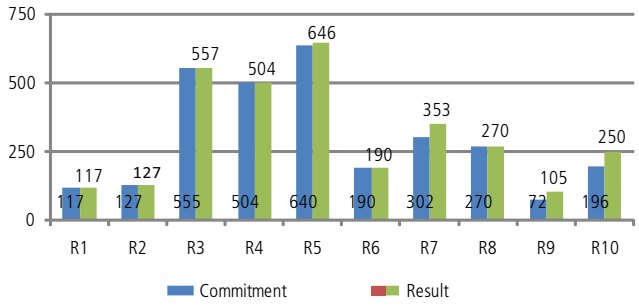
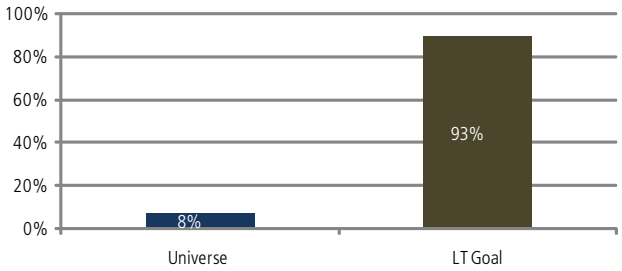


Figure 20: Percent Toward Universe and Long-Term Goal (SP-10)



[13] Information for this commitment is based on CWA 305(b) reports submitted by states on a biannual basis. To some extent, EPA exceeded its commitment for this measure due to receiving late FY 2008 and timely FY 2010 Integrated Reports.

EPA and states were successful in improving water quality conditions cumulatively through 2011 in 271 impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (SP-12). This was a 40% increase over the 2010 result of 168 improved watersheds nationwide. All regions met their commitments last year, with several exceeding their expectations by large amounts. The reasons for these high results varied across regions. Some regions devoted more effort toward identifying and documenting cases where water quality improvements have occurred, while other regions conducted more sophisticated assessments that revealed that more watersheds had improved than originally expected.

Water Quality Criteria and Standards: Water quality standards are the regulatory and scientific foundation of water quality protection programs under the Clean Water Act (CWA). Under the CWA, states, territories, and authorized tribes establish water quality standards that define the designated uses and water quality criteria to protect those uses for waters within their jurisdictions. The standards are used to determine which waters must be cleaned up, how much may be discharged, and what is needed for protection.

For the third year in a row, states and territories met regional commitments for submitting new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information (WQ-3a) (Figure 21). The FY 2011 result of 39 states and territories was above the national goal of 37. Eight of 10 regions met their commitments (Figure 22).

Figure 21: States/Territories Submitted Water Quality Criteria Trend by Fiscal Year (WQ-3a)

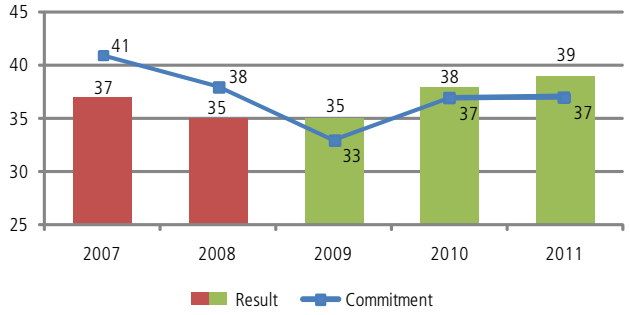
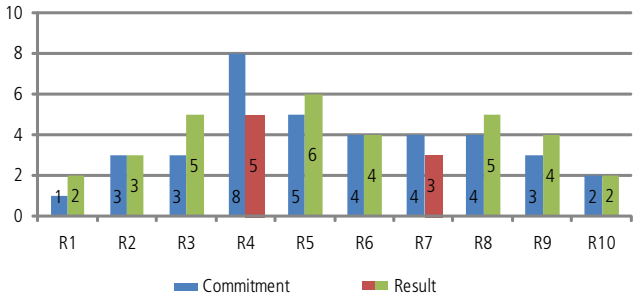


Figure 22: FY 2011 States/Territories Submitted Water Quality Criteria by Region (WQ-3a)



EPA created three new measures in the *FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance* to track the quantity of numeric water quality standards for total nitrogen and phosphorus adopted or proposed by states and territories and approved or promulgated by EPA (WQ-1a,b,c). In 2011, 45 numeric nitrogen and phosphorus standards were adopted by states and territories and approved or promulgated by EPA; a total of 52 standards were proposed. Both of these results were one standard short of their FY 2011 commitments. Adoption of approvable nitrogen and phosphorus criteria is challenging due to their scientific, programmatic, and policy complexities. Some states are delaying adoption until they can resolve implementation issues.

EPA exceeded its FY 2011 national commitment of 85% by approving 92% of water quality standard revisions submitted by states and territories (WQ-4a) (Figure 23). Nine of 10 regions met their commitments for this measure (Figure 24). EPA has exceeded commitments for this measure over the last five years. However, this trend may soon reverse, as states are beginning to tackle more difficult environmental problems, which may increase the number of standards provisions that raise complex technical and policy issues.

Figure 23: States/Territories Water Quality Standards Submissions Trend by Fiscal Year (WQ-4a)

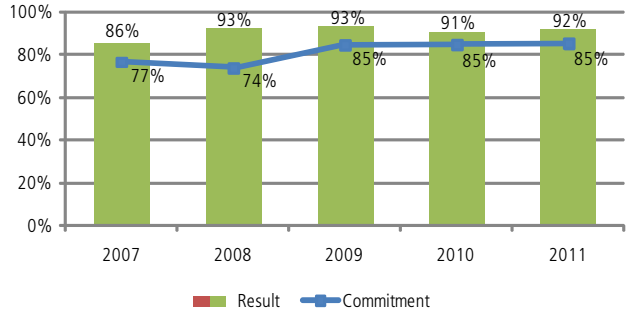
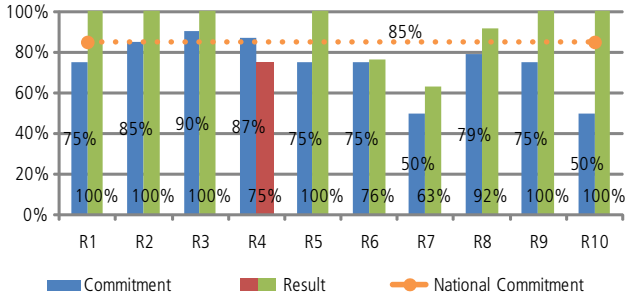


Figure 24: FY 2011 States/Territories Water Quality Standards Submissions by Region (WQ-4a)



Water Quality Monitoring: Throughout FY 2011, EPA continued to work with states, tribes, interstate agencies, and territories to strengthen their monitoring programs. As part of this effort, EPA works with its partners to amass scientifically valid data needed by resource managers to make informed water quality protection and restoration decisions at both national and state levels. Moreover, high-quality data collected over time is essential to tracking changes and identifying potential trends. Due to the sheer size of the undertaking, traditional monitoring approaches are only able to target a small number of waterbodies within a state (typically 20–40%), falling short of the CWA mandate to assess all waters. Both EPA and the states recognize a need for greater integration of the various water monitoring approaches to better understand water quality across spatial, ecoregional, and geographic scales.

EPA is promoting probabilistic surveys as one approach to monitoring. EPA, states, tribes, and other partners are making progress toward monitoring all water types nationwide in a statistically valid manner. Statistical surveys are a cost-effective and scientifically credible means for assessing and reporting on the current status of a water resource and, over time, associated changes and trends. Initiated in 2005, the National Aquatic Resources Surveys (NARS) program relies on the collective effort of EPA, states, and tribes to conduct annual surveys of a specific waterbody type (i.e., streams, rivers, lakes, coasts/estuaries, or wetlands) and repeats each survey on a five-year cycle. At the end of FY 2011, EPA, states, and tribes completed the first full rotation of the program—a survey of all the nation's waters.

The number of states and territories implementing comprehensive monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules has remained steady over the past two years (WQ-5) (Figure 25). This lack of progress is attributable to the Virgin Islands (VI), which fell significantly behind in implementing its monitoring strategy and consequently, could not expend past years' supplemental monitoring funds (Figure 26). The VI is currently under a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) that seeks to address and remedy these shortfalls.

Figure 25: States/Territories Adopted Monitoring Strategies Trend by Fiscal Year (WQ-5)

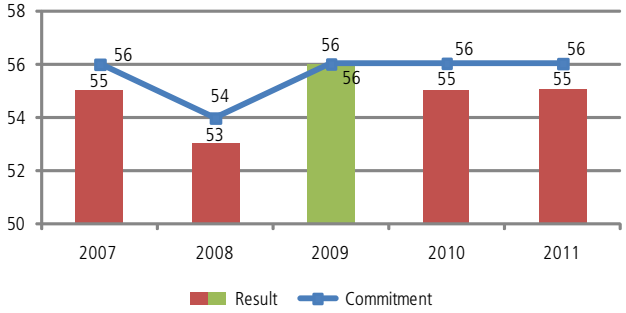
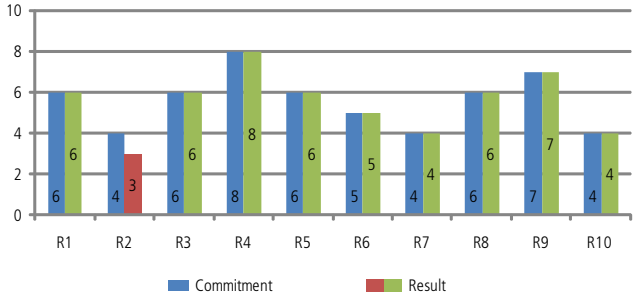


Figure 26: FY 2011 States/Territories Adopted Monitoring Strategies by Region (WQ-5)



Forty-four states and territories provided electronic information for integrated reporting of water quality assessment data in FY 2011 (WQ-7). This was one state short of the annual commitment. Long-standing issues with assessment database submissions from two states in Region 3 were not resolved. Discussions are continuing in hopes of resolving the issues prior to the next reporting cycle in FY 2012.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs): Development of TMDLs for an impaired waterbody is a critical step in meeting water restoration goals. TMDLs focus on clearly defined environmental goals and establish a pollutant budget, which is then implemented via permit requirements or watershed plans through local, state, and federal programs. In FY 2011, states developed and EPA approved or established 2,846 TMDLs (WQ-8a) (Figure 27), of which 364 were established by EPA. Seven of the regions met their annual commitments for this measure in FY 2011 (Figure 28).

Figure 27: EPA and State TMDLs Trend by Fiscal Year (WQ-8a)

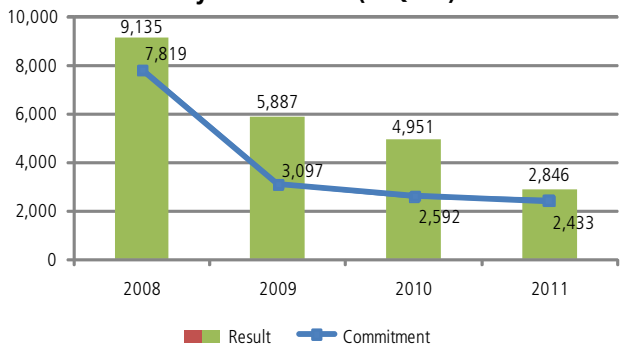
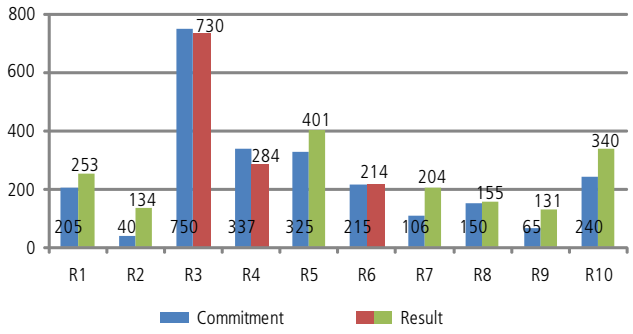


Figure 28: FY 2011 EPA and State TMDLs by Region (WQ-8a)



The unexpectedly higher results were due to a number of factors: Puerto Rico, with EPA support, established 118 TMDLs that were not anticipated until FY 2013; Rhode Island completed a statewide bacteria TMDL; Missouri developed 83 TMDLs to meet Consent Decree requirements; Kansas developed 106 TMDLs due to its rotating basin assessment; and an early set of TMDLs for San Diego beaches accounted for 60. Also, states in Region 10 developed watershed-wide TMDLs, which can result in a large number of individual TMDLs. In addition, the uncertainty in the timelines of TMDL development often results in a high number of TMDLs one year followed by a lower number of TMDLs the next year. While states should be recognized for these accomplishments, resource constraints, as well as technical and legal challenges, still exist.

EPA also tracks the pace of TMDL development, which refers to the annual number of TMDLs needed to be consistent with national policy. The national policy recommends that TMDLs be established and approved within eight to 13 years of the waterbody being listed as impaired under CWA Section 303(d). The national 2011 end of year pace was 87%, which exceeded the commitment of 64% (WQ-8b).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program: The NPDES program requires all point sources discharging into U.S. waterbodies to be covered by state or EPA NPDES permits. For the fifth consecutive year, EPA and states achieved the national goal of having current NPDES permits in place. In 2011, 89.3% of non-tribal facilities, or 105,922 facilities, had current permits; this figure exceeded the national commitment of 88.4%, or 100,680 facilities (WQ-12a) (Figure 29). Six of 10 regions met or exceeded their commitments in 2011 (Figure 30).

Figure 29: Non-Tribal NPDES Permits Current Trend by Fiscal Year (WQ-12a)

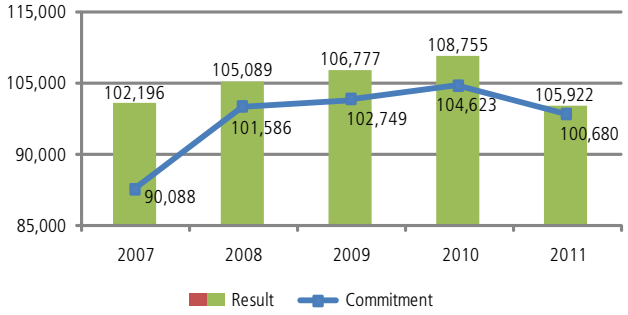
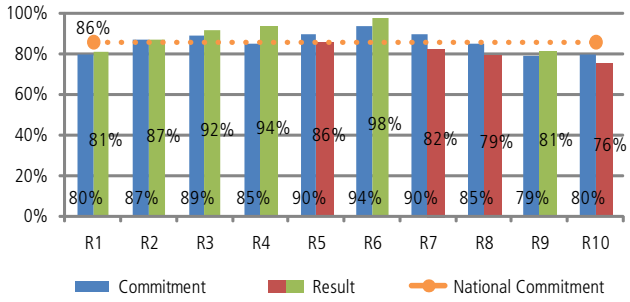


Figure 30: FY 2011 Non-Tribal NPDES Permits Current by Region (WQ-12a)



EPA has been working with states to structure their permit programs to better support comprehensive protection of water quality. A key strategy is to focus efforts on high-priority permits that need to be issued or reissued to help implement TMDLs, watershed plans, effluent guidelines, or other environmental and programmatic actions. In 2011, both EPA and authorized states issued 1,005 priority permits (132% of the universe), exceeding the national commitment of 763 permits (100%) (WQ-19b) (Figure 31). EPA and authorized states have exceeded their commitments (seven of 10 regions met or exceeded their commitments in 2011) for issuing high-priority permits during the past five years.[14] States have continued their efforts in coordination with EPA regions to maintain strong performance in the issuance of their high-priority permits (Figure 32). When states establish their lists each year, they designate priority permits and commit to a certain number of these to be issued within the fiscal year. If a state is able to issue additional priority permits ahead of schedule, they receive credit toward the current fiscal year target, which may result in issuing more permits than originally targeted.

Figure 31: High-Priority NPDES Permits Trend by Fiscal Year (WQ-19b)

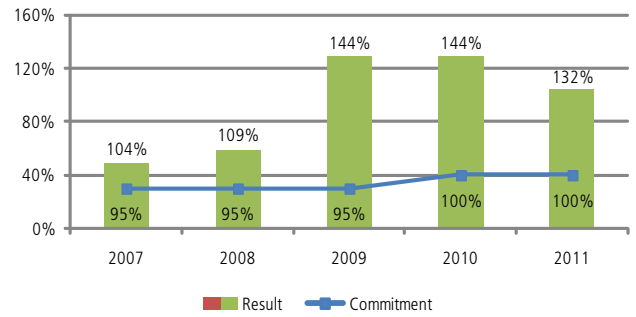
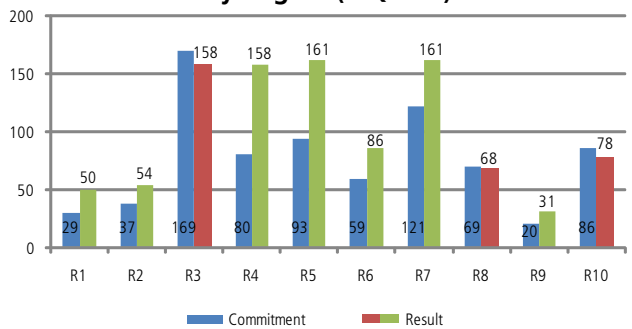


Figure 32: FY 2011 High-Priority NPDES Permits by Region (WQ-19b)



[14] To simplify the process and be more transparent, EPA developed a new policy starting in FY 2010 for developing the priority permits universe. In addition, EPA shifted the time period for locking down the priority permits universe to align with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) commitment schedule.

Clean Water Financing: The Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs) provide low-interest loans to local governments to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects. The CWSRF utilization rate hit 98% in 2011. Of the $91.2 billion in funds available for projects through 2011, $89.5 billion have been committed to more than 30,000 loans. In 2011, project assistance reached $5.3 billion, which funded 1,803 loans in a single year. Nationally since 2001, fund utilization has remained relatively stable and strong at over 90% (WQ-17) (Figure 33). Demand for CWSRF funding was much greater than in previous years because communities could choose to receive part or all of their project funding as additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness, grants, and negative interest. This increased demand included communities that have not previously requested project funding from the CWSRF. All 10 regions met their commitments for the utilization rate in FY 2011, with a range of 95% to 107% of funds obligated (Figure 34).

Figure 33: CWSRF Fund Utilization Rate Trend by Fiscal Year (WQ-17)

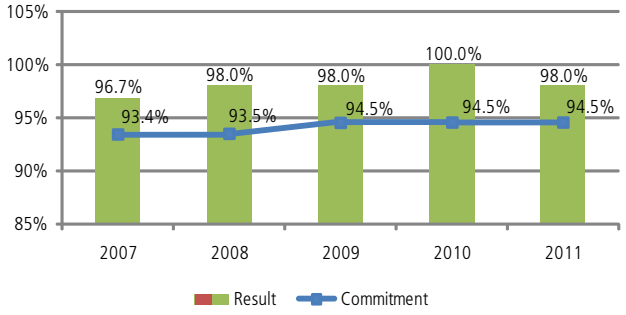
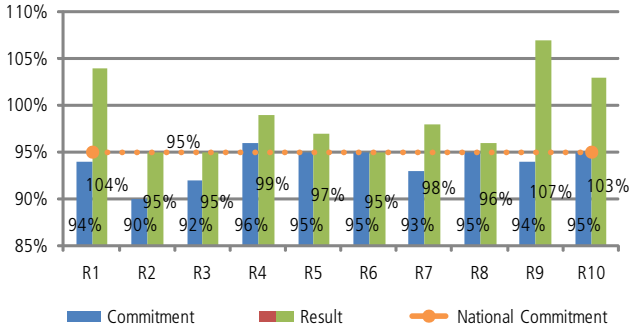


Figure 34: FY 2011 CWSRF Fund Utilization Rate by Region (WQ-17)



(Numbers reflect base program only and do not include ARRA funded projects)

Control Nonpoint Source Pollution: Polluted runoff from sources such as agricultural lands, forestry sites, and urban areas is the largest single remaining cause of water pollution. EPA and states are working with local governments, watershed groups, property owners, tribes, and others on implementing programs and management practices to control polluted runoff throughout the country. EPA and states made significant gains in FY 2011 in documenting the full or partial restoration of waterbodies that are primarily nonpoint source impaired. Nationally, EPA exceeded its FY 2011 commitment (251), with a cumulative 358 waterbodies that were partially or fully restored (against a universe of 5,967 waterbodies). EPA and states increased their output by 40% over the previous year (WQ-10) (Figure 35).[15] Nine of 10 regions met their annual commitments (Figure 36). One of the largest increases occurred in Region 10 and was primarily due to restoration efforts in Washington State's Chehalis River Basin, which led to the delisting of 76 segments of the Chehalis River.

Figure 35: NPS-Impaired Waterbodies Restored Trend by Fiscal Year (WQ-10)

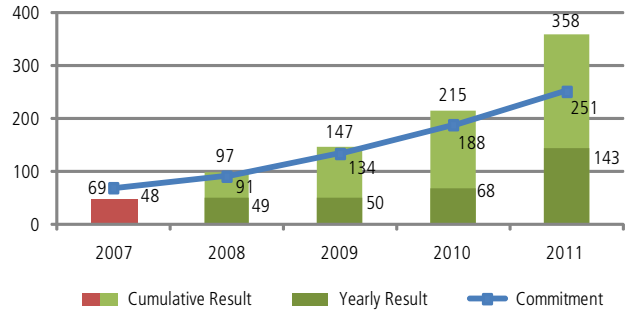
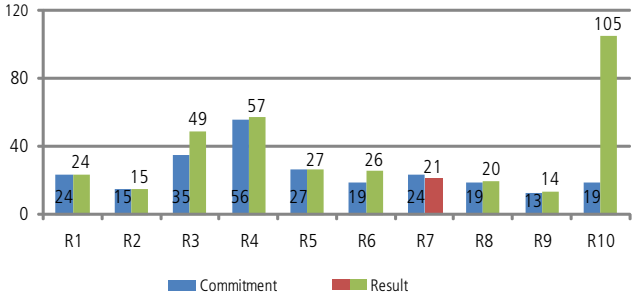


Figure 36: FY 2011 NPS-Impaired Waterbodies Restored by Region (WQ-10)

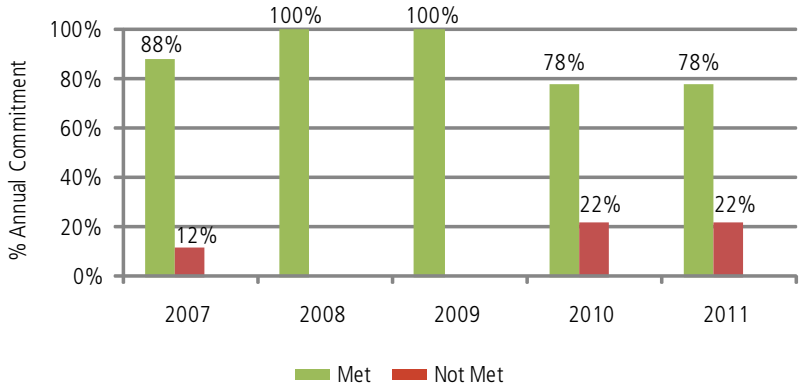


[15] EPA continues to highlight nonpoint source success stories on its website at http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Success319/.

Subobjective: Coastal and Oceans

EPA's Coastal and Ocean Protection program met 78% (seven of nine) of its commitments in 2011. This was consistent with the FY 2010 results (Figure 37).

Figure 37: Coastal and Oceans Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 2.2.2 Coastal and Oceans				
2.2.2	Improve coastal aquatic system health	▲	5/5 ★	D-38/Fig. 38
SP-16	Maintain aquatic health–Northeast	▲	4/4 ★	D-38
SP-17	Maintain aquatic health–Southeast	▲	4/4 ★	D-39
SP-18	Maintain aquatic health–West Coast	▲	4/4 ★	D-39
SP-19	Maintain aquatic health–Puerto Rico	▲	4/4 ★	D-40
SP-20	Ocean dumping sites acceptable conditions	▼	2/4	D-40/Fig. 41
4.3.2	NEP acres habitat protected or restored	▼	3/5	D-43/Fig. 40
CO-2	Coastline miles protected vessel sewage	I		D-41
CO-3	NEP priority actions completed	I		D-41
CO-4	Rate of return federal investment for NEP	I		D-41
CO-5	Dredged material management plans in place	I		D-42
CO-6	Active dredged material sites monitored annually	I		D-42
CO-7	Maintain aquatic health–Hawaii Region	I		D-43
CO-8	Maintain aquatic health–South Central Alaska	▲	2/2	D-43

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

In December 2008, the federal government released the third *National Coastal Condition Report* (NCCR III), which highlights EPA's National Coastal Assessment (NCA) data, collected primarily in 2001 and 2002. The findings from this report serve as a foundation for EPA and its partners to meet their commitments to water quality and offer insights on the additional actions needed to better protect, manage, and restore coastal ecosystems. According to the NCCR III, the overall condition of the nation's coastal waters is rated fair (Subobjective 2.2.2) (Figure 38). This rating is based on five indicators of ecological condition: water quality index (including dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll-a [CHLA], nitrogen, phosphorus, and water clarity); sediment quality index (including sediment toxicity, sediment contaminants, and sediment total organic carbon [TOC]); benthic index; coastal habitat index; and fish tissue contaminants index. Comparison of the coastal condition scores shows that the overall condition of U.S. coastal waters has improved slightly since the 1990s. Although the overall condition of U.S. coastal waters is rated as "fair" in all three reports, the score increased from 2.0 to 2.3 from NCCR I to NCCR II and increased to 2.8 in NCCR III with the addition of Alaska and Hawaii (excluding Alaska and Hawaii, the score remains 2.3) (Figure 39). Since EPA is not collecting data annually on this measure, it is able to maintain the same target for the period within which a particular NCCR is applicable. The NCCR IV, using data from NCA for years 2003–2006, is expected to be released in the third quarter of FY 2012. New scores will be available for the FY 2012 end of year performance highlights.

Figure 38: Overall Condition of U.S. Coastal Waters

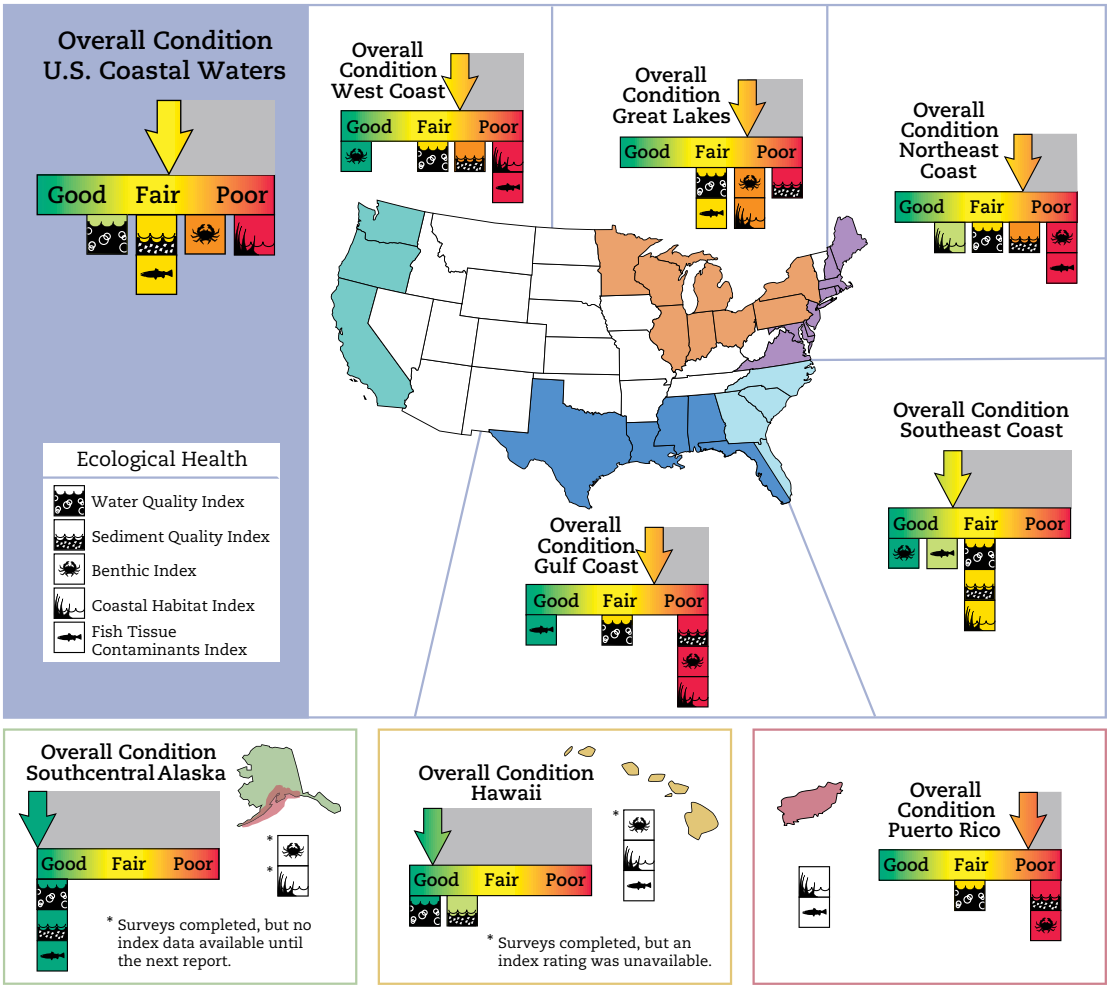


Figure 39:

Comparison of Scores for Indicators of Condition by Geographic Region From Three National Coastal Condition Reports[a]

Report	Gulf Coast	Southeast Coast	Northeast Coast	S. Central Alaska[b]	Hawaii[b]	West Coast[c]	Great Lakes[c]	Puerto Rico[c]	United States[d]
NCCR I 1990-1996	1.8	3.6	1.8			2.0	1.4		2.0
NCCR II 1997-2000	2.4	3.8	1.8	5.0		2.0	2.2	1.7	2.3
NCCR III 2001-2002	2.2	3.6	2.4		4.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.3 2.8

[a] Ratings scores are based on a 5-point system, where a score of less than 2.0 is rated poor; 2.0 to less than 2.3 is rated fair to poor; greater than 2.3 to 3.7 is rated fair; greater than 3.7 to 4.0 is rated good to fair; and greater than 4.0 is rated good.

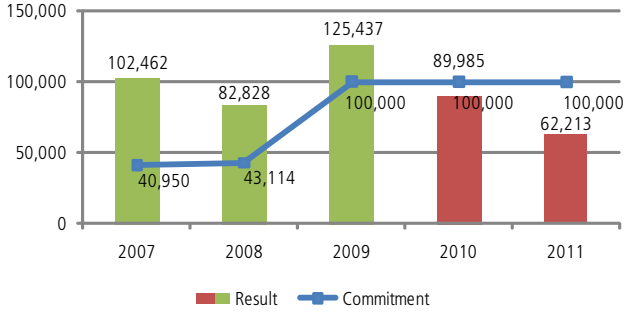
[b] Alaska and Hawaii were not reported in the NCCR I or NCCR II. The NCCR I assessment of the Northeast Coast region did not include the Acadian Province. The West Coast ratings in the NCCR I were complied using data from many different programs.

[c] West Coast, Great Lakes, and Puerto Rico scores for the NCCR III are the same as NCCR II (no new data for the NCCR III except for the West Coast benthic index).

[d] U.S. score is based on a weighted mean of regional scores. The first U.S. score is excluding south central Alaska and Hawaii. The second U.S. score includes south central Alaska and Hawaii.

National Estuary Program (NEP): The 28 NEPs and their partners protected or restored more than 62,000 acres of habitat within the NEP study areas—almost 37,000 acres short of EPA's goal of 100,000 acres (Measure 4.3.2) (Figure 40). There are a number of variables that affect the habitat acres actually reported at the end of the year. Two of the biggest factors are 1) the economy (nonfederal match is a significant challenge because state and local budgets have been severely cut in recent years, so matching funds are more difficult to obtain); and 2) the number of larger projects has greatly diminished over the last few years, leaving relatively smaller, and often more costly, parcels for protection or restoration. EPA expects these factors will continue to influence the results for this measure in the future. As a result, EPA is working with its NEP partners to determine a more appropriate target for the future.

Figure 40: NEP Acres Habitat Protected or Restored Trend by Fiscal Year (4.3.2)



In FY 2011, the 28 NEPs played the primary role in directing $662 million in additional funds toward Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) implementation (leveraged from approximately $29 million in EPA Section 320 and earmark funds), which is a ratio of almost $23 raised for every $1 provided by EPA. This significantly higher ratio (compared to the FY 2010 leveraging ratio of 14:1) was due largely to sewage treatment plan upgrades and CSO abatements funded through the EPA's CWSRF program and municipal government revenues (CO-4). Approximately 90% of these leveraged resources were invested in on-the-ground activities, such as habitat restoration and stormwater management, rather than overhead or operations.

Ocean Protection: Several hundred million cubic yards of sediment are dredged from waterways, ports, and harbors every year to maintain the nation's navigation system. All of this sediment must be disposed of without causing adverse effects to the marine environment. EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) share responsibility for regulating how and where the disposal of dredged sediment occurs. In FY 2011, 93% of ocean dumping sites with active dredged material achieved environmentally acceptable conditions, as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through onsite monitoring programs (SP-20). The year-end result fell short of the annual commitment of 98% (Figure 41).

Although the FY 2011 end of year result for this measure did not meet its annual commitment, EPA regions are focusing more attention on their Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites (ODMDSs) (Figure 42). Therefore, EPA believes that end of year results in the future will continue to show improvement, as they have over the last two fiscal years (FY 2010 result = 90%, FY 2011 result = 93%).

The number of dredged material management plans that are in place for major ports increased from 37 in FY 2010 to 40 in FY 2011, whereas the number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored remained at 33 in 2011.

Figure 41: Ocean Dumping Sites Acceptable Conditions by Fiscal Year (SP-20)

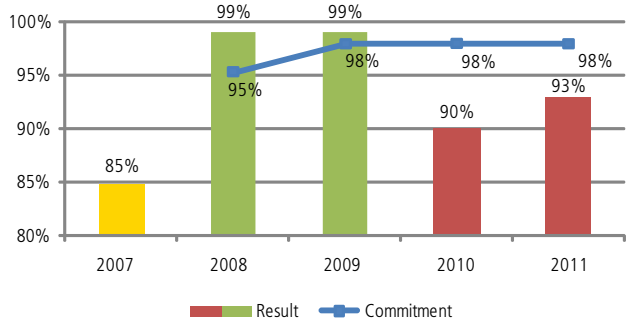
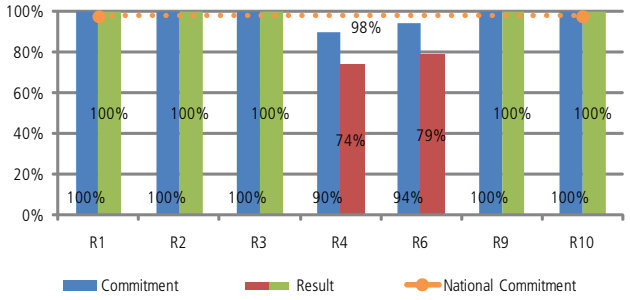


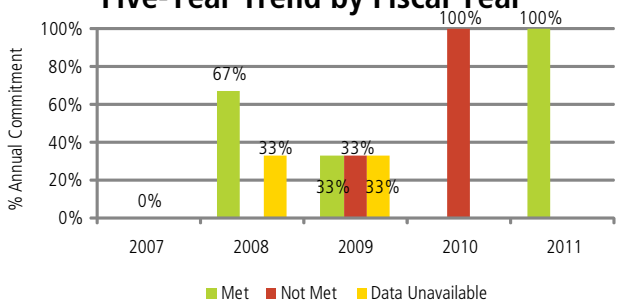
Figure 42: FY 2011 Ocean Dumping Sites Acceptable Conditions by Region (SP-20)



Subobjective: U.S.–Mexico Border

The U.S.–Mexico Border Program met all three of its commitment measures in FY 2011 (Figure 43). By contrast, results from prior years have been mixed. Although EPA closely monitors the progress of all border infrastructure projects, the nature of infrastructure projects is such that unanticipated delays can and sometimes do occur. Conversely, projects sometimes progress more quickly to completion than originally forecast. Either of the above situations—an unanticipated project delay or an expedited project completion—can affect end of year performance reporting.

Figure 43: U.S.–Mexico Border Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.2.4 U.S.–Mexico Border				
SP-23	BOD loadings removed U.S.–Mexico Border	▲	1/2	D-48
SP-24	Safe drinking water homes U.S.–Mexico Border	▲	3/4	D-48/Fig. 44
SP-25	Wastewater sanitation homes U.S.–Mexico Border	▲	2/4	D-49/Fig. 45

The United States and Mexico have a longstanding commitment to protecting the environment and public health in the U.S.–Mexico Border Region. EPA's U.S.–Mexico Border Program will continue to implement this binational program by working with the Mexican government, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, the North American Development Bank, the 10 border states, and border communities to improve public health and the environment in the region.

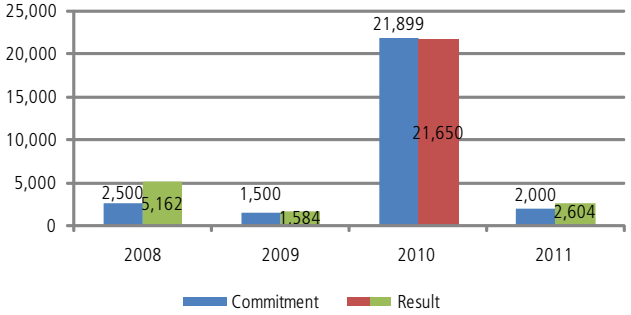
The U.S.–Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program provides funding for the development and construction of wastewater and drinking water infrastructure for border residents, often for first-time services. EPA establishes annual commitments for the safe drinking water and wastewater sanitation measures using detailed project schedules to estimate project completions. Many variables can impact the construction schedule of a large infrastructure project. These may include weather delays, local economic conditions, or the unique challenges of binationally funded and managed projects, among them political exigencies or the complications associated with multiple funding sources working on different schedules. In prior years, these variables have impacted the end of year results, with some projects completed ahead of schedule and some experiencing delays. In FY 2011, all expected project completions were realized and the program met its commitment measures.

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Loadings Removed: In FY 2011, the Agency reported for the second time on the amount of BOD—a measure of organic content and a standard metric of wastewater strength—removed from wastewater as a result of EPA investments in wastewater infrastructure. Project completions through FY 2011 have resulted in the removal of 108.5 million pounds of BOD loadings annually from the U.S.–Mexico Border area, slightly more than its commitment of 108.2 million pounds (based on a baseline of 0 pounds in 2003) (SP-23). Two large wastewater projects that experienced delays in FY 2010 were subsequently completed in FY 2011, contributing to the cumulative end of year result. An additional 43.4 million pounds BOD are being removed each year as a result of FY 2011 project completions.

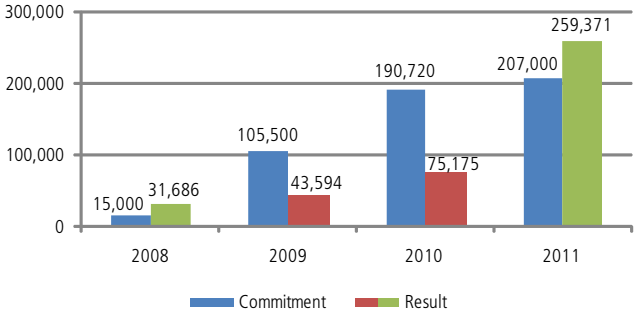
Safe Drinking Water to Homes in U.S.–Mexico Border Area: EPA provided 2,604 additional homes with access to safe drinking water in FY 2011, surpassing the national commitment of 2,000 (SP-24) (Figure 44). The completion in FY 2011 of a small drinking water project that was delayed in FY 2010 contributed in part to this result. Since 2003, the Agency has provided 54,734 additional homes in the border region with access to safe drinking water. As a result, the Agency has achieved 74% of its long-term FY 2015 target of enabling 73,886 additional homes to access safe drinking water.

Figure 44: Safe Drinking Water in Homes in U.S.–Mexico Border Trend by Fiscal Year (SP-24)



Adequate Wastewater Sanitation to Homes in the U.S.–Mexico Border Area: EPA provided adequate wastewater sanitation to an additional 259,371 homes over the past year. Two large wastewater projects that were scheduled to be completed in FY 2010 were completed in the first quarter of FY 2011. In addition, a large wastewater treatment project was completed ahead of schedule during the second half of the fiscal year. Wastewater projects completed in FY 2011 are providing wastewater service to approximately 1 million people. Cumulative wastewater sanitation connections made through FY 2011 total 513,041 homes (Figure 45), representing 99% of the Agency's long-term commitment of connecting 518,042 homes by FY 2015 (SP-25). The Agency is on pace to exceed this long-term commitment in FY 2012.

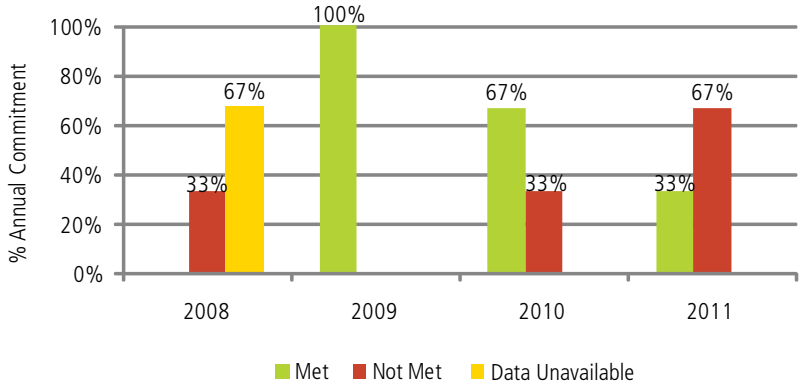
Figure 45: Wastewater Sanitation in Homes in U.S.–Mexico Border Trend by Fiscal Year (SP-25)



Subobjective: Pacific Islands

The Pacific Islands failed to meet two of three of its commitments in 2011. This was a decrease from the number of commitments met in FY 2010 (Figure 46).

Figure 46: Pacific Islands Subobjective Four-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.2 Pacific Islands				
SP-26	Pacific Islands population served by CWS	▲	4/4 ★	D-50
SP-27	Pacific Islands treatment plans w/ BOD limits	▼	2/4	D-50
SP-28	Pacific Islands beach days open for swimming	▼	2/4	D-50

FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

The U.S. Pacific Island Territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) are responsible for providing adequate drinking water and sanitation service to the public. In 2011, 87% of the population in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories was served by community drinking water systems that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards throughout the year (SP-26). The FY 2011 commitment was 75%. The improvement in results for this measure was due to improved compliance in the CNMI. EPA is targeting improved infrastructure financing, enforcement, and technical assistance to improve the water and wastewater situation in the Pacific Islands.

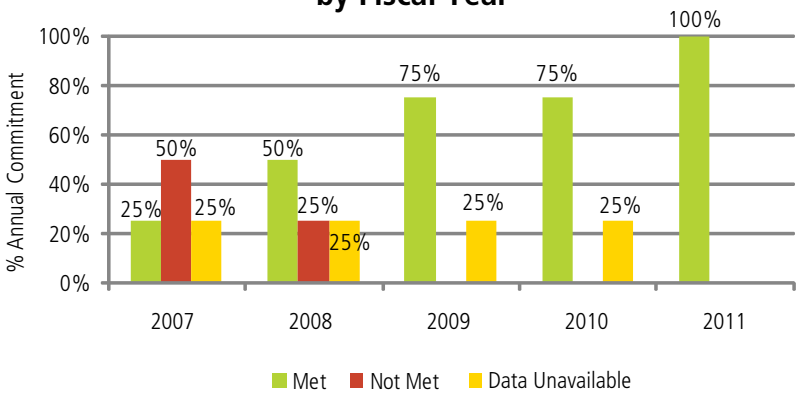
Fifty percent (50%) of sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories complied with permit limits for BOD pollutants and total suspended solids (TSS) (SP-27). For the second year in a row, this was below the FY 2011 commitment of 63%. The end of year result reflects continued noncompliance at Guam treatment plants (Guam plants were in compliance only 21% of the time in FY 2011). EPA expects this trend to continue in FY 2012, as Guam's major treatment plants will not see needed upgrades completed this fiscal year.

Monitored beaches in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories were open and safe for swimming for 77% of beach-season days in FY 2011, failing to meet the annual commitment of 82% (SP-28). Specific reasons for not meeting the target are unknown. This measure will be deleted in FY 2012.

Subobjective: Wetlands

EPA's Wetlands Program has shown gradual improvement in its performance over the past five years. EPA reported on and met all of its commitments under this subobjective in FY 2011 (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Wetlands Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.2 Wetlands				
SP-21	Net increase wetlands achieved	LT		D-44
SP-22	No net loss of wetlands	▲	3/3	D-45
WT-1	Wetland acres restored and enhanced	▲	5/5 ★	D-45
WT-2a	States and tribes that have increased capacity in one or more core elements	I		D-46
WT-2b	Number of core elements developed by states and tribes	I		D-46
WT-3	404 permits with greater environmental protection	I		D-47
WT-4	States wetland condition trend has been measured	▲	4/5	D-47

FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Wetlands are among our nation's most critical and productive natural resources. They provide a variety of benefits, including water quality improvements, flood protection, shoreline erosion control, and ground water exchange. Wetlands are the primary habitat for fish, waterfowl, and other wildlife; as such, they provide numerous opportunities for education, recreation, and research. EPA recognizes that the nation faces daunting challenges to conserve our wetland heritage and that many partners must work together for this effort to succeed.

No Net Loss and the Number of Wetland Acres Restored/Enhanced: In 2011, EPA, in partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, achieved "no net loss" of wetlands under the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 regulatory program (SP-22). EPA continues to achieve this commitment through regional involvement and coordination in reviewing Section 404 permits issued by the Corps.

EPA continues to exceed expectations in the number of acres of wetlands restored and enhanced, with 154,000 cumulative acres restored and enhanced since 2002 (WT-1). EPA has exceeded its commitment under this measure every year since 2004. The commitment is achieved through the combined efforts of local groups to restore wetlands under EPA funding programs. It is difficult to determine an accurate number of habitat acres that will be improved and restored in the coming year because projects can sometimes take a number of years to design, fund, implement, and complete. Nevertheless, EPA has seen a long enough trend to be able to forecast improvements

State and Tribal Wetlands Program Capacity: As of FY 2011, 54 states and tribes have built capacities in the core program elements of wetlands monitoring, regulation, voluntary restoration and protection, and wetland water quality standards (WT-2a,b). This measure was changed in 2010 to gauge the number of states and tribes that have built the core elements of their programs (WT-2a) and have reached the point of managing fully functional wetland programs. The new measure tracks closely with EPA's Core Elements Framework for State and Tribal Wetlands Program, which provides a more objective basis for measurement.

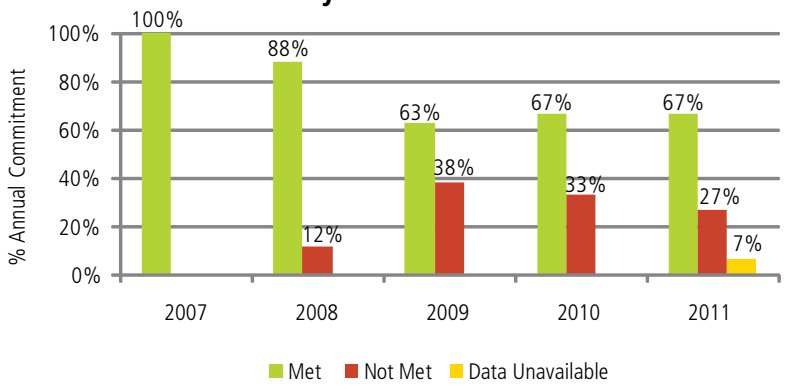
Number of States Measuring Trends in Condition: The number of states where the trend in wetland condition has been measured, as defined through biological metrics and assessments, increased from 22 states in FY 2010 to 29 states in FY 2011 (WT-4). This measure currently counts states that are "on track" to assess trends in wetland condition for at least 20% of their state by the end of FY 2011. Trends assessment involves establishing a baseline, then reassessing the same areas to evaluate trends. The increase among states in building wetlands monitoring programs is due to a number of factors, including 1) active participation by approximately 40 states on the National Wetlands Monitoring and Assessment Work Group, 2) involvement of eight EPA regions in the Regional Wetlands Monitoring Work Groups that facilitate data and information sharing, and 3) EPA's collaboration with states to plan the 2011 National Wetland Condition Assessment.

EPA was unable to report on the net increase of acres of wetlands for FY 2011 (SP-21). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service completed a *Status and Trends Report* with the latest wetlands results in October FY 2011, but the report was not available by the end of FY 2011. The result for this measure, however, does not represent real-time annual data. The previous *Status and Trends Report* was issued in 2005 and reported that the United States gained approximately 32,000 wetland acres annually from 1998 to 2004. For FY 2008, EPA applied the 32,000 acres as the wetland gain rate and reported cumulatively from the baseline year in 2005. The *Status and Trends Report* that was completed in October 2011 discusses the timeframe between FY 2005 and FY 2009 and will be used for reporting in FY 2012.

Subobjective: Great Lakes

The Great Lakes National Program Office met 67% (10 of 15) of its performance commitments in 2011 (Figure 48). This is a significant accomplishment, given that the program had a net increase of five performance measures in FY 2011. Ten measures were reported for the first time in FY 2011.

Figure 48: Great Lakes Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.3 Great Lakes				
4.3.3	Improve health–Great Lakes ecosystem	▼	3/5	D-51/Fig. 40
SP-29	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes fish	▲	5/5★	D-51
SP-31	Restore Areas of Concern (AOCs)	▲	2/5	D-52/Fig. 51
SP-32	Remediate cubic yards of contaminated sediment	▲	5/5★	D-52/Fig. 49
GL-5	Beneficial Use Impairments (BUIs) restored	▲	0/2	D-53/Fig. 52
GL-6	Number of non-native species newly detected in the Great Lakes ecosystem	▲	1/3	D-53
GL-7	Number of multi-agency rapid response plans established, mock exercises to practice responses carried out under those plans, and/or actual response actions	▲	1/1	D-53
GL-8	Percent of days of the beach season that the Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming	▼	1/1	D-53
GL-9	Acres managed for populations of invasive species controlled to a target level	▲	0/1	D-54
GL-10	Percent of populations of native aquatic non-threatened and endangered species self-sustaining in the wild	▼	1/1	D-54
GL-11	Number of acres of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands protected, restored, and enhanced	▲	0/1	D-54

FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.3 Great Lakes				
GL-12	Number of acres of coastal, upland, and island habitats protected, restored and enhanced	▼	0/1	D-54
GL-13	Number of species delisted due to recovery	▲	1/1	D-54
GL-15	Five-year average annual loadings of soluble reactive phosphorus (metric tons per year) from tributaries draining targeted watersheds	Data Unavailable	0/1	D-54
GL-16	Acres in Great Lakes watershed with USDA conservation practices implemented to reduce erosion, nutrients, and/or pesticide loading	▲	1/1	D-55

As the largest surface freshwater system on the face of the earth, the Great Lakes ecosystem holds the key to the quality of life and economic prosperity for tens of millions of people. U.S. President Barack Obama and EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson, in collaboration with 15 other federal agencies, have made restoring the Great Lakes a national priority. Congress appropriated $300 million for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) for FY 2011.

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

One of the Great Lakes National Program's key Strategic Targets assesses the overall progress that U.S. environmental programs are making in protecting and restoring the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem. This is measured using the Great Lakes Index, a tool for assessing the overall condition of the Great Lakes that is based on a set of selected ecosystem indicators (i.e., coastal wetlands, phosphorus concentrations, Areas of Concern [AOC], sediment contamination, benthic health, fish tissue contamination, beach closures, drinking water quality, and air toxics deposition). Improvements in the Great Lakes Index measures would indicate that fewer toxins are entering the food chain, ecosystems and human health are better protected, fish are safer to eat, water is safer to drink, and beaches are safer for swimming.

From a baseline score of 20 in 2002, the Great Lakes Index declined from a score of 22.7 in 2010 to 21.9 in 2011 (Subobjective 4.3.3). This decrease does not indicate worsening environmental conditions over the long term, but rather an adjustment to one of eight index components—beach closures. A more rigorous reporting standard was used in 2010 (when 62% of Great Lakes beaches were reported as open during more than 95% of the swimming season) than in 2009 (when 82% were reported as open), thus causing the beach closure component of the index to drop. While this gives the appearance that beach conditions—and therefore the general health of the Great Lakes—are deteriorating, approximately the same number of beaches did not meet the 95% threshold in 2010 as in 2009. Prior to 2010, states had reported all unmonitored beaches as open and safe for swimming for 100% of the beach season, thus raising the number of beaches open more than 95% of the swimming season and increasing the percentage. Starting in FY 2012, the beach closure component of the index will only include monitored beaches and will be consistent with the national beach program measure.

The results of analyses reported in FY 2011 indicated that average long-term total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish at sites on each Great Lake declined more than 44% between 2000 and 2009, meeting the target for declines in concentration trends (37%). EPA base programs and Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) projects, including Great Lakes Legacy Act sediment remediation, contribute to continued progress under this long-term measure (SP-29).

Although PCBs were banned in the 1970s, they persist and continue to degrade in the natural environment. Contaminated sediment remediation (under the Great Lakes Legacy Act and Superfund) is removing additional PCBs from the environment.

Based on Lake Michigan data, current concentrations in whole body lake trout are approximately six times the wildlife protection value (0.16 parts per million [ppm]), and the majority of sport fish collected from Lake Michigan fall into the one meal per month consumption advice category (0.21–1.0 ppm) for protection of human health.

A prominent source of pollution in the Great Lakes is contaminated sediments. From 1997 through calendar year 2010, EPA and its partners remediated approximately 8.4 million cubic yards of contaminated sediment from the Great Lakes basin. In calendar year 2010 (for FY 2011 reporting), approximately 1 million cubic yards were remediated through various federal and state authorities, including the Great Lakes Legacy Act (330,000 cubic yards), Superfund Natural Resource Damage Assessment (720,000 cubic yards), and Wisconsin/EPA Toxic Substance Control Act (20,000 cubic yards). This is the sixth consecutive year that the Great Lakes National Program Office met its commitments for this measure (SP-32) (Figure 49). The Great Lakes Program has achieved approximately 82% of its 2015 goal of removing 10.2 million cubic yards of contaminated sediment. The volume of sediments remediated to date represents about 18% of the estimated universe of contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes basin (Figure 50).

Figure 49: Remediate Contaminated Sediment in the Great Lakes Trend by Fiscal Year (SP-32)

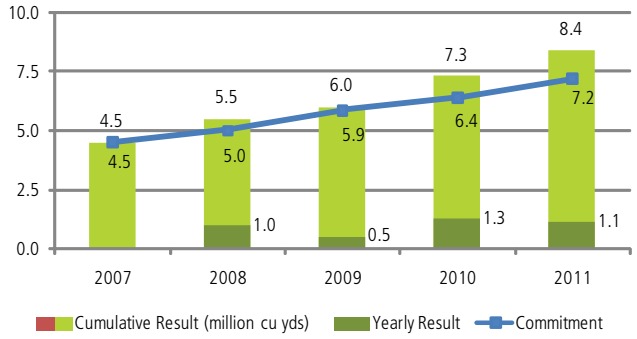
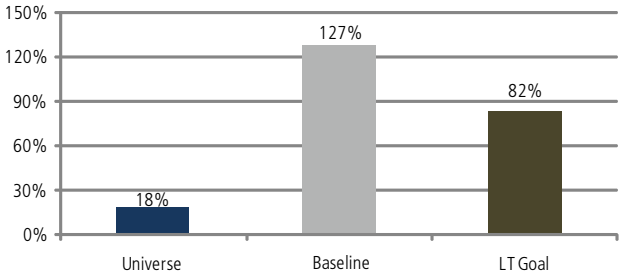


Figure 50: Percent Toward Universe, Baseline, and Long-Term Goal (SP-32)



A key indicator for the Great Lakes National Program Office is to implement all management actions necessary for delisting AOCs within the Great Lakes basin. A delisting indicates that the AOC meets the public's vision for that area and that it is no longer among the most polluted areas in the Great Lakes. EPA and its partners met their commitment by implementing all management actions for a cumulative total of two AOCs through 2011 (SP-31) (Figure 51). In FY 2011, the state of Pennsylvania concluded that all required management actions necessary for delisting had been completed at the Presque Isle Bay AOC. The state will now conduct analyses and monitoring to provide the data necessary to remove the remaining Beneficial Use Impairment (BUI) and delist the AOC according to the procedures in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The Agency expects the BUI will be removed and the AOC will be delisted in calendar year 2012.

For the first time in three years, the Great Lakes Program met its commitment to reduce the number of BUIs at Great Lakes AOCs (Figure 52). Under the GLRI, EPA collaborated extensively with state and federal partners to conduct projects supporting the removal of 26 impairments. Examples of impairments removed include: restrictions on drinking water at Rochester Embayment AOC and Detroit River AOC; beach closings at Kalamazoo River AOC, Lower Menominee AOC, Waukegan Harbor AOC, and the Manistique River AOC; and restrictions on dredging at St. Clair River AOC, Muskegon Lake AOC, and White Lake AOC.

Figure 51: Management Actions Implemented

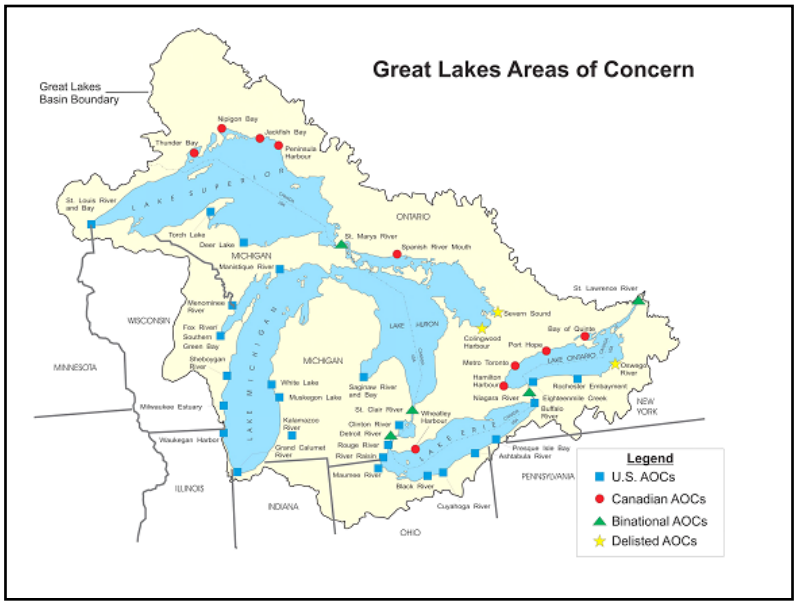
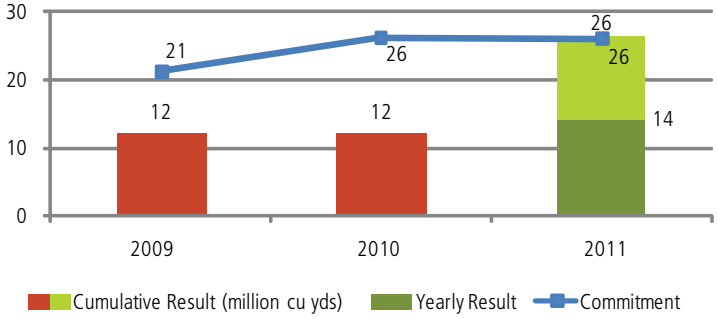


Figure 52: Number of Beneficial Use Impairments Removed Within AOCs Trend by Fiscal Year (GL-5)



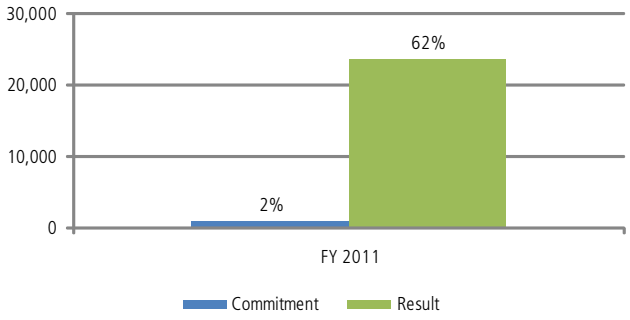
The Great Lakes National Program Office reported on 10 new measures in FY 2011. These measures were developed as part of the GLRI and are included in the Initiative's Action Plan (see http://greatlakesrestoration.us/pdfs/glri_actionplan.pdf). The results from several of these measures are highlighted below.

One of the key goals of the Action Plan is to reduce the number of invasive species entering the Great Lakes Basin. Although 10 new species were detected between 2000 and 2009, only one new species has been detected since then (GL-6). The program also measures the number of acres managed for populations of invasive species that are controlled to a specific target level. More than 13,000 acres were managed in FY 2011, which is significantly above the annual commitment of 1,500 acres (GL-9). The unprecedented level of funding for invasive species work capitalized on a backlog of projects and appears to have achieved economies of scale due to significantly larger projects. Approximately 4,800 acres of this effort are the result of projects to protect, restore, and enhance coastal habitat and are also included in the results for that measure (GL-12).

EPA collaborated with and funded a number of other federal agencies[16] to protect, restore, and enhance over 9,600 acres of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands across the Great Lakes Basin (GL-11). This was well above the FY 2011 commitment of 7,500 acres. Some of the most significant completions in support of removing BUIs were done through the Michigan Department of Natural Resources at River Raisin in Monroe, Michigan. Also contributing to this result were projects involving 20 tribes that received funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs for restoring wild rice and other cultural wetland resources across the basin. In addition, the Great Lakes Program and its partners protected, restored, and enhanced more than 12,100 acres of coastal, upland, and island habitats in FY 2011. These results fell short of the Agency's commitment of 20,000 acres (GL-12). Funding and permitting process delays have slowed project implementation. These project areas are expected to be protected, restored, or enhanced in 2012 following completion of the permitting process.

In FY 2011, more than 267,000 acres in the Great Lakes watershed were put into U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) conservation practices to reduce erosion, nutrients, and/or pesticide loadings under Farm Bill programs. This represents a 62% increase over the baseline of 165,000 acres (based on FY 2008 data) (Figure 53). The significant increase in FY 2011 is a combined result of greater funding (base USDA programs and GLRI) and increased participation in Natural Resource Conservation Service programs. The acres tracked in this measure are not cumulative, but rather are for new conservation practices implemented in a given fiscal year. The percent increase will vary considerably from year to year due to funding, the conservation universe, and the difficulty of conservation practices.

Figure 53: Percent Acres with USDA Conservation Practices Implemented in Great Lakes Watershed (GL-16)

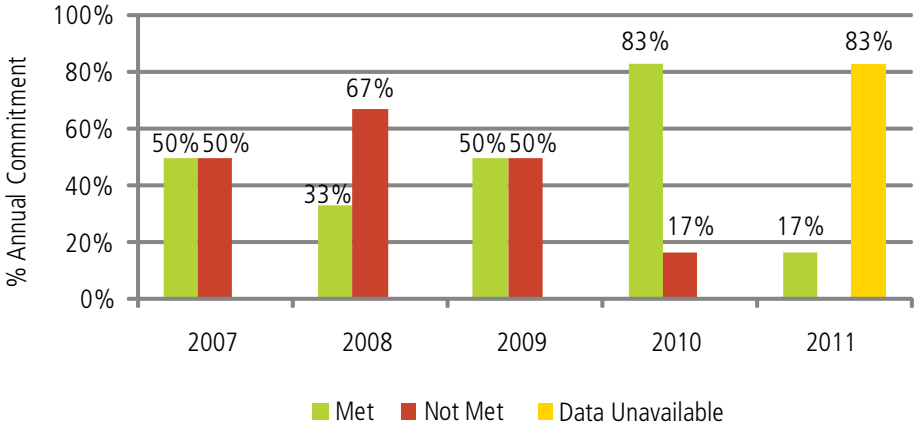


[16] Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, and the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

Subobjective: Chesapeake Bay

EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program was unable to report on five of its six commitments (83%) in FY 2011. Performance measure language and the FY 2011 commitments are no longer applicable due to changes in the calculation of annual results following the establishment of a new Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Chesapeake Bay watershed in December 2010 (Figure 54).

Figure 54: Chesapeake Bay Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



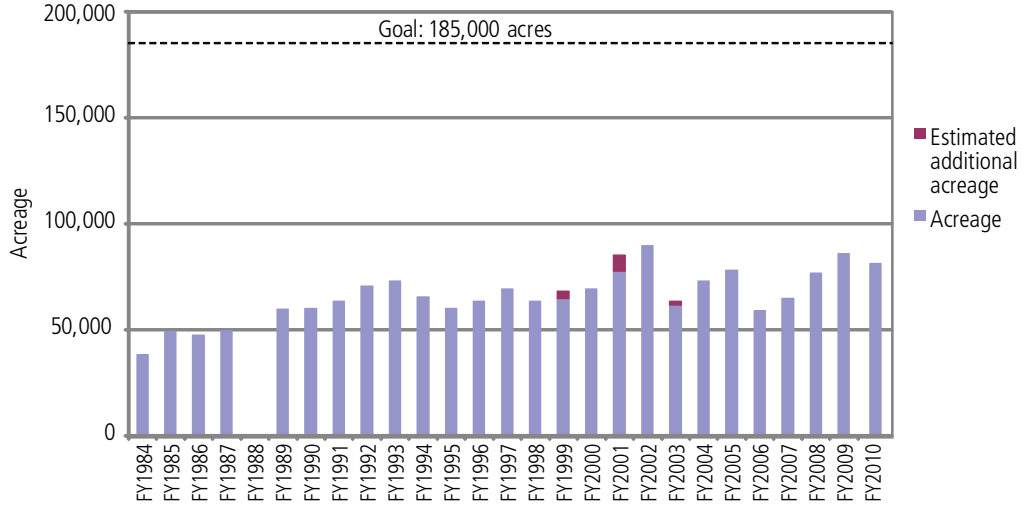
FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay				
SP-33	Chesapeake Bay SAV restored	LT		D-55
SP-34	Chesapeake Bay dissolved oxygen attained	LT		D-55
SP-35	Bay nitrogen reduction practices implemented	No Longer Reporting	0/5	D-56
SP-36	Bay phosphorus reduction practices implemented	No Longer Reporting	2/5	D-57
SP-37	Bay sediment reduction practices implemented	No Longer Reporting	2/5	D-58
CB-1a	Bay point source nitrogen reduction	No Longer Reporting	1/5	D-58
CB-1b	Bay point source phosphorus reduction	No Longer Reporting	4/5	D-59
CB-2	Bay forest buffer planting goal achieved	▲	3/5	D-59

Note: SAV = submerged aquatic vegetation

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) and Water Quality in the Bay: The overriding goal of EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program Office is to work with its federal, state, and local partners to improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem. Two of the most important indicators for measuring the health of the Chesapeake Bay are acres of SAV (SP-33) and levels of dissolved oxygen (DO) (SP-34). Based on annual monitoring from the prior year, the Chesapeake Bay Program reported 79,550 acres of SAV in the bay. This represents approximately 43% of the program's long-term goal of 185,000 acres, which is the amount necessary to achieve Chesapeake Bay water quality standards (Figure 55). Monitoring data from the previous three years indicate that about 38% of the combined volume of open-water, deep-water, and deep-channel water of the bay and its tidal tributaries met DO standards during the summer months. The goal is for 100% of the tidal tributaries and the Chesapeake Bay to meet Clean Water Act standards for DO. In order to achieve SAV and DO goals, program partners are implementing pollution control measures throughout the bay watershed to reduce nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment loads to the bay.

Figure 55: Underwater Bay Grass Abundance



Reducing Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Sediment Runoff to the Bay: In December 2010, EPA established the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, a comprehensive "pollution diet" with rigorous accountability measures to initiate sweeping actions to restore clean water in the Chesapeake Bay and the region's streams, creeks, and rivers. The District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia developed Phase I Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs) to identify how much pollution would need to be reduced from each source sector in order to meet water quality standards in the Chesapeake Bay, and how these reductions would be achieved and maintained. In 2011 and 2012, jurisdictions are working with their local stakeholders to develop Phase II WIPs that will help key partners better understand what they need to do to improve water quality in the rivers and streams flowing to the Chesapeake Bay.

Although EPA expects enhanced implementation of nutrient pollution control measures as a result of the TMDL established in December 2010, EPA is unable to report on the Chesapeake Bay Program's nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment point and nonpoint source measures in FY 2011 (SP-35, SP-36, SP-37, CB-1a, and CB-1b). The commitments and language for these measures were published in the *FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance* in April 2010. This was prior to the development of the TMDL and the new model for tracking nitrogen and phosphorus results. Furthermore, the commitments and language for these measures were established using an obsolete model for estimating loadings to the watershed. In addition, the baseline, long-term goal, and deadline have changed as a result of the TMDL established in 2010. The Agency has developed new measures to capture the progress in implementing nutrient pollution reduction actions in the Bay watershed. The Agency reported on these new measures for the first time in the *FY 2011 Annual Performance Report (APR)* (see Table 2).

Table 2: New Chesapeake Bay Measures

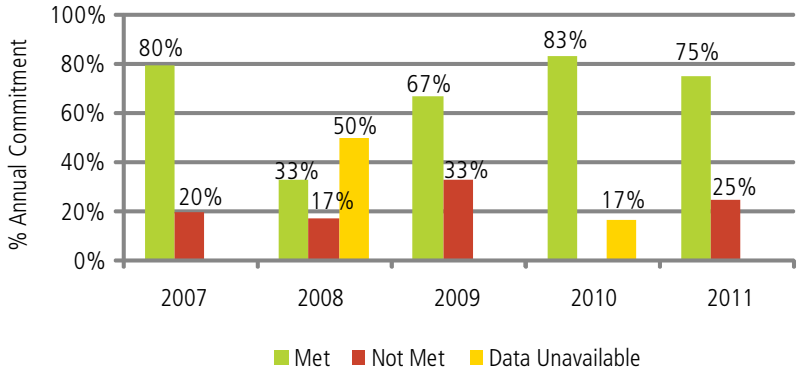
ACS Code	Measure Language	Budget Targets	APR Results
SP-35	Percent of goal achieved for implementing nitrogen pollution reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.	1%	8%
SP-36	Percent of goal achieved for implementing phosphorus pollution reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.	1%	1%
SP-37	Percent of goal achieved for implementing sediment pollution reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.	1%	11%

Restoring Forest Buffers: State and federal efforts to accelerate forest buffer planting resulted in planting 337 miles of forest buffers in FY 2011. A total of 7,229 miles have been planted since FY 1997, achieving 72% of the long-term goal to plant 10,000 miles of forest buffer (CB-2). Future challenges for planting forest buffers include the high price of crop commodities; a shortage of technical assistants (this is likely to continue due to the impact of the economy on agency staffing levels); uninformed landowners; and the tendency of the agricultural community to plant grass buffers.

Subobjective: Gulf of Mexico

EPA met three of its four commitments for the Gulf of Mexico Program in FY 2011. EPA has continued to meet the majority of its commitments to protect the Gulf of Mexico for four of the past five years (Figure 56).

Figure 56: Gulf of Mexico Subobjective Five-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.5 Gulf of Mexico				
4.3.5	Improve health—Gulf of Mexico ecosystem	▼	1/5	D-60
SP-40	Reduces hypoxic zone Gulf of Mexico	I		D-61/Fig. 57
SP-38	Impaired water segments and habitat restored	▲	4/5	D-60
SP-39	Gulf acres restored or enhanced	▲	5/5★	D-61/Fig. 59
GM-1	Warning system to manage algal blooms	▲	4/5	D-62

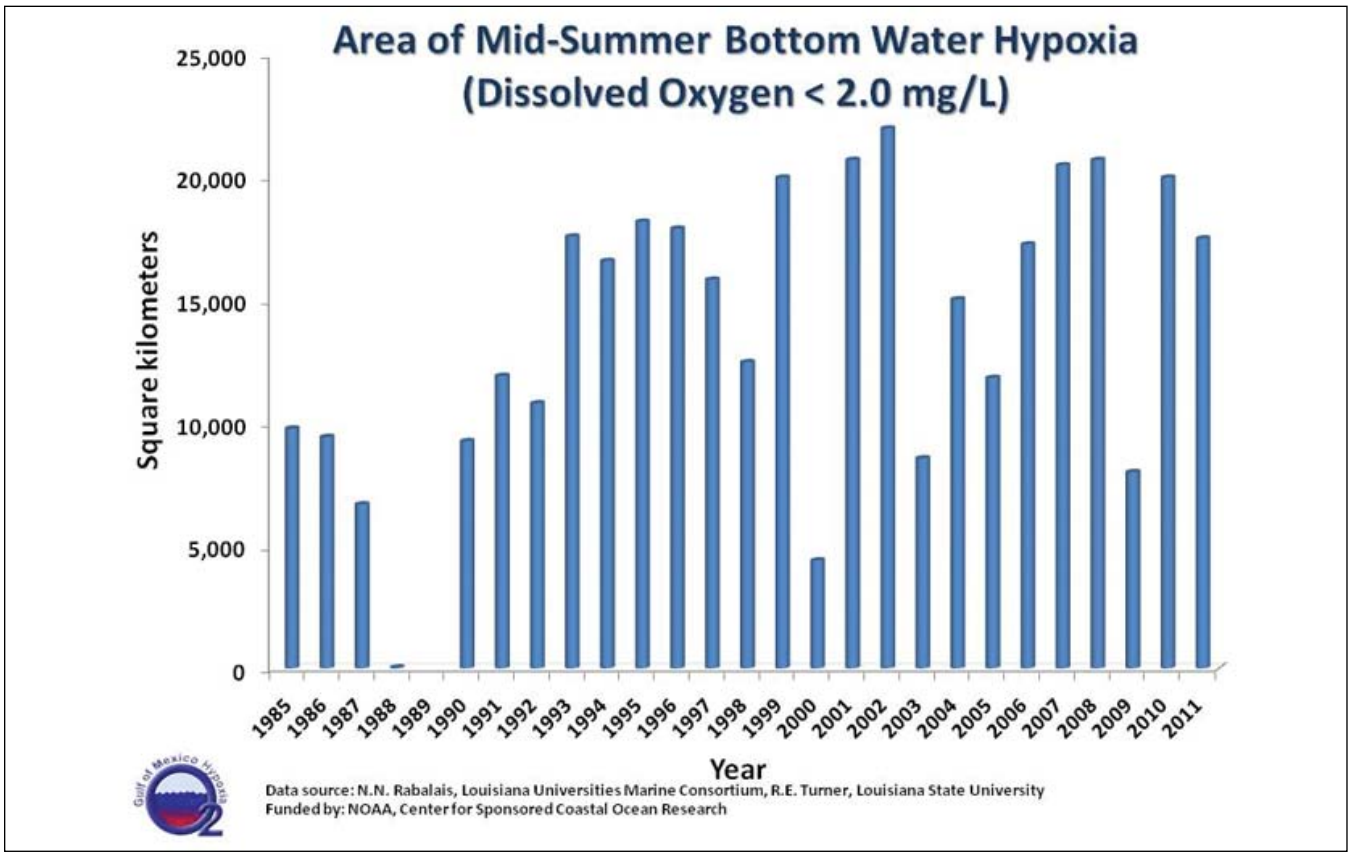
FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

The Gulf of Mexico basin has been called "America's Watershed." Its U.S. coastline encompasses 1,630 miles; it is fed by 33 major rivers; and it receives drainage from 31 states in addition to a similar drainage area from Mexico. One-sixth of the U.S. population now lives in Gulf Coast states, and the region is experiencing remarkably rapid population growth. In addition, the Gulf of Mexico yields approximately 40% of the nation's commercial fishery landings. Gulf Coast wetlands comprise about half the national total and provide critical habitat for 75% of the migratory waterfowl traversing the United States.

The latest *National Coastal Condition Report* (NCCR IV) (2012) indicates that the overall aquatic ecosystem health of the coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico is rated as fair, or 2.4 on a 5-point scale, in which 1 is poor and 5 is good (Subobjective 4.3.2). The NCCR IV assessment is based on environmental stressor and response data collected by the states of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas from 2003 to 2006. The hurricanes of 2005 (Katrina and Rita) significantly affected the data collected; Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana did not collect data in 2005, except for water quality indicators in Mississippi. These factors influenced the overall condition score, which represents no significant change from the previous ratings in NCCR II and III.

The size of the hypoxic, or "dead," zone[17] in the Gulf of Mexico decreased from 20,000 km^2 (8,000 mi^2) in 2010 to 17,520 km^2 (6,764 mi^2) in FY 2011 (SP-40) (Figure 57). There are a number of hydrological, climate, and monitoring factors that impact the hypoxic zone from year to year (e.g., lower than average Mississippi River flow, timing of monitoring during weather events).[18] The five-year running average is currently at 17,350 km^2 (6,680 mi^2). The interagency Gulf of Mexico/Mississippi River Watershed Nutrient Task Force goal is to reduce the dead zone to a size of 5,000 km^2 (1,900 mi^2) or less by 2015, based on a five-year running average (Figure 58).

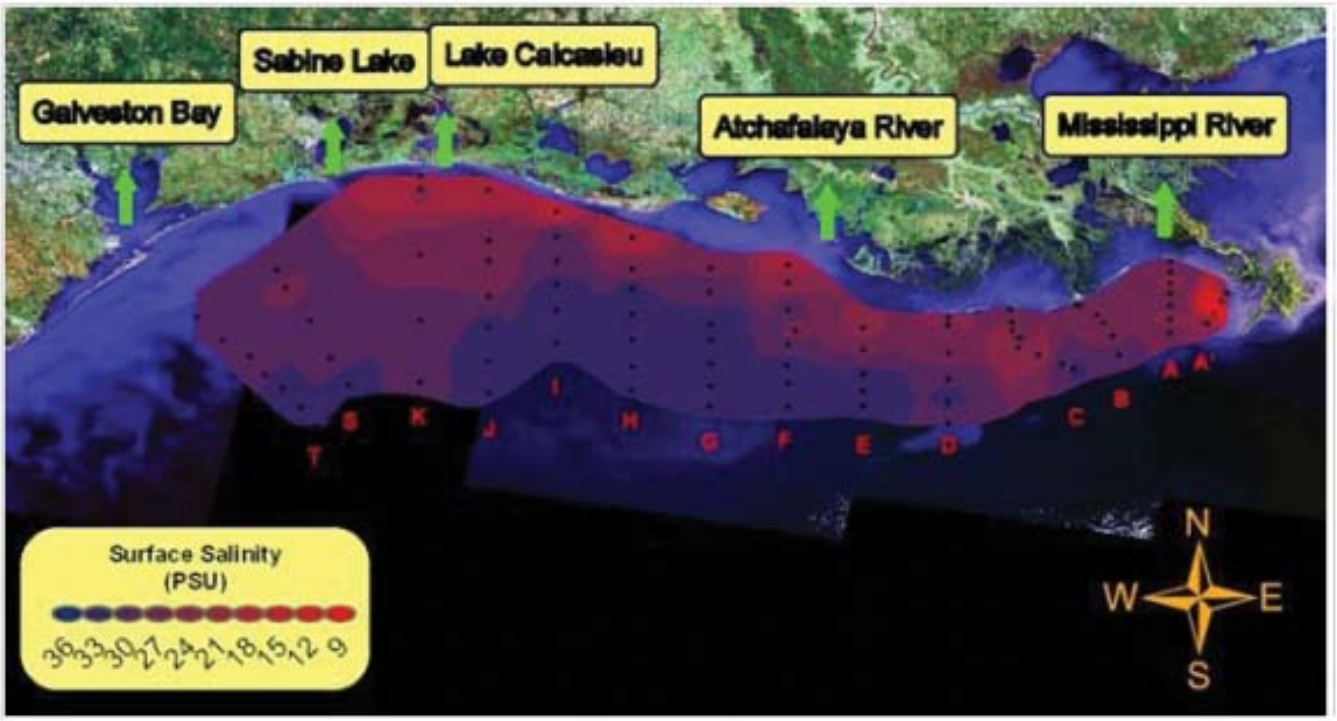
Figure 57: Size of Hypoxic Zone in Gulf of Mexico



[17] The dead zone is an area of oxygen-starved water, also known as hypoxia. It is fueled by nitrogen and phosphorus runoff, principally from agricultural activity in the Mississippi River watershed, which stimulates an overgrowth of algae that sinks, decomposes, and consumes most of the life-giving oxygen supply in the water.

[18] For more information on causes of the size of the hypoxic zone, visit: http://www.cop.noaa.gov/stressors/extremeevents/hab/features/hypoxiafs_report1206.html.

Figure 58: Hypoxic Zone Reduction Goal



Acres of Habitat Restored: The Gulf of Mexico Program ended the year slightly ahead of its FY 2011 cumulative target to restore, protect, or enhance 30,000 acres of coastal and marine habitats. Regional collaboration through coordinated efforts helped restore about 500 acres in 2011. Although the past two years have seen less than approximately 4,000 acres restored, the program has restored, enhanced, or protected a total of 30,052 acres in the states of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas since 2006 (SP-39) (Figure 59). This is an 88% improvement over the FY 2005 baseline of 16,000 acres. Slightly less than 1% of the total universe of habitat acres, however, has been restored to date (Figure 60).

Figure 59: Gulf of Mexico Acres Restored or Enhanced Trend by Fiscal Year (SP-39

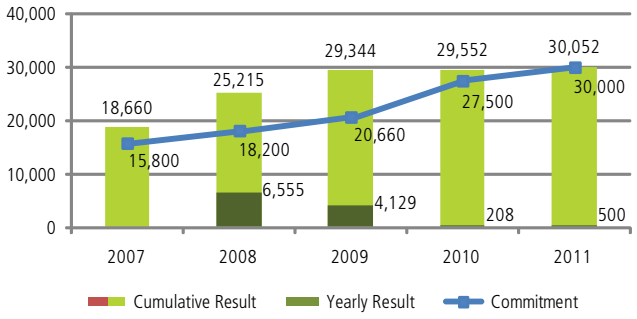
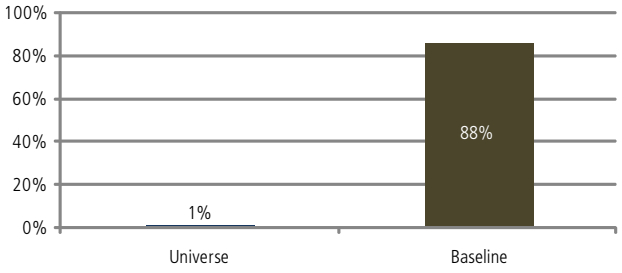


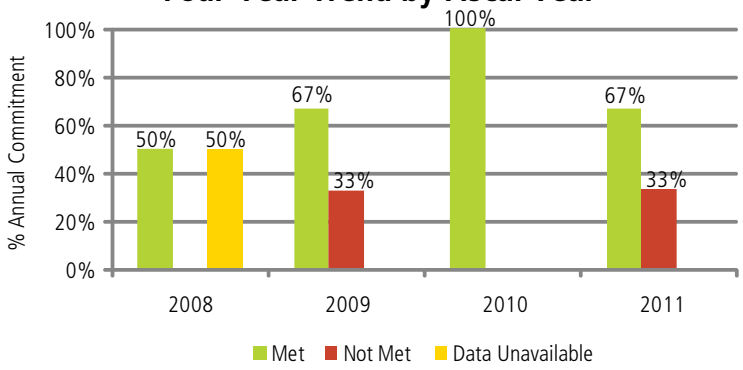
Figure 60: Percent Toward Universe and Baseline (SP-39)



Subobjective: Long Island Sound

The Long Island Sound Program was successful in meeting two of its three commitments in FY 2011 (Figure 61).

Figure 61: Long Island Sound Subobjective Four-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.6 Long Island Sound				
SP-41	Reduce Long Island Sound nitrogen	▲	3/4	D-63
SP-42	Reduce Long Island Sound hypoxic zone	LT		D-64/Fig. 63
SP-43	Restore Long Island Sound coastal habitat	▲	4/4★	D-64
SP-44	Re-open river and streams for fish passage	▼	3/4	D-65

More than 20 million people live within 50 miles of the Long Island Sound's shores, and more than 1 billion gallons per day of treated effluent enter the Long Island Sound from 106 treatment plants. A study conducted in 1990 estimated that the Long Island Sound contributes more than $5.5 billion annually to the regional economy from clean-water-related activities alone—recreational and commercial fishing and shellfishing, beach-going, and swimming. In 2011 dollars, that equates to $9 billion. The Long Island Sound is a breeding ground, nursery, feeding ground, and habitat to more than 170 species of fish and 1,200 species of invertebrates that are under increasing stress from development and competing human uses.

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

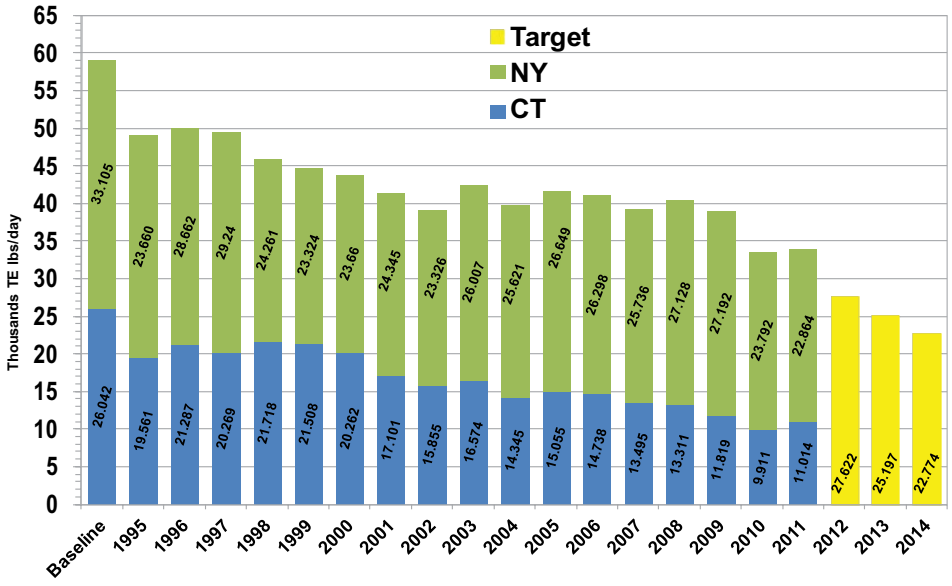
The Long Island Sound Program significantly exceeded its 2011 commitment (221 acres) by restoring or protecting 361 acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands (SP-43).

In 2011, the Long Island Sound Program achieved 72% of the Agency's 2014 goal for reopening river and stream miles to diadromous fish passage (13.1 miles in FY 2010 and 0.2 miles in FY 2011) (SP-44). This measure is an annualized estimate of a six-year long-term goal of the Long Island Sound Management Conference Partners to reopen 50 river miles to fish passage. Many factors affect the ability to initiate, continue, or complete projects, including coordination among landowners; easement and access issues; construction variables; coordination of equipment, supplies, and personnel; and weather and seasonal factors that may affect timing of onsite work.

The Long Island Sound Program has continued to make substantial progress in reducing point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound and has exceeded the 2011 percentage target of reduction toward its 2014 goal (SP-41). States reported via EPA an average daily discharge of nitrogen of 33,878 Trade Equalized (TE) pounds, which was a reduction from the baseline discharge of 59,146 TE pounds and represents 69% of the final reduction target of 100% (Figure 62). This achievement was due substantially to New York City's Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) nitrogen reduction improvements. The 2011 percent reduction target was 55 percent.

Figure 62:

Long Island Sound
Point Source Nitrogen Trade-Equalized Loads
1995-2011
105 NY/CT STPs



The states of Connecticut and New York have listed Long Island Sound as impaired for dissolved oxygen (DO) under Section 303(d) and have developed a total maximum daily load (TMDL) to control nitrogen deposition to the Sound as a means of improving DO. The TMDL calls for a 58.5% reduction in anthropogenic nitrogen deposition from baseline levels over a 15-year period commencing in 2000 and ending in 2014. Nitrogen from sewage treatment plants has been reduced by more than 76,000 pounds per day from baseline loads.

A key measure for assessing the level of DO in the Long Island Sound is the size and duration of its hypoxic zone. In 2011, the maximum area and duration of hypoxia in the Long Island Sound was 54 days and 130 square miles (SP-42) (Figure 63). Compared to the pre-nitrogen TMDL average of 56 days and 208 square miles, this is an improvement in water quality for DO. This environmental response appears to be partly the result of continued progress in nitrogen reduction in waters leading to the Sound, as well as wind-mixing events in early August that ventilated bottom waters (Figure 64). It should be noted, however, that the environmental response in coastal waters to reductions in anthropogenic nitrogen is generally not linear, and the response time and trajectory of recovery vary by system. This appears to be true for the Long Island Sound.

Figure 63: Reduce Long Island Sound Hypoxic Zone Trend by Fiscal Year (SP-42)

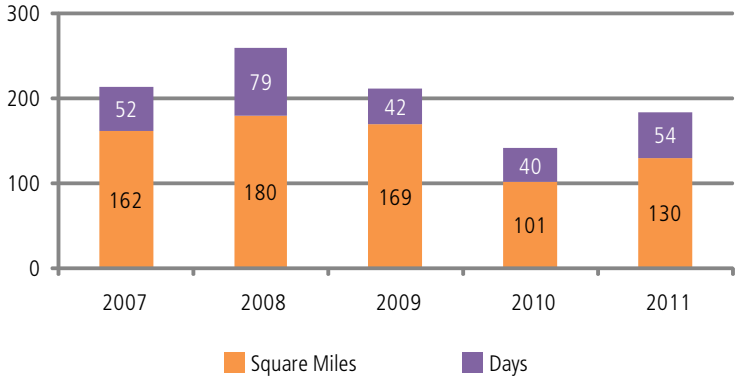
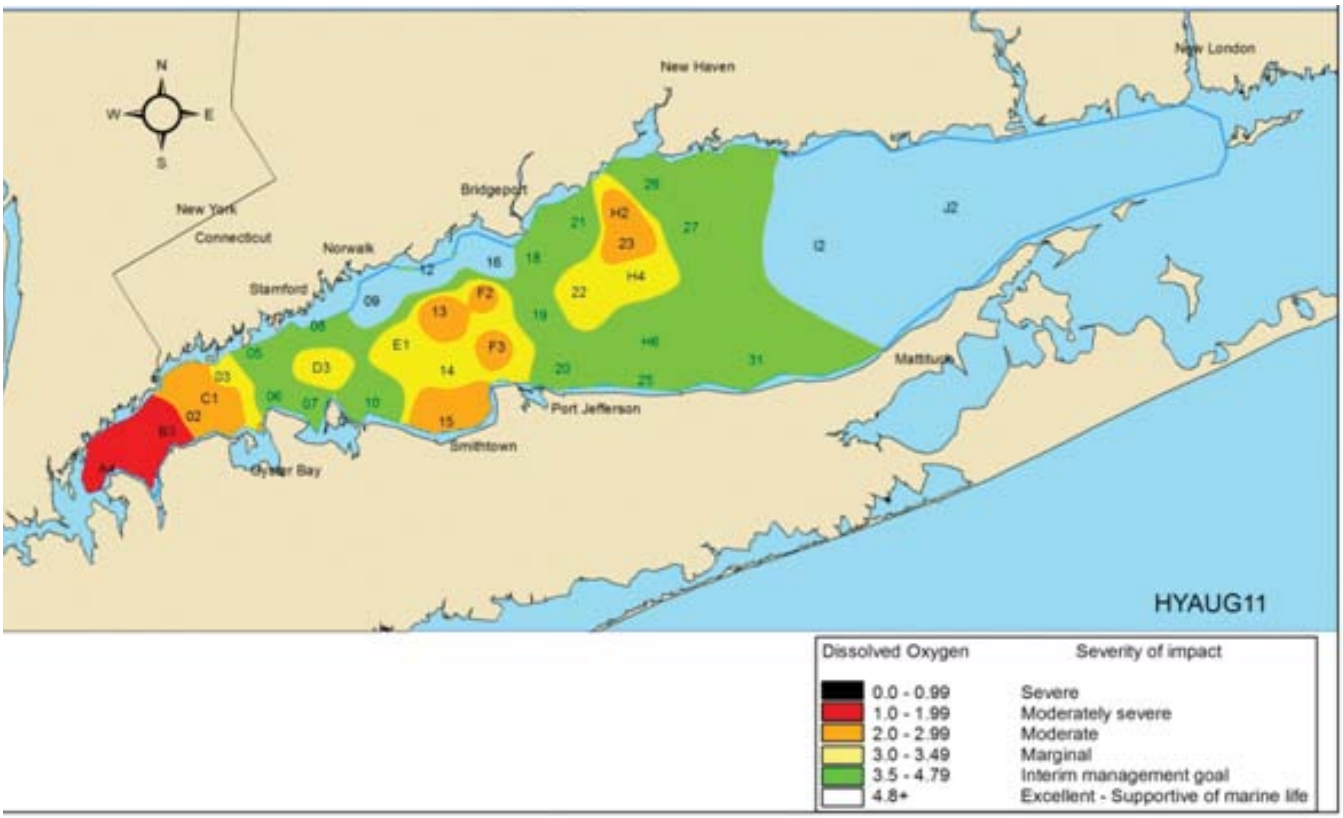


Figure 64:

DISSOLVED OXYGEN IN LONG ISLAND SOUND BOTTOM WATERS

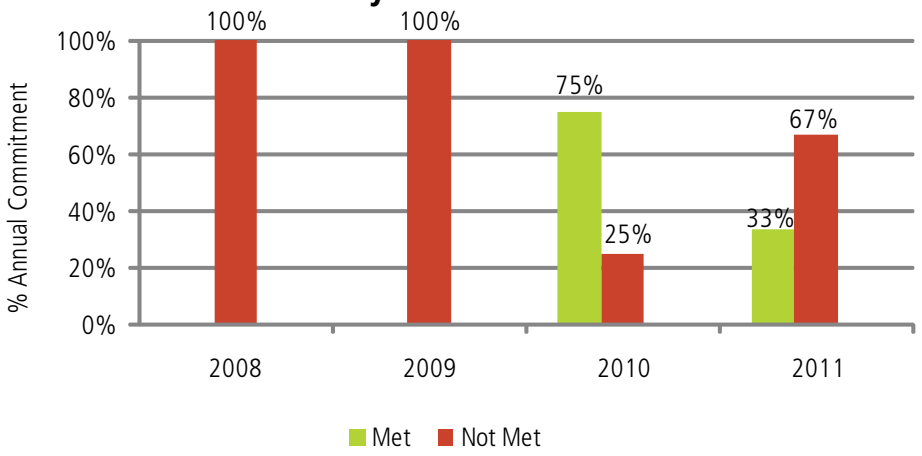
August 15-17, 2011



Subobjective: South Florida

The South Florida Program and its partners had mixed results in FY 2011 by meeting one of the two water quality commitments and failing to meet the goal of 10 parts per billion (pbb) total phosphorus throughout the Everglades Protection Areas (Figure 65). The failure of one of the water quality measures for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary to (FKNMS) achieve its commitment by a very small margin may be attributable to natural variability within the ecosystem. The phosphorus target for the Everglades is a long-term goal that will only be achieved with time and a significant investment of resources. Substantial progress was made in FY 2011 on identifying the water quality projects that will ultimately achieve the phosphorus criterion in the Everglades marsh.

Figure 65: South Florida Subobjective Four-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.7 South Florida				
SP-45	Achieve no net loss in South Florida stony coral	I		D-66
SP-46	Maintain health of South Florida sea grass	I		D-66
SP-47a	Maintain South Florida coastal water quality–chlorophyll a	▲	1/1	D-67
SP-47b	Maintain South Florida coastal water quality–nitrogen/phosphorus	▼	0/1	D-67
SP-48	Improve Everglades water quality	▼	0/4	D-68

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

The South Florida ecosystem encompasses three national parks, more than 10 national wildlife refuges, a national preserve, and a national marine sanctuary. It is home to two Native American Nations, and it supports the largest wilderness area east of the Mississippi River, the only living coral barrier reef adjacent to the United States, and the largest commercial and sport fisheries in Florida. Rapid population growth, however, is threatening the health of this vital ecosystem. South Florida is home to about 8 million people, greater than the population of 39 individual states.

EPA and its federal, state, regional, and local partners were unable to achieve a no net loss in stony coral cover (mean percent stony coral cover) in the FKNMS and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties in 2011 (SP-45). The significant decline in stony corals in FY 2011 is a result of the record-breaking winter of 2010, which depressed water temperatures in nearshore environments below the lethal temperature for corals and associated reef fauna.

The overall health and functionality of the sea grass beds in the FKNMS stayed within the baseline established in 2005 (SP-46). Health and functionality of the seagrass beds are determined by their composition and abundance, productivity, and nutrient availability. None of the indicators for these elements was significantly different from the baseline, but the trend shows a decline, suggesting that the goal may not be met within the next few years.

EPA and its partners measure water quality of the nearshore and coastal waters of the FKNMS in two different ways; one indicator measures the levels of chlorophyll a (CHLA) and light clarity, and the other indicator tracks the amount of dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) and total phosphorus (TP) levels at monitoring stations throughout the sanctuary (SP-47). Seventy-five percent (170 of 227) of monitoring stations saw CHLA concentrations maintained at healthy levels (less than or equal to 0.35 µgl-1). Light clarity (KD) levels remained effectively unchanged from last year, with 176 of 206 stations exhibiting KD at appropriate levels (less than or equal to 0.20 m^{-1}), for a result of 85.4%. Both measures met their FY 2011 commitment of 75%.

In FY 2011, 843 of 1,000 stations (or 84.3%) exhibited DIN levels at less than or equal to 0.75 µM, which meets the annual commitment. Total phosphorus numbers, however, did not achieve the measure commitment of 75%, with 738 of 1,003 stations meeting the target, for a result of 73.6%. Nonetheless, the FY 2011 results indicate a gradual improvement in water quality over the previous four-year (2007–2010) average of 63% of stations meeting total phosphorus levels at or less than 0.25 µM.

For the fourth consecutive year, the Agency did not see an improvement in water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by TP. EPA and its partners failed to meet the TP criterion of 10 ppb throughout the Everglades Protection Area. Source controls and stormwater treatment areas (STAs) or wetlands are not adequate for treating all water to the discharge limits. Inflow phosphorus concentrations to the Everglades continue to exceed the 10 ppb criterion, despite significant progress.

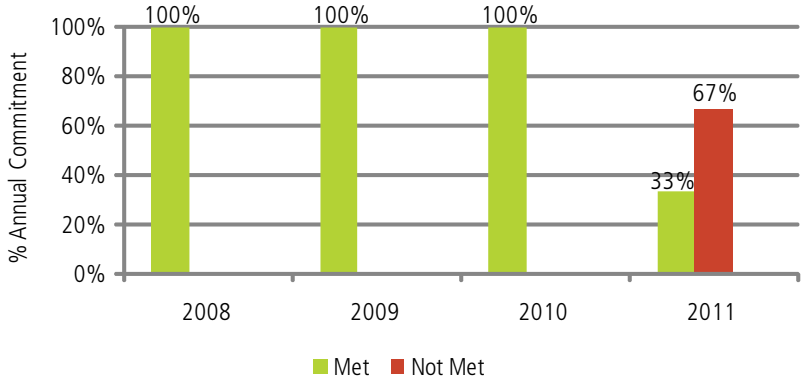
In FY 2011, EPA and its South Florida partners saw a 23.8% increase since 2009 of sewage treatment facilities and onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems receiving advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology, as recorded by equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). The goal for the Florida Keys is to improve sewage treatment (advanced wastewater treatment) by 2% (1,500 EDUs) annually.

In the past 10 years, the city of Key West has moved to advance wastewater treatment and eliminate its outfall. In addition, EPA designated all state waters of the Florida Keys a no-discharge zone to eliminate sewage discharge from vessels. Moreover, septic tank/cesspit issues are being eliminated (approaching 50% complete), as homeowners and businesses are being required to connect the advanced wastewater treatment systems as they come online. EPA and its partners have been able to make aggressive moves such as these based on the strong science from an effective monitoring program and a series of special studies.

Subobjective: Puget Sound

EPA failed to meet two of its three commitments for the Puget Sound subobjective in FY 2011. This was a significant decline in performance over the results from the previous three years (Figure 66).

Figure 66: Puget Sound Subobjective Four-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.8 Puget Sound				
SP-49	Increase acres of Puget Sound shellfish areas	▼	3/4	D-69/Fig. 67
SP-50	Remediate Puget Sound contaminated sediments	▼	3/4	D-69
SP-51	Restore acres of Puget Sound estuarine wetlands	▲	4/4★	D-70

EPA's Puget Sound program works to ensure that the natural, cultural, and economic benefits of the Puget Sound ecosystem are protected and sustained, today and into the future. The Puget Sound ecosystem encompasses roughly 20 rivers and 2,800 square miles of sheltered inland waters that provide habitat to hundreds of species of marine mammals, fish, and sea birds. The waters in this basin also provide a significant source of seafood for both commercial and recreational harvesters.

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Approximately 30,000 acres of potentially recoverable shellfish-bed growing areas in Puget Sound were closed to harvest as of FY 2007 due to nonpoint source pollution. By the end of 2010, the Puget Sound program had improved water quality, which resulted in the lifting of harvest restrictions for 4,453 acres (cumulative) of shellfish-bed growing areas. In 2011, 1,109 additional acres in Puget Sound had harvest restrictions lifted due to improved water quality. However, also in 2011, there were 4,037 acres of shellfish bed growing areas that were placed under new harvest restrictions, primarily due to pathogen pollution exacerbated by La Niña weather conditions in Puget Sound's Samish Bay. This resulted in a net loss of 2,928 harvestable acres, with a cumulative end of year total of 1,525 acres. This was short of the Agency's annual goal of restoring 4,953 acres of harvestable shellfish beds (SP- 49) (Figure 67).

In response to the downgrading of significant acres of shellfish beds, the Puget Sound program is strategically directing resources in FY 2012 and beyond to address the pathogen pollution problem impacting shellfish harvest in Puget Sound. In particular, the program has expanded implementation of Pollution Identification and Correction (PIC) programs to 12 of the 14 counties surrounding Puget Sound. The program is addressing pathogen pollution in the near term by focusing on specific geographical locations (e.g., Samish Bay) and in the long term by focusing on the universe of potentially recoverable shellfish acres basin-wide in Puget Sound.

As of 2011, EPA and its partners had opened approximately 5% of the total acres of shellfish beds impacted by degraded or declining water quality in the Puget Sound (30,000 acres). The program has achieved 35% of its FY 2015 goal of 4,300 acres of harvestable shellfish beds. The FY 2011 end of year results represent a 374% improvement over the FY 2007 baseline of 322 acres (Figure 68).

Figure 67: Increase Acres of Puget Sound Shellfish Areas by Fiscal Year (SP-49)

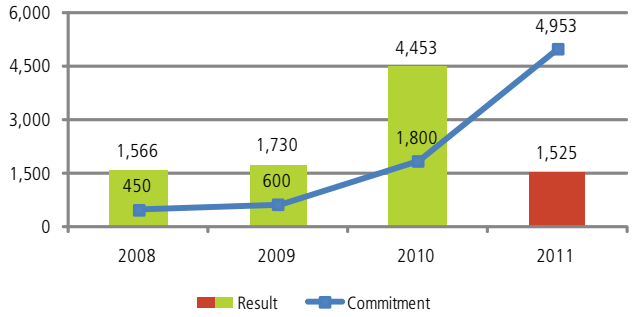
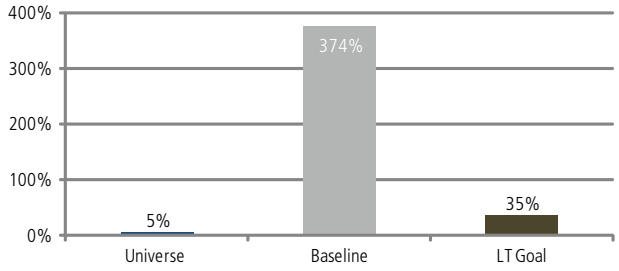


Figure 68: Percent Toward Universe, Baseline, and Long Term Goal (SP-49)



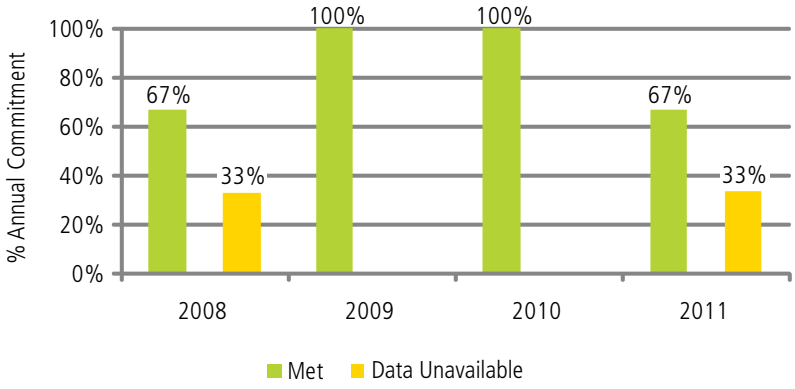
As of the end of FY 2011, EPA and its partners were still working to achieve and report additional results in remediating acres of prioritized contaminated sediments (commitment = 163; result = 123; cumulative starting in FY 2006) beyond FY 2009 (SP-50). Work anticipated to meet this measure was delayed. Contaminated sediments are not counted as remediated until potential sources of recontamination are also identified and controlled. The additional acres projected for remediation in FY 2011 are still being worked on to complete the cleanup. This measure has been deleted for Puget Sound reporting in FY 2012, largely because the Superfund cleanup program is responsible for funding the sediment remediation projects and reports the results under CERCLA and/or RCRA programs.

Approximately 14,600 acres of tidally and seasonally influenced estuarine wetlands have been restored in the Puget Sound Basin since FY 2006 (SP-51). In FY 2011, the Puget Sound program tallied an annual increase of 4,566 acres, exceeding the annual increment needed to meet the cumulative target of 12,363 acres. Most of the FY 2011 results came from projects that were initiated between 2007 and 2009, when significant numbers of habitat projects were funded, particularly those supporting salmon recovery needs under the Endangered Species Act. In addition, a number of large acquisition projects were completed in FY 2011 through land trust activities.

Subobjective: Columbia River

EPA met two of its commitments for the Columbia River subobjective and was only able to report partial results for a third measure (Figure 69).

Figure 69: Columbia River Subobjective Four-Year Trend by Fiscal Year



FY 2011 ACS Code	Abbreviated Measure Description	Commitment Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends: # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
	Subobjective 4.3.9 Columbia River			
SP-52	Protect Columbia River wetland habitat	▲	4/4★	D-70/Fig. 52
SP-53	Clean up Columbia River contaminated sediments	▲	3/3	D-70
SP-54	Reduce Columbia River contaminants	LT		D-71

More than 1,200 miles long, the Columbia River spans portions of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, and Montana, as well as a substantial portion of British Columbia. The 260,000-square-mile Columbia River Basin includes ecosystems that are home to a variety of biologically significant plants and animals and supports industries vital to the Pacific Northwest, including sport and commercial fisheries, agriculture, transportation, recreation, and electrical power generation.

FY 2011 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Working with EPA and other partners, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership has protected, enhanced, or restored a cumulative 16,661 acres of wetland and upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed since FY 2006 (SP-52) (Figure 70). The Columbia River Program exceeded its 2011 goal of 16,300 acres by protecting, enhancing, and restoring an additional 361 acres in the Columbia River estuary. These restored wetlands are a tremendous success story for overall Columbia River Basin ecosystem health and have provided significant benefits for salmon recovery, toxics reduction, and overall water quality and habitat restoration in the critical estuarine environment. Partnership was a key factor in achieving this accomplishment, with more than 150 partners contributing to this wetland restoration. The 2011 result represents 16% of the overall universe of 96,770 acres (Figure 71).

Figure 70: Protect Columbia River Wetland Habitat Trend by Fiscal Year (SP-52)

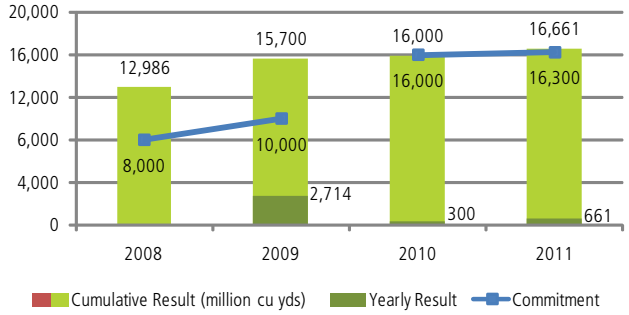
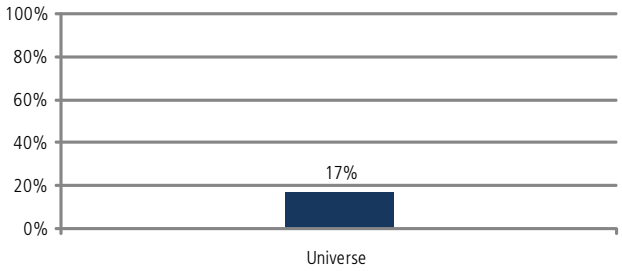


Figure 71: Percent Toward Universe (SP-52)



The Columbia River Program cleaned up an additional 40 acres of contaminated sediment in the Lower Columbia River in FY 2011. The program exceeded its commitment of a cumulative total of 60 acres cleaned up since FY 2006, with a total of 63 acres cleaned up by 2011. This is a significant accomplishment for the health of the Columbia River because sediment cleanup is complicated and time-consuming. These cleanups contribute substantially to reducing toxics in the Columbia River. As a result of a focused effort by the water and hazardous waste programs under the Region 10 Cleanup Program, a Superfund site at the Astoria Marine Construction Company in the Lower Columbia River has been proposed to the National Priorities List for cleanup.

The Agency was unable to report in FY 2011 on its measure to reduce the contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue in the Columbia River Basin (SP-54). Due to unavailable funds, the program was able to collect data from only three of the five sites that represent the universe for the measure. In areas where data was obtained, the program found a 95% decrease in average and maximum detection levels between 2006 (baseline year) and 2011 for Chlorpyrifos, and a 100% reduction in azinphos-methyl in the West Prong Little Walla Walla River, south of Stateline Road, Oregon. Data was not available for the Columbia River or Washington sites.

American Indian Drinking Water and Water Quality FY 2011 Performance

Drinking Water

An important priority for the National Water Program is to ensure public health and environmental protection to drinking water consumers in Indian Country through sustained Public Water System (PWS) compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs). EPA's Office of Water has three measures for tracking the safety of drinking water for tribes: percent of population in Indian Country receiving safe drinking water (SP-3), number of American Indian Alaska Native homes provided access to safe drinking water (SDW-18), and the number of community water systems (CWSs) undergoing sanitary surveys (SDW-1b). EPA met two of the three commitments for these measures in FY 2011.

For the second consecutive year, EPA achieved its national target for the percentage of the population in Indian Country served by CWSs that receive drinking water meeting all applicable health-based standards (SP-3) (Figure 72). The FY 2011 universe was 918,668 people. Eight of the nine regions with SDWA direct implementation responsibility in Indian Country met or exceeded their individual SP-3 commitments in 2011 (Figure 73).

Figure 72: Population Served by CWSs in Indian Country Trend by Fiscal Year (SP-3)

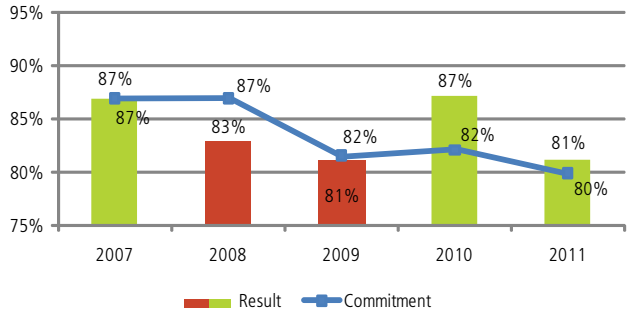
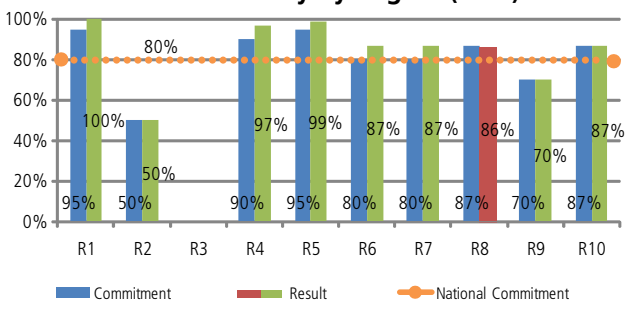


Figure 73: FY 2011 Population Served by CWSs in Indian Country by Region (SP-3)



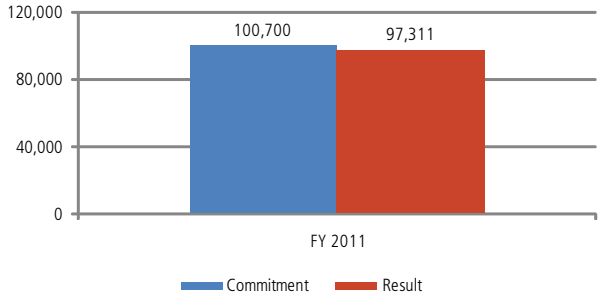
Achieving the national target is especially important considering 93% of the population in Indian Country is served by small systems (501 to 3,300 people, or 64%) and very small systems (25 to 500 people, or 29.2%) with populations under 3,300. In the United States, smaller systems generally have greater difficulty maintaining compliance with new and existing drinking water regulations compared to larger systems. EPA is striving to improve how tribes perceive the value of high-quality drinking water, as well as research potential funding sources for addressing infrastructure shortfalls by:

- Clarifying the goal and priorities for the tribal infrastructure set-asides from the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan fund (DWSRF)—the Drinking Water Infrastructure Grants Tribal Set-Aside (DWIG-TSA) program—with a focus on compliance.
- Improving the collection and analysis of data to enhance the transparency and strategic coordination of the DWIG-TSA program.
- Enhancing communication with all partners via the tribal Infrastructure Task Force (ITF) and biannual discussions with EPA regions that focus on clarifying of collected data for use in communicating program achievements.
- Reassessing the national budget allocation to ensure that funds are targeted to the strategic goals and priorities (including considerations of the influence of Alaska Native Villages on the distribution of funds).

- Updating the tribal drinking water infrastructure need as part of the EPA 2011 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey.

In its first year of reporting, EPA, in coordination with other federal agencies, fell just short of reaching its FY 2011 commitment of achieving 100,700 American Indian and Alaska Native homes with access to safe drinking water (SDW-18) (Figure 74). The FY 2011 universe was 360,000 homes.

Figure 74: Number of American Indian and Alaska Native Homes With Access to Safe Drinking Water (SDW-18)



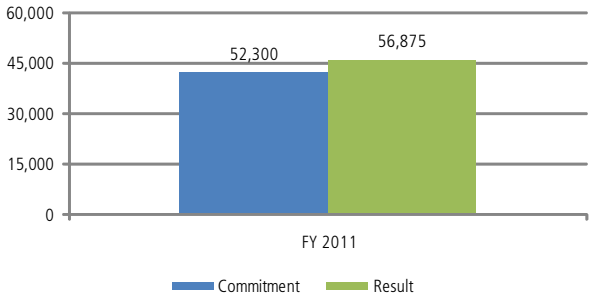
For the fifth year in a row, EPA met its annual commitment for the percent of CWSs that have received a sanitary survey within the past three years, as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules. In FY 2011, sanitary surveys were completed for 74 tribes, above the commitment of 65 (SDW-1b).

Water Quality

The National Water Program has six measures for tracking access to basic sanitation on American Indian lands and for assessing the quality of tribal water quality programs. These include the number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to basic sanitation (WQ-24), the number of tribes with approved water quality standards (WQS) (WQ-2), the number of tribes that submitted water quality criteria acceptable to EPA (WQ-3b), the number of tribes implementing monitoring strategies (WQ-6a), the number of tribes providing water quality data in an accessible format (WQ-6b), and the percent of current tribal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits (WQ-12a). The Office of Water met its commitments for five of six of these measures in FY 2011.

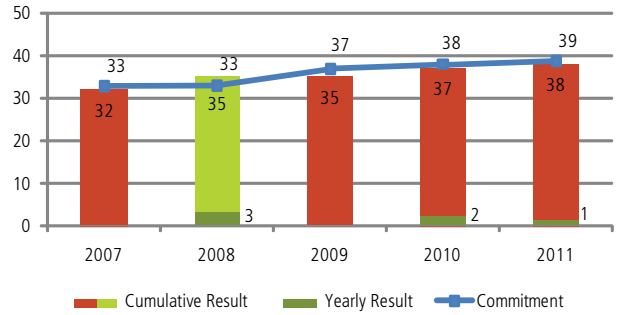
In its first year of reporting, EPA, in coordination with other federal agencies, exceeded the FY 2011 commitment by 9% by providing nearly 57,000 American Indian and Alaskan Native homes with access to basic sanitation (Figure 75). In FY 2011, EPA continued to enhance the working tribal water infrastructure relationships with the Indian Health Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). EPA led the coordination of the ITF, composed of four federal agencies and tribal representatives, in addressing the extreme infrastructure needs in Indian Country. Challenges remain, given that 12% of tribal homes are without water and/or wastewater service, compared to 0.6% of non-tribal homes. The FY 2011 universe was 383,674 homes.

Figure 75: Number of American Indian and Alaska Native Homes With Access to Basic Sanitation (WQ-24)



EPA is committed to assisting any tribe interested in adopting WQS under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and tracks progress through measure WQ-2. Meeting the eligibility criteria and developing the detailed standards can be a challenge for tribes and often requires time and collaboration with EPA. Not all tribes can meet the criteria, and some do not desire WQS authority. For this measure, therefore, the universe reflects all federally recognized tribes that have applied for "treatment in the same manner as a state" (TAS) to administer the WQS program (as of September 2009). In FY 2011, EPA approved standards for 38 tribes, falling short of the annual goal of 39. The universe of tribes is 62 (Figure 76).

Figure 76: Number of Tribes With EPA-Approved WQS (WQ-2)



Tribes continue to develop and implement their ambient water quality monitoring strategies. In FY 2011, 196 tribes that are currently receiving funding under CWA Section 106 have developed and begun implementing monitoring strategies. This is an increase of 35 tribes over the FY 2010 results and is well above the FY 2011 commitment of 176 tribes (WQ-6a) (Figure 77). The universe for this measure is 261 tribes. The result was higher than expected due to an increase in the number of monitoring strategies developed and implemented in Region 9. The region's accomplishment is a reflection of its efforts in conducting face-to-face trainings and workshops focused on writing and developing monitoring strategies for their CWA programs. For the first time, the Quality Assurance Office in Region 9 was able to travel to Indian Country and provide regional trainings in FY 2011.

One of the most important factors contributing to the success of tribal monitoring and assessment programs is improved tools for data submission. Against the FY 2011 commitment of 130, a total of 176 tribes are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system (WQ-6b). With additional training assistance, as well as clarification regarding appropriate criteria for reporting on the measure, Regions 6 and 9 added many new tribes to the count for WQ-6b.

In previous years, EPA and other federal agencies have struggled to meet their annual commitments for keeping tribal NPDES permits current. In FY 2011, permits for 86.5% of tribal facilities were considered current, slightly above the national goal of 84% (WQ-12b) (Figure 78). The universe is 412 tribal facilities.

Figure 77: CWA Section 106-Funded Tribes With Monitoring Strategies (WQ-6a)

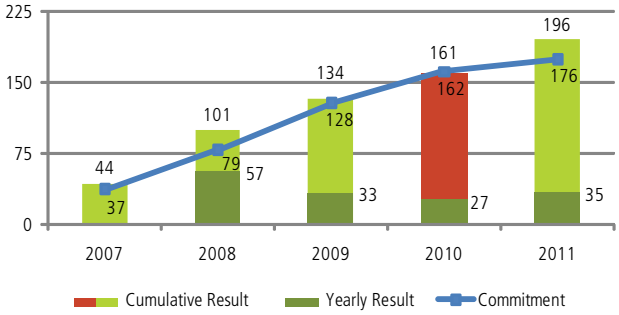
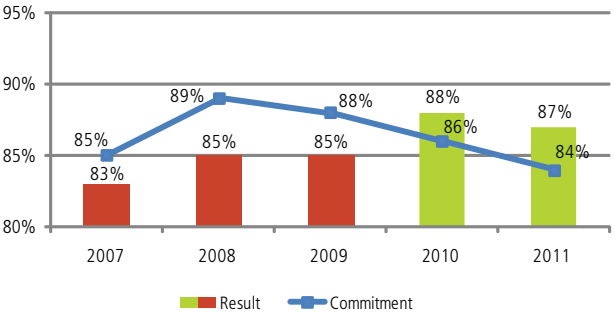


Figure 78: Percent of Tribal Facilities Covered by Current NPDES Permits (WQ-12b)



Appendix A: National Water Program FY 2011 End of Year Performance Measure Commitments, Results, and Status

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water				
Subobjective 2.1.1: Water Safe to Drink				
SDW-2.1.1	Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	91.0%	93.2%	▲
SDW-SP-1. N11	Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	88.0%	90.7%	▲
SDW-SP-2	Percent of "person months" (i.e. all persons served by community water systems times 12 months) during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	95.0%	97.4%	▲
SDW-SP-3. N11	Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	80.0%	81.2%	▲
SDW-SP-4a	Percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	36.4%	40.2%	▲
SDW-SP-4b	Percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	52.3%	55.2%	▲
SDW-SP-5	Number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.	Indicator	8.5% (32,900)	Indicator
SDW-18	Number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to safe drinking water in coordination with other federal agencies.	100,700	97,311	▼
SDW-1a	Percent of community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules.	88.0%	92%	▲
SDW-1b	Number of tribal community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules.	65	74	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
SDW-2	Percent of the data for violations of health-based standards at public water systems that is accurate and complete in SDWIS-FED for all maximum contaminant level and treatment technique rules (excluding the Lead and Copper Rule).	Indicator	N/A	Indicator
SDW-3	Percent of the Lead action level data for the Lead and Copper Rule, for community water systems serving over 3,300 people, that is complete in SDWIS-FED.	Indicator	87%	Indicator
SDW-4	Fund utilization rate [cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects] for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).	87.7%	90.0%	▲
SDW-5	Number of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects that have initiated operations.[a]	5,590	6,237	▲
SDW-7a	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to inject industrial, municipal, or hazardous waste (Class I) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	84%	83%	▼
SDW-7b	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to enhance oil recovery or that are used for the disposal or storage of other oil production related activities (Class II) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	87%	86%	▼
SDW-7c	Percent of deep injection wells that are used for salt solution mining (Class III) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	86%	100%	▲
SDW-8	Percent of high priority Class V wells identified in sensitive ground water protection areas that are closed or permitted.[a] [Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.]	81%	88%	▲
SDW-11	Percent of DWSRF projects awarded to small PWS serving <500, 501-3,300 and 3,301-10,000 consumers.	Indicator	71%	Indicator
SDW-12	Percent of DWSRF dollars awarded to small PWS serving <500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000 consumers.	Indicator	38%	Indicator
SDW-13	Percent of DWSRF loans that include assistance to disadvantaged communities.	Indicator	31%	Indicator
SDW-14	Number and percent of CWS and NTNCWS, including new PWS, serving fewer than 500 persons. (New PWS are those first reorted to EPA in last calendar year.)	Indicator	63.1%/43,728 (605 new)	Indicator

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
SDW-15	Number and percent of small CWS and NTNCWS (<500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000) with repeat health based Nitrate/Nitrite, Stage 1 D/DBP, SWTR and TCR violations.	Indicator	2.1%/1,337	Indicator
SDW-16	Average time for small PWS (<500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000) to return to compliance with acute Nitrate/Nitrtie, Stage 1D/DBP, SWTR and TCR health-based violations (based on state-reported RTC determination data).	Indicator	167	Indicator
SDW-17	Number and percent of schools and childcare centers that meet all health-based drinking water standards.	Indicator	92%/7,114	Indicator
Subobjective 2.1.2: Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat				
FS-SP-6	Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.	4.90%	N/A	N/A
FS-1a	Percent of river miles where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; AK not included.)	Indicator	36%	Indicator
FS-1b	Percent of lake acres where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; AK not included.)	Indicator	42%	Indicator
Subobjective 2.1.3: Water Safe for Swimming				
SS-SP-9.N11	Percent of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	91%	96%	▲
SS-1	Number and national percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires: 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date (cumulative).	736 (86%)	734	▼
SS-2	Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.	97%	100%	▲
Subobjective 2.2.1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis				
WQ-SP-10.N11	Number of waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained (cumulative).	2,973	3,119	▲
WQ-SP-11	Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002 (cumulative).	9,016	9,527	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
WQ-SP-12. N11	Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative).	208	271	▲
WQ-SP-13. N11	Ensure that the condition of the Nation's wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e., there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in the streams rated "good").	n/a (not reporting until 2012)	n/a (not reporting until 2012)	Long-Term
WQ-SP-14. N11	Improve water quality in Indian country at monitoring stations in tribal waters (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity) (cumulative).	n/a (not reporting until 2012)	n/a (not reporting until 2012)	Long-Term
WQ-SP-15	By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation (cumulative).	Indicator	8.60%	Indicator
WQ-24.N11	Number of American Indian and Alaska native homes provided access to basic sanitation in coordination with other federal agencies.	52,300	56,875	▲
WQ-1a	Number of numeric water quality standards for total nitrogen and for total phosphorus adopted by States and Territories and approved by EPA, or promulgated by EPA, for all waters within the State or Territory for each of the following waterbody types: lakes/reservoirs, rivers/streams, and estuaries (cumulative, out of a universe of 280).	46	45	▼
WQ-1b	Number of numeric water quality standards for total nitrogen and total phosphorus at least proposed by State and Territories, or by EPA proposed rulemaking, for all waters within the State or Territory for each of the followin gwaterbody types: lakes/ reservoirs, rivers/streams, and estuaries (cumulative, out of a universe of 280).	53	52	▼
WQ-1c	Number of States and Territories supplying a full set of performance milestone information to EPA concerning development, proposal, and adoption of numeric water quality standards for tototal nitrogen and total phosphrous for each waterbody type wihin the State or Territory (annual). (The universe for this measure is 56.)	19	21	▲
WQ-2	Number of Tribes that have water quality standards approved by EPA (cumulative).	39	38	▼
WQ-3a	Number, and national percent, of States and Territories that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.	37	39 (69.6%)	▲
WQ-3b	Number, and national percent of Tribes that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.	13	13	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
WQ-4a	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.	85.0%	91.8%	▲
WQ-5	Number of States and Territories that have adopted and are implementing their monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules.	56	55	▼
WQ-6a	Number of Tribes that currently receive funding under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act that have developed and begun implementing monitoring strategies that are appropriate to their water quality program consistent with EPA Guidance (cumulative).	176	196	▲
WQ-6b	Number of Tribes that are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system (cumulative).	130	171	▲
WQ-7	Number of States and Territories that provide electronic information using the Assessment Database version 2 or later (or compatible system) and geo-reference the information to facilitate the integrated reporting of assessment data (cumulative).	46	45	▼
WQ-8a	Number, and national percent, of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA [Total TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy. Note: A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	2,433 (74%)	2,846 (87%)	▲
WQ-8b	Number, and national percent, of approved TMDLs, that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy. Note: A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	1,999 (62%)	2,482 (77%)	▲
WQ-9a	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	8.5 million lbs	N/A	N/A
WQ-9b	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	4.5 million lbs	N/A	N/A
WQ-9c	Estimated annual reduction in million tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	700,000 tons	N/A	N/A
WQ-10	Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 1998/2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily nonpoint source (NPS)-impaired that are partially or fully restored (cumulative).	251	358	▲
WQ-11	Number, and national percent, of follow-up actions that are completed by assessed NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) programs (cumulative).	Indicator	293	Indicator

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
WQ-12a	Percent of facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current.[a] (Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.)	88.40%	89.3%	▲
WQ-12b	Percent of tribal facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current.[a] (Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.)	84%	86.5%	▲
WQ-13a	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general MS-4 permit.	Indicator	6,952	Indicator
WQ-13b	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general industrial storm water permit.	Indicator	84,718	Indicator
WQ-13c	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general construction storm water site permit.	Indicator	168,744	Indicator
WQ-13d	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general CAFO permit.	Indicator	7,994	Indicator
WQ-14a	Number, and national percent, of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) in POTWs with Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements.	19,782	20,977	▲
WQ-14b	Number, and national percent, of Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs) in non-pretreatment POTWs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements.	Indicator	1,229	Indicator
WQ-15a	Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	<22.5%	N/A	N/A
WQ-15b	Of the major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year, the number, and national percent, discharging pollutant(s) of concern on impaired waters.	Indicator	N/A	Indicator
WQ-16	Number, and national percent, of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards. (i.e. POTWs that are not in significant non-compliance)	4,256 (86%)	86.70%	▲
WQ-17	Fund utilization rate [cumulative loan agreement dollars to the cumulative funds available for projects] for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).	94.5%	98%	▲
WQ-19a	Number, and national percent, of high-priority state NPDES permits that are issued as scheduled.	702 (100%)	943 (134%)	▲
WQ-19b	Number, and national percent, of high priority state and EPA (including tribal) NPDES permits, that are issued as scheduled.[a]	763 (100%)	1,005 (132%)	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
WQ-20	Number of facilities that have traded at least once plus all facilities covered by an overlay permit that incorporates trading provisions with an enforceable cap.	Indicator	461	Indicator
WQ-21	Number of water segments identified as impaired in 2002 for which States and EPA agree that initial restoration planning is complete (i.e., EPA has approved all needed TMDLs for pollutants causing impairments to the waterbody or has approved a 303(d) list that recognizes that the waterbody is covered by a Watershed Plan [i.e., Category 4b or Category 5m]) (cumulative).	Indicator	14,898	Indicator
WQ-22a	Number of Regions that have completed the development of a Healthy Watersheds Initiative (HWI) Strategy and have reached an agreement with at least one state to implement its portion of the Region's HWI Strategy.	Indicator	4	Indicator
WQ-22b	Number of states that have completed at least 2 of the major components of a Healthy Watershed Initiative assessment.	Indicator	5	Indicator
WQ-23	Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.	91%	N/A	N/A
Subobjective 2.2.2: Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters				
CO-2.2.2.N11	Prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to improve national and regional coastal aquatic system health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	2.8	2.8	▲
CO-SP-16	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Northeast Region.	2.4	2.4	▲
CO-SP-17	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Southeast Region.	3.6	3.6	▲
CO-SP-18	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the West Coast Region.	2.4	2.4	▲
CO-SP-19	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in Puerto Rico.	1.7	1.7	▲
CO-SP-20. N11	Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through on-site monitoring programs).	98%	93%	▼
4.3.2	Working with partners, protect or restore additional acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).	100,000	62,213	▼
CO-2	Total coastal and non-coastal acres protected from vessel sewage by 'no discharge zone(s)'.[a]	Indicator	54,494	Indicator

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
CO-3	Number of National Estuary Program priority actions in Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) that have been completed (cumulative).	Indicator	300	Indicator
CO-4	Rate of return on Federal investment for the National Estuary Programs [dollar value of 'primary' leveraged resources (cash or in-kind) divided by Section 320 funds].	Indicator	$662.00	Indicator
CO-5	Number of dredged material management plans that are in place for major ports and harbors.	Indicator	40	Indicator
CO-6	Number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored in the reporting year.	Indicator	33	Indicator
CO-7	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Hawaii Region.	4.5	4.5	▲
CO-8	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the national Coastal Condition Report in the Central Alaska Region.	5	5	▲
Subobjective 4.3.1: Increase Wetlands				
WT-SP-21	Working with partners, achieve a net increase of acres of wetlands per year with additional focus on biological and functional measures and assessment of wetland condition.[a]	n/a (not reporting in 2011)	n/a (not reporting in 2011)	Long-Term
WT-SP-22	In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states and tribes, achieve 'no net loss' of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.	no net loss	no net loss	▲
WT-1	Number of acres restored and improved, under the President's 2004 Earth Day Initiative (cumulative).	150,000	154,000	▲
WT-2a	Number of States that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.	Indicator	54	Indicator
WT-2b	Number of Tribes that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.	Indicator	29	Indicator
WT-3	Percent of Clean Water Act Section 404 standard permits, upon which EPA coordinated with the permitting authority (i.e., Corps or State), where a final permit decision in FY 08 documents requirements for greater environmental protection than originally proposed.	Indicator	88%	Indicator
WT-4	Number of states measuring baseline wetland condition–with plans to assess trends in wetland condition as defined through condition indicators and assessments (cumulative).[a]	26	29	▲
Subobjective 4.2.4: Sustain and Restore the U.S.–Mexico Border Environmental Health				
MB-SP-23	Loading of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removed (cumulative million pounds/year) from the U.S.–Mexico Border area since 2003.	108.2	108.5	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
MB-SP-24. N11	Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.–Mexico Border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.[a]	2,000	2,604	▲
MB-SP-25. N11	Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.–Mexico Border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.[a]	207,000	259,371	▲
Subobjective 4.2.5: Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories				
PI-SP-26	Percent of the population served by community water systems in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories that receive continuous drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	75%	87%	▲
PI-SP-27	Percent of the time that the sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).	63%	50%	▼
PI-SP-28	Percent of days of the beach season that beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming.	82%	77%	▼
Subobjective 4.3.3: Improve the Health of the Great Lakes				
GL-4.3.3.N11	Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic ecosystems.	23.4	21.9	▼
GL-SP-29	Cumulative percentage decline for the long-term trend in average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.	37%	44%	▲
GL-14	Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes Basin where all management actions necessary for delisting have been implemented (cumulative).	1	2	▲
GL-SP-32.N11	Cubic yards of contaminated sediments remediated (cumulative) in the Great Lakes.	7.2 million	8.4	▲
GL-5	Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern (cumulative).	26	26	▲
GL-6	Number of nonnative species newly detected in the Great Lakes ecosystem.	1	0.83 (1)	▲
GL-7	Number of multi-agency rapid response plans established, mock exercises to practice responses carried out under those plans, and/or actual response actions.	7	10	▲
GL-8	Percentage of beaches meeting bacteria standards 95% or more of beach days.	87%	62%	▼
GL-9	Acres managed for populations of invasive species controlled to a target level (cumulative).	1,500	13,045	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
GL-10	Percent of populations of native aquatic non-threatened and endangered species self-sustaining in the wild (cumulative).	35%	31%	▼
GL-11	Number of acres of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).	7,500	9,624	▲
GL-12	Number of acres of coastal, upland, and island habitats protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).	20,000	12,103	▼
GL-13	Number of species delisted due to recovery.	1	1	▲
GL-15	Five-year average annual loadings of soluble reactive phosphorus (metric tons per year) from tributaries draining targeted watersheds.	0.5%	N/A	N/A
GL-16	Acres in Great Lakes watershed with USDA conservation practices implemented to reduce erosion, nutrients, and/or pesticide loading.	2.0%	62%	▲
Subobjective 4.3.4: Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem				
CB-SP-33.N11	Percent of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from prior year.	Long-Term	43%	Long-Term
CB-SP-34	Percent of Dissolved Oxygen goal of 100% standards attainment achieved, based on annual monitoring from the previous calendar year and the preceding 2 years.	Long-Term	39%	Long-Term
CB-SP-35	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pounds reduced).	56%	N/A	N/A
SP-36	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).	70%	N/A	N/A
SP-37	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million tons reduced).	69%	N/A	N/A
CB-1a	Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	78%	N/A	N/A
CB-1b	Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	99%	N/A	N/A
CB-2	Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	69%	72%	▲

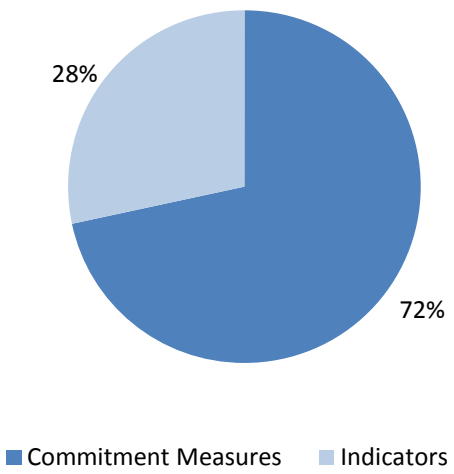
ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
Subobjective 4.3.5: Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico				
GM-4.3.5	Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	2.6	2.4	▼
GM-SP-38	Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority areas (cumulative starting in FY 07).	128	286	▲
GM-SP-39	Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats (cumulative starting in FY 07).	30,000	30,052	▲
GM-SP-40	Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the 5-year running average of the size of the zone.	commitment deferred	17,520	Indicator
GM-1	Implement integrated bi-national (U.S. and Mexican Border States) early-warning system to support State and coastal community efforts to manage harmful algal blooms (HABs).	Complete operations in Campeche, MX	Binational operations completed	▲
Subobjective 4.3.6: Restore and Protect Long Island Sound				
LI-SP-41	Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound as measured by the Long Island Sound Nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).	55%	69%	▲
LI-SP-42	Reduce the size of the hypoxic area in Long Island Sound (i.e., defined as the area in which the long-term average maximum July-September dissolved oxygen level is <3mg/l b; reduce the average duration of the maximum hypoxic event).	commitment deferred	130 sq miles and 54 days	Long-Term
LI-SP-43	Restore or protect acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands.	832%	890%	▲
LI-SP-44	Reopen miles of river and stream corridor to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installations of by-pass structures such as fishways (cumulative starting in FY 06).	92%	72%	▼
Subobjective 4.3.7: Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem				
SFL-SP-45	Achieve 'no net loss' of stony coral cover (mean percent stony coral cover) in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, working with all stakeholders (federal, state, regional, tribal, and local).	Indicator	Not Achieved	Indicator
SFL-SP-46	Annually maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the FKNMS as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project that addresses composition and abundance, productivity, and nutrient availability.	Indicator	Maintained	Indicator
SFL-SP-47a	At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain Chlorophyll a (CHLA) levels at less than or equal to 0.35ug1-1 and light clarity (Kd) levels at less than or equal to 0.20m-1.	75%	85.40%	▲

ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2011 National Commitment	FY 2011 National End of Year Result	FY 2011 Status
SFL-SP-47b	At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) levels at less than or equal to 0.75 µM and total phosphorus (TP) levels at less than or equal to 0.25 µM.	75%	73.60%	▼
SP-48	Improve water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 parts per billion (ppb) total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh and the effluent limits for discharges from stormwater treatment areas.	Maintain	Not Maintained	▼
SF-1	Increase percentage of sewage treatment facilities and onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems receiving advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology as recorded by EDU, in Florida Keys two percent (1500 EDUs) annually.	Indicator	23.80%	Indicator
Subobjective 4.3.8: Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin				
PS-SP-49	Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degraded or declining water quality (cumulative starting in FY 06).	4,953	1,525	▼
PS-SP-50	Remediate acres of prioritized contaminated sediments (cumulative starting in FY 06).	163	123	▼
PS-SP-51	Restore acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands (cumulative starting in FY 06).	12,363	14,629	▲
Subobjective 4.3.9: Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin				
SP-52	Protect, enhance, or restore acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed (cumulative starting in FY 05)	16,300	16,661	▲
SP-53	Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06).	60	63	▲
SP-54	Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue (cumulative starting in FY 06).	10% reduction	N/A	N/A

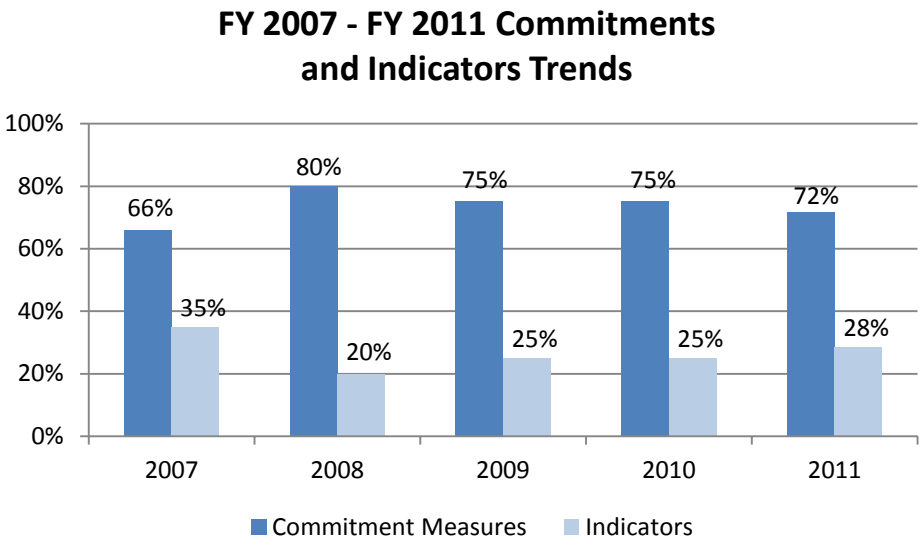
Appendix B. FY 2011 Performance Measure Universe

Total Measures by Commitments vs. Indicators

The National Water Program tracked a total of 148 total performance measures in FY 2011 to assess progress in protecting the public health and the environment. Seventy-two percent (72%) of these measures had annual commitments, and 28% of the measures were indicators with no commitments in 2011. The percentage of measures with annual commitments has remained fairly steady over the past three years. Final commitments are numeric goals that are established annually through negotiations among EPA Headquarters, Regional Offices, and states. Commitments for FY 2011 were published in the *National Water Program Guidance Appendix* in December 2010.[1]

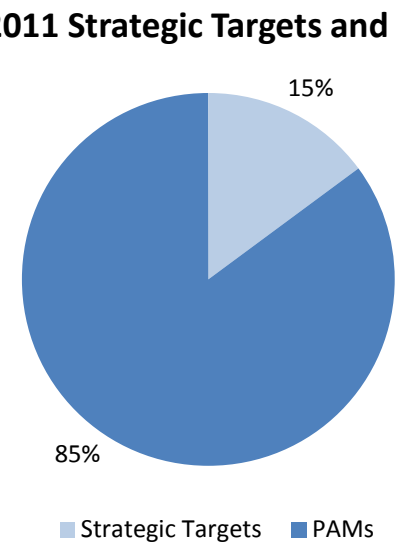


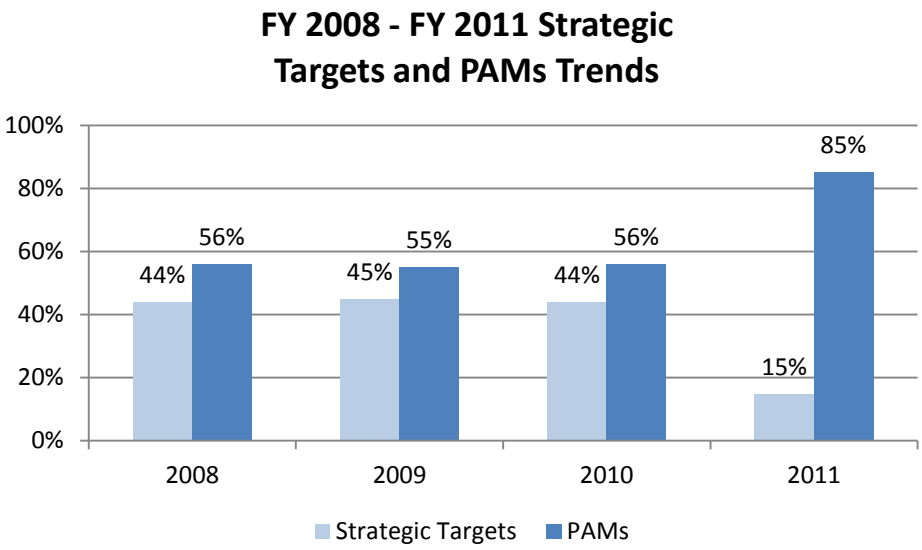
[1] National Water Program Guidance. Appendix FY2011 Final Performance Measure Commitments, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, December, 2010, http://water.epa.gov/resource_performance/planning/upload/FY2011_nwpg_ap]



FY 2011 Strategic Targets vs. PAMs

The National Water Program uses two types of measures to assess progress toward the goals in the *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan*: Strategic Targets and Program Activity Measures (PAMs). Strategic Targets are organized under individual subobjectives in the *Strategic Plan* and are outcome-based measures of changes in the environment or public health with long-term targets in most cases for FY 2014. Program Offices and Regions also set annual commitments for almost all of these measures. Strategic Targets represented 15% of all 2011 performance measures. PAMs are primarily output-based measures that track programmatic progress on an annual basis. PAMs represented 85% of all measures in 2011. Notably, the number of strategic targets decreased dramatically from 59 in the *FY 2006 Strategic Plan* to 22 in the *FY 2011 Plan*.

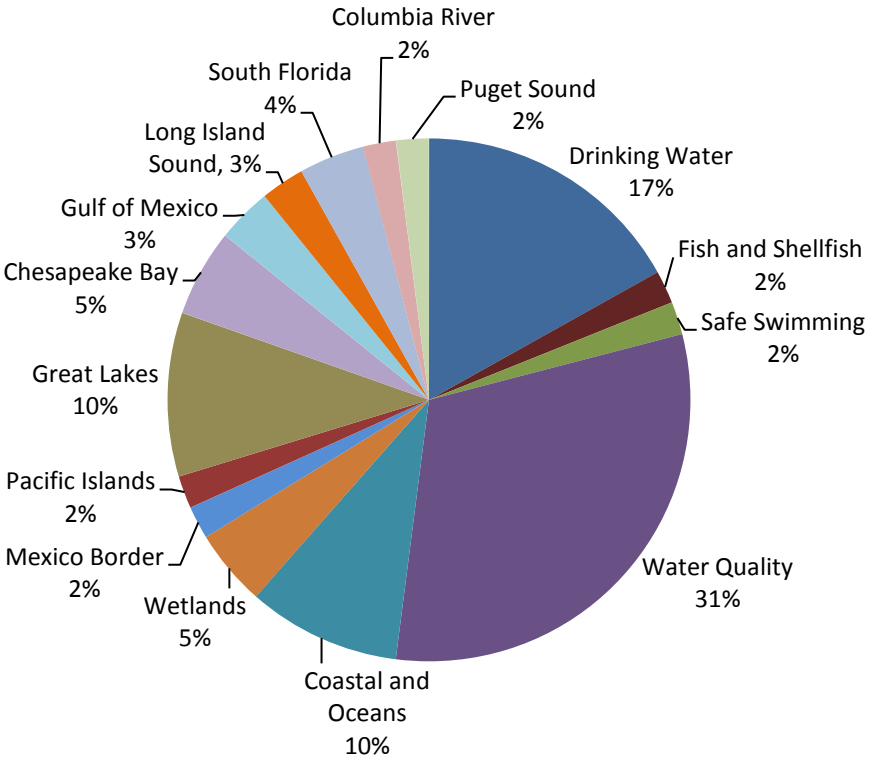




Total Measures by Subobjective

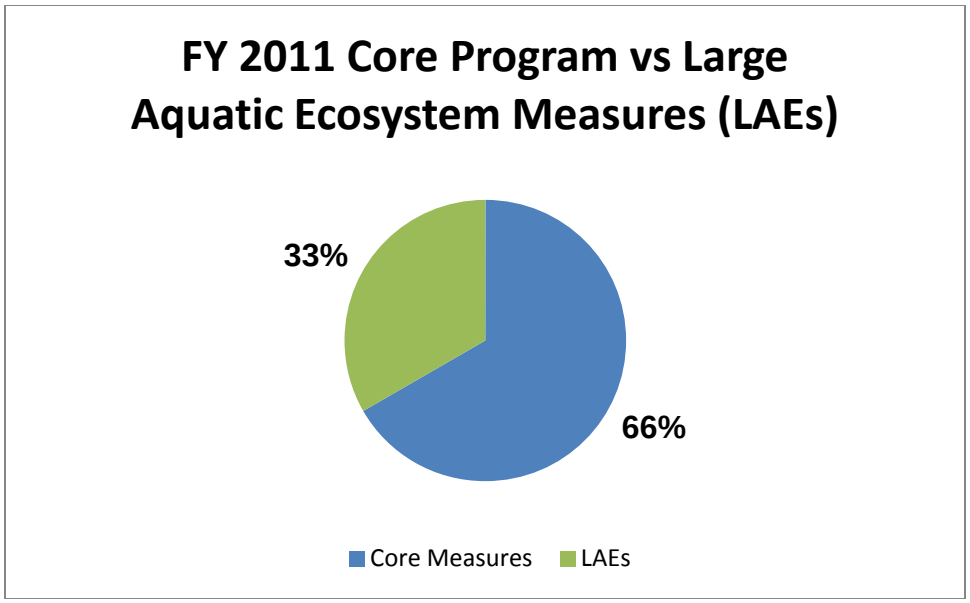
Among the 15 subobjectives outlined in the FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance, Water Quality had the largest share of performance measures at 31%; Drinking Water was next with 17%; and Coastal and Ocean Protection was third with 10%. The remaining 42% of the measures were spread among the other 12 subobjectives

FY 2011 Total Measures by Subobjective



FY 2011 Core Program vs Large Aquatic Ecosystem Measures (LAEs)

The National Water Program can be viewed as divided between core program activities and geographic or Large Aquatic Ecosystems. Core programs are usually responsible for activities such as funding state drinking water programs, adopting water quality standards, developing TMDLs, and issuing NPDES permits. This would include the water quality, drinking water, safe swimming, fish and shellfish, oceans and coastal, and wetlands subobjectives under the national Water Program Guidance. Geographic or LAEs usually involve partnership-based efforts focused on ecosystems surrounding large waterbodies. This would include Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, U.S.-Mexico Border, Pacific Islands, Long Island Sound, South Florida, Puget Sound, and Columbia River subobjectives. Sixty-six percent (66%) of performance measures in the National Water Program are focused on core program activities. The remaining 33% of measures cover the LAEs.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 4
Cumulative Results as of September 30, 2011

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), in place since 1987, provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and other water quality projects. The EPA provides direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories for similar purposes.

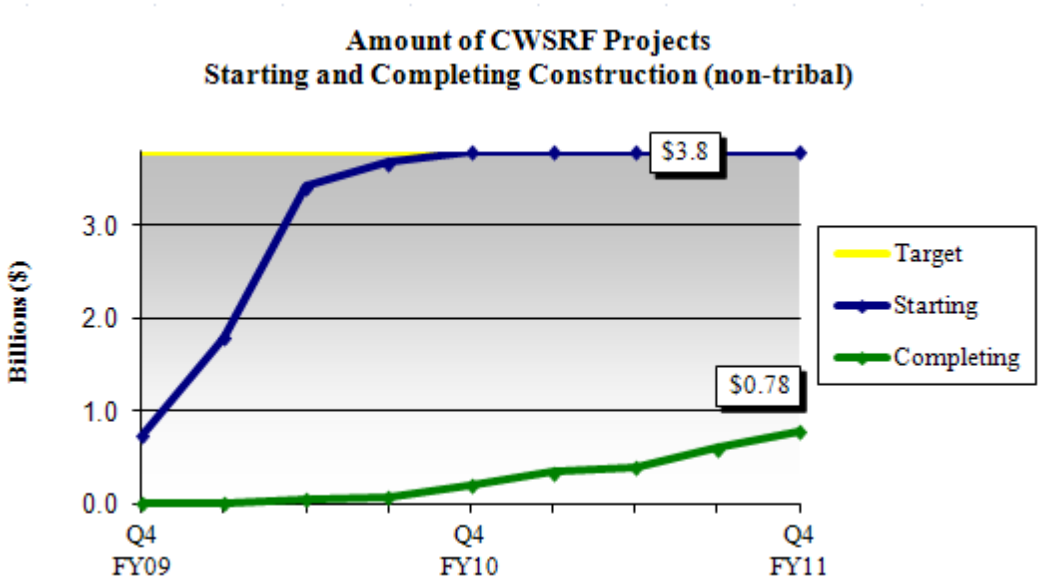
The EPA received $4 billion for the CWSRF that includes funds for water quality management planning grants with up to 1% reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes. EPA awarded grants to states and Puerto Rico for their state revolving fund programs, from which assistance is provided to finance eligible high priority water infrastructure projects.

The states play a critical role by selecting projects, dispersing funds, and overseeing spending. The states set the Recovery Act priorities based on public health and environmental factors, in addition to readiness to proceed to construction capability and provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy

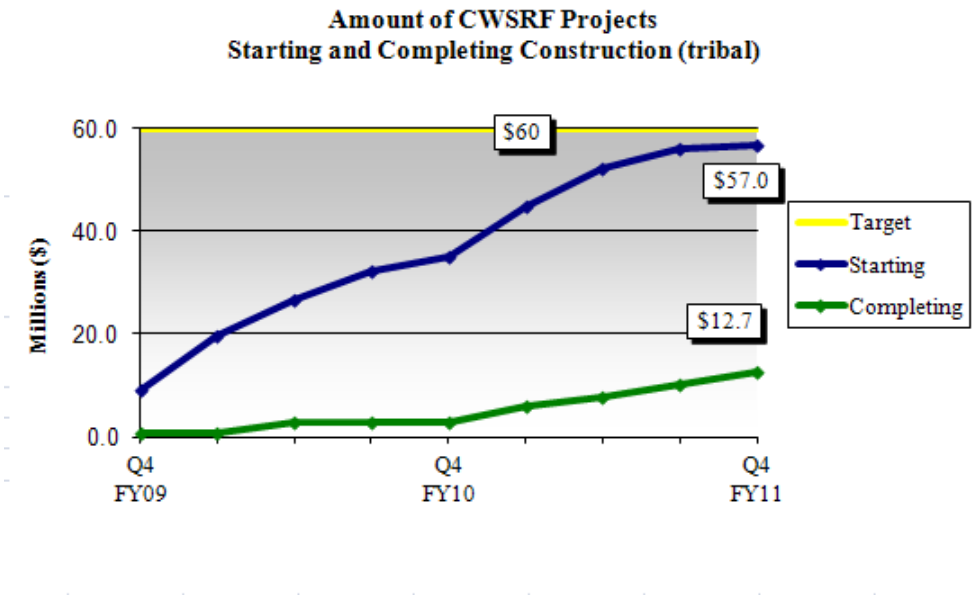
or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities). They may retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. Visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery to learn more about the CWSRF.

Program Results as of September 30, 20112[1]

The CWSRF program has made significant progress this year in numerous areas including the large number of projects initiating construction across the country. Furthermore, states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went to green projects. In some cases, states far surpassed the 20% with the average amount of green reserve totaling $1.13 billion or 30% of all funds.



[1] Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. Under the Recovery Act, EPA received $2 billion for the DWSRF with up to 1% of fund reserved for federal management and oversight and 1.5% for Tribes.

The program emphasizes the provision of funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. The DWSRF provides funds to states to establish state loan revolving funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public and private Community Water Systems and not-for-profit Non-Community Water Systems and direct grants to Washington, DC and the territories.[2]

The DWSRF consists of 51 state financing programs (includes Puerto Rico) which comply with federal statute and regulations. States must provide at least 20% of their grants for green projects (i.e., green infrastructure, energy or water efficiency improvements, and environmentally innovative activities) and may retain up to 4% of available funds for program administration. To learn more about the DWSRF implementation of the Recovery Act, visit www.epa.gov/water/eparecovery.

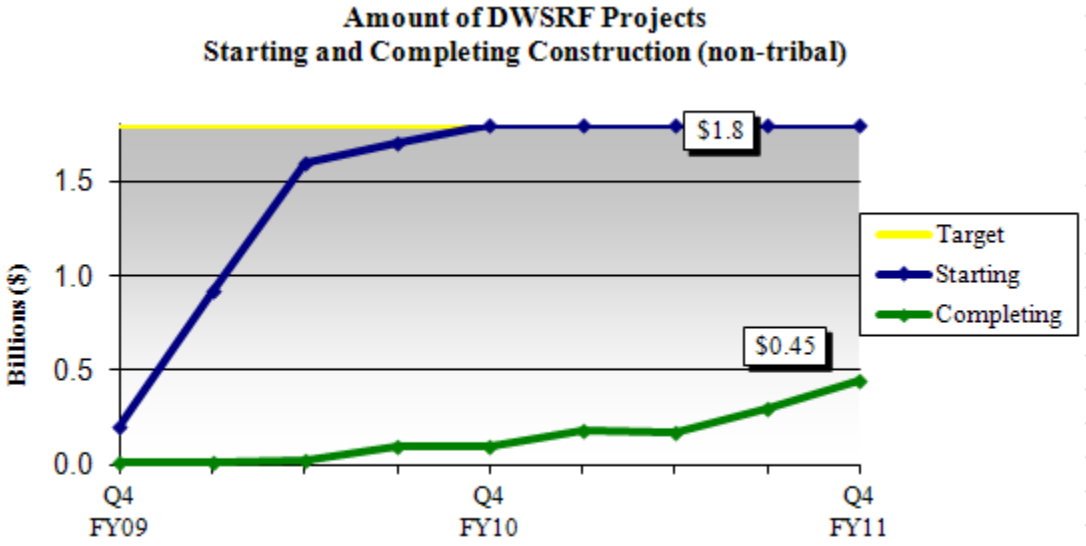
Program Results as of September 30, 2011[3]

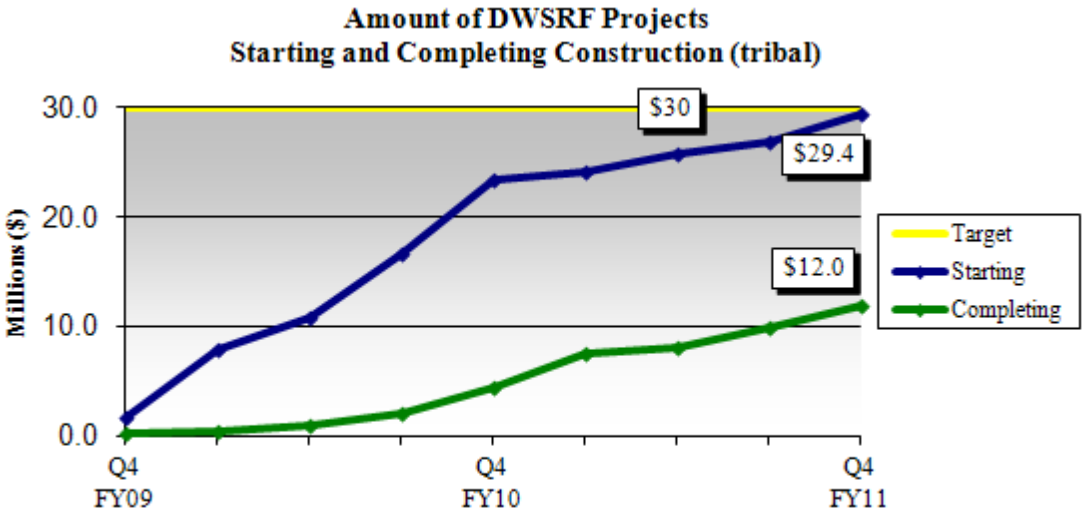
Over a thousand projects have initiated construction that will bring safe drinking water to many people across the country. Like the CWSRF, the states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their

[2] For more information on Recovery DWSRF projects, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

[3] Visit www.epa.gov/OWM/cwfinance/cwsrf/srfprogress_arra.pdf to learn more about recent performance for the CWSRF and DWSRF.

funds went to green projects. Many states surpassed the 20% minimum with the average amount of green reserve totaling $500 million or 29% of all funds.





Appendix: Recovery Act Performance Measures and Cumulative Results

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q4 FY10	Q4 FY11	Target	Percent Complete
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Amount ($) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	$.61 B	$3.8 B	$3.8 B		$3.8 B
	Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	$.73 B	$3.8 B	$3.8 B	$3.8 B	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	$.003 B	$.20 B	$.78 B	$3.8 B	21%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	51	51	51	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	$9.23 M	$35.2 M	$57 M	$60 M	95%
	Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	$0.54 M	$3.0 M	$12.7 M	$60 M	22%
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Amount ($) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	$.16 B	$1.8 B	$1.8 B	$1.8 B	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	$.20 B	$1.8 B	$1.8 B	$1.8 B	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	$.01 B	$.10 B	$.45 B	$1.8 B	25%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	51	51	51	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	$1.70 M	$23.3 M	$29.4 M	$30 M	98%
	Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	$.54 M	$4.4 M	$12.0 M	$30 M	40%

Appendix D: FY 2011 Detailed Measures with National and Regional Commitments and Results

FY 2011 END-OF-YEAR RESULTS
REPORT APPENDIX

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink														
2.1.1	Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	OMB PA BUD SG EQR NPMStat												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		93.2%	91%	84%	89%	96%	96%	91%	92%	94%	97%	97%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		91%	89%	76%	90%	93%	93%	87%	85%	91%	95%	91%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		91.4%	91.3%	82.4%	96.6%	94.2%	93.2%	90.3%	81.6%	93.2%	96%	92.2%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		89.9%	89%	75%	88%	91.7%	95%	88%	92%	90%	95%	91%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		92.0%	92.0%	79.0%	89.9%	93.7%	95.4%	89.7%	94.1%	95.8%	96.9%	96.4%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		89.5%	89.0%	75.0%	90.0%	91.0%	91.0%	89.0%	92.0%	90.0%	95.0%	91.0%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		92%	91%	82%	89.6%	94.1%	94.9%	89.4%	83%	96%	97.5%	96.1%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		90%	89%	75%	92%	91%	91%	88%	93%	90%	95%	90%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		92%	92%	77%	95%	93%	93%	92%	93%	97%	95%	92%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		90%	87%	75%	94%	91%	92%	86%	92%	94%	95%	90%	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		89.4%	92%	61%	93%	93%	92%	88%	91%	96%	98%	95%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		90.9%	83%	80%	93%	93%	95%	90%	93%	93%	93%	92%	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		89%	92.5%	55.3%	93.2%	93.0%	94.1%	87.8%	91.2%	94.7%	94.6%	94.8%	
	UNIVERSE (in millions)		293.9	15.0	32.1	25.4	57.5	43.0	37.4	11.9	10.4	50.2	11.0	
	National Program Manager Comments	The universe represents the population served by community water systems.												
SP-1	Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	OMB PA BUD SG												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		90.7%	85%	87%	93%	94%	94%	90%	88%	90%	88%	91%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		88%	83%	83%	87%	90%	91%	86%	87%	90%	88%	88%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		89.6%	84.8%	85%	91%	91.7%	93.9%	88.8%	87.2%	89.4%	87.8%	89.6%	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		87%	83%	82%	80%	90.4%	90%	85%	87%	90%	90%	88%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		89.1%	85.7%	86.0%	90.7%	90.9%	93.0%	87.7%	87.5%	90.0%	87.9%	88.0%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		88.1%	83%	86%	90%	89%	89%	87%	87%	90%	90%	88%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		89%	85%	86%	91%	91%	91.4%	86.8%	88%	90%	88.7%	87.9%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		88%	82%	86%	91%	89%	87%	87%	91%	90%	90%	89%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		89%	83%	87%	91%	91%	90%	88%	87.3%	91%	89%	88%	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		89%	85.7%	86.4%	91.8%	91.0%	92.0%	86.2%	86.8%	90.3%	91.6%	87.3%	
	UNIVERSE		51,651	2,718	3,810	4,470	8,841	7,350	8,202	4,112	3,219	4,534	4,395	
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08. FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.												
SP-2	Percent of "person months" (i.e. all persons served by community water systems times 12 months) during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	OMB PA BUD SMM												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		97.4%	97%	95%	96%	98%	98%	96%	97%	97%	99%	99%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		95%	94%	90%	95%	96%	96%	94%	94%	95%	98%	95%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		96.7%	98%	93.5%	91%	98.3%	96.6%	96.6%	96.9%	98%	98.6%	98.4%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		94.9%	94%	90%	95%	95.2%	96%	94%	95%	95%	98%	95%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		97.2%	97.5%	91.9%	96.9%	98.3%	97.8%	96.2%	98.2%	99.0%	98.6%	98.7%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		95%	94.5%	90%	96%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	98%	95%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		97%	95.9%	91.2%	98.2%	98.2%	97.3%	95.7%	97%	99%	99.1%	98.3%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		94%	94.5%	90%	96%	93%	95%	93.5%	95%	95.5%	98%	95%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		97%	96%	92%	99%	98%	97%	97%	98%	99%	97%	98%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	UNIVERSE (in millions)		3,531	180	384	311	694	515	449	140	124	602	132	
	National Program Manager Comments	Indicator measure in FY 07.												
SP-3	Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	BUD SMM												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	n/a	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		81.2%	100%	50%	n/a	97%	99%	87%	87%	86%	70%	87%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		80%	95%	50%	n/a	90%	95%	80%	80%	87%	70%	87%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		87.2%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	97.1%	89.9%	83.3%	90%	80%	85.5%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		82.2%	95%	95%	n/a	89%	95%	78%	85%	87%	75%	87%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		81.2%	99.9%	99.6%	n/a	100.0%	99.3%	87.2%	83.3%	90.4%	68.1%	87.2%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		81.6%	95%	95%	n/a	89%	85%	82%	80%	87%	75%	91%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		83%	100%	53.1%	n/a	89.8%	96.9%	83.6%	87%	88.2%	73.4%	99%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		87%	90%	90%	n/a	83%	95%	82.5%	85%	87%	85%	86%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		87%	100%	100%	n/a	89%	98%	81%	72%	87%	84%	92%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		87%	93%	90%	93%	95%	95%	90%	90%	90%	85%	81%	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		86.6%	100.0%	100.0%	n/a	83.0%	100.0%	92.0%	85.0%	81.0%	82.0%	95.0%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		90%											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		86%	100.0%	100.0%	n/a	100.0%	99.5%	90.4%	86.5%	82.6%	80.9%	88.1%	
	UNIVERSE		861,695	90,594	11,071	n/a	21,042	97,937	72,919	5,394	89,828	427,853	45,057	
	National Program Manager Comments	The universe represents the population in Indian country served by community water systems.												
SP-4a	Percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	OMB PA												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		40.2%	66.3%	61%	35%	52%	40%	40.9%	12%	45%	9%	42%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		36.4%	64%	61%	25%	52%	38%	40%	15%	45%	9%	40%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		36.8%	65.8%	61%	29%	38%	38.8%	40%	9%	38.6%	8%	40%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		35.4%	64%	60%	25%	37%	38%	36%	18%	44%	8%	35%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		35.0%	64.0%	60.0%	27.0%	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%	9.0%	38.0%	8.0%	38.0%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		34.2%	57%	60%	25%	41%	39%	30%	18%	38%	5%	35%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		32%	64%	58%	25%	30%	40%	25%	17%	37%	8%	35%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		27%	53%	58%	21%	29%	32%	18%	11%	37%	1%	28%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		33%	57%	58%	21%	40%	39%	27%	17%	33%	1%	33%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		25%	52%	56%	18%	25%	23%	18%	15%	30%	10%	28%	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		24%	52%	56%	14%	22%	32%	13%	14%	32%	1%	28%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		12.7% (6,734)	33%	15%	7%	10%	15%	10%	10%	15%	5%	20%	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		20%	51%	30%	12%	21%	19%	19%	13%	20%	1%	28%	
	UNIVERSE (FY 2007)		51,651	2,718	3,810	4,470	8,841	7,350	8,202	4,112	3,219	4,534	4,395	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. The universe is the number of community water systems.												
SP-4b	Percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	SG												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		55.2%	95.9%	80%	67%	55%	66%	62.9%	23%	40%	12%	84%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		52.3%	93%	80%	58%	55%	62%	62%	20%	40%	12%	82%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		52.0%	95.7%	80%	63%	46%	62%	63%	22%	51.8%	11%	85%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		52.4%	95%	80%	58%	46%	64%	60%	20%	35%	12%	72%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		54.0%	93.0%	80.0%	63.0%	51.0%	65.0%	63.0%	15.0%	37.0%	12.0%	82.0%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		48.7%	81%	80%	58%	48%	63%	46%	20%	32%	10%	72%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		48%	95%	81%	57%	40%	64%	44%	16%	35%	12%	71%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		39%	77%	81%	56%	28%	47%	32%	17%	25%	1%	65%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		45%	81%	79%	54%	43%	63%	43%	18%	27%	1%	70%	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE (in millions)		293.9	15.0	32.1	25.4	57.5	43.0	37.4	11.9	10.4	50.2	11.0	
	National Program Manager Comments	SP-4b is a new measure starting in FY 08. Note: “Minimized risk” is achieved by the substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of actions in a source water protection strategy. The universe is the most recent SDWIS inventory of community water systems. FY 07 end-of-year adjusted data not from ACS.												
SP-5	By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal land lacking access to safe drinking water.	OMB PA I												
	RESULT		Not Met											Not Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		32,900 (8.5%)											32,900 (8.5%)
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		34,187 (10.7%)											34,187 (10.7%)
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		27,367 (8.58%)											27,367
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		43,437											43,437
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		28,977 (9.0%)											28,977
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		34,855 (11%)											34,855
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		30,587 (9.5%)											30,587

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		36,575 (11.5%)											36,575
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		30,500											30,500
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		38,737											38,737
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		30,800											30,800
	FY 2003 BASELINE		38,637											
	UNIVERSE		319,070											
	National Program Manager Comments	This measure involves coordination with other federal agencies.												
SDW-18	Number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to safe drinking water in coordination with other federal agencies.	SP												
	RESULT		Not Met											Not Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		97,311											97,311
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		100,700											100,700
	FY 2009 BASELINE		809,000											809,000
	UNIVERSE		360,000											360,000
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure for FY11, to supplement SDW-SP5 in the NWPG and replace SDW-SP5 in the new Strategic Plan.												
SDW-1a	Percent of community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules.	OMB PA BUD SG												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		91.6%	96.7%	96%	95.8%	96.3%	94.7%	93.6%	90%	97.9%	70%	71%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		88%	90.0%	95.0%	91.0%	87.0%	91.0%	93.0%	87.0%	95.0%	70.0%	75.0%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		86.9%	99%	95%	93.7%	90%	95.5%	78%	94%	92%	68%	64%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		88.6%	90%	95%	91%	87.7%	91%	93%	87%	95%	75%	66%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		88.0%	99.0%	95.0%	93.2%	87.0%	92.9%	92.0%	91.0%	90.0%	67.0%	80.0%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		91.8%	90%	95%	91%	85%	89%	93%	95%	90%	100%	95%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		87%	96%	96%	95.4%	84.3%	87.6%	94.4%	93%	91%	60.7%	66%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		94%	90%	95%	95%	95%	84%	93%	95%	94%	100%	95%	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		92%	88%	95%	91%	95%	81%	91%	95%	92%	100%	95%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		94%	90%	95%	98%	95%	80%	95%	100%	95%	100%	95%	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE (FY 2007)		11,471	489	1,387	1,235	1,802	1,376	2,100	792	780	917	593	
	National Program Manager Comments	*Prior to FY 07, this measure tracked states, rather than CWSs, in compliance with this regulation. The national FY 07 end-of-year result provided is an estimate.												
SDW-1b	Number of tribal community water systems (CWSs) that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rule	EQR NPMStat												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	n/a	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		74	2	2	n/a	1	2	9	1	24	22	11	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		65	2	2	n/a	1	2	9	1	15	25	8	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		63	2	2	n/a	1	2	7	1	15	25	8	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		54	1	2	n/a	1	2	7	1	7	25	8	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		63	2	2	n/a	1	2	9	1	13	25	8	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		49	1	2	n/a	1	2	7	1	6	21	8	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		47	1	2	n/a	1	2	5	1	16	12	7	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		44	1	2	n/a	1	2	5	1	10	18	4	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		51	1	2	n/a	1	2	1	1	17	18	8	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		30	1	1	n/a	1	2	1	3	0	18	3	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		37	1	1	n/a	1	2	1	4	11	13	3	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		44	1	1	n/a	1	2	1	3	10	18	7	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		22	n/a	1	n/a	1	2	1	1	0	9	7	
	UNIVERSE (FY 2007)		68	n/a	2	n/a	1	2	7	1	25	20	10	
	National Program Manager Comments	A sanitary survey is an on-site review of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the facilities for producing and distributing safe drinking water.												
SDW- 2	Percent of the data for violations of health-based standards at public water systems that is accurate and complete in SDWIS-FED for all maximum contaminant level and treatment technique rules (excluding the Lead and Copper Rule).	OMB PA I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Indicator											

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		68%											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		64%											
	2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		62%											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		60%											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		na											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	The FY 07 end-of-year result is based on audits conducted during 2005 and 2006. Future results will be based on three-year rolling data from data verification audits conducted during the past 3 calendar years.												
SDW- 3	Percent of the lead action level data that for the Lead and Copper Rule, for community water systems serving over 3,300 people, that is complete in SDWIS-FED.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		87%											
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		87%											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2005-2007 END OF YOUR RESULTS		87%	88%	97%	93%	85%	98%	83%	71%	89%	76%	90%	
	FY 2002-2004 END OF YEAR RESULTS		80%	89%	97%	86%	87%	83%	47%	68%	90%	88%	85%	
	UNIVERSE		8,954	435	699	676	2,006	1,594	1,438	440	366	913	387	
	National Program Manager Comments	*This measure is calculated every three years to match the requirements for lead sampling. The 2005–2007 results will be calculated in April 2008.												
SDW-4	Fund utilization rate [cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects] for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).	OMB PA BUD												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Not Met	Not Met	Not Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		90%	92%	94%	96%	88%	87.1%	87%	85%	89%	87%	101%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		87.7%	90%	90%	86%	90%	80%	89%	95%	90%	85%	92%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		91.3%	99.1%	98%	102%	90%	93.2%	99%	109%	91.9%	85%	104.6%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		85.7%	89%	90%	85%	89%	78%	85%	94%	89%	75%	94%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		92%*	94.0%	90.0%	95.0%	95.0%	79.0%	93.0%	99.0%	93.0%	83.0%	86.0%	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		86%*	85%	90%	85%	89%	78%	79%	93%	88%	75%	94%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		90%	97.2%	94%	91.5%	89.5%	81.8%	88.1%	102%	85.9%	85.7%	93%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		85%	79%	91%	85%	86%	82%	76%	92%	86%	80%	95%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		88%	90%	91%	91%	89%	84%	78%	97%	86%	85%	96%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		85%	78%	90%	84%	85%	80%	73%	90%	87%	94%	92%	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		89.6%	89.0%	89.0%	88.0%	92.0%	81.0%	72.0%	92.0%	87.0%	85.0%	92.0%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		81.3%	78%	88%	83%	80%	78%	79%	90%	84%	74%	88%	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		84.7%	78.5%	93.0%	83.3%	88.0%	87.0%	64.5%	91.0%	84.0%	80.0%	94.3%	
	UNIVERSE (FY 2007 in millions)		$14,419.7	$1,378.1	$2,686.4	$832.3	$1,527.6	$2,812.2	$1,283.7	$978.8	$1,006.8	$1,321.7	$592.1	
	National Program Manager Comments	Universe represents the funds available for projects for the DWSRF through 2007, in millions of dollars (i.e., the denominator of the measure).												
SDW-5	Number of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects that have initiated operations. (cumulative)	OMB PA BUD												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Not Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,237	799	448	575	714	1,250	227	583	726	308	446	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		5,590	624	416	482	681	1,230	235	542	550	330	500	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		5,236	735	410	500	599	1,066	192	480	591	261	402	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		5,182	500	405	440	530	935	182	462	450	280	240	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		4,576	564	396	464	564	936	160	427	479	225	361	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		4,015	455	394	455	501	883	162	344	380	201	240	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		4,082	465	383	418	522	847	135	380	418	207	307	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		3,712	440	380	415	501	794	140	290	350	177	225	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,526	415	366	353	499	702	119	328	378	137	229	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		3,262	400	366	347	475	618	114	280	321	155	186	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,063	374	311	297	441	630	79	277	331	137	186	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		2,611	320	311	261	369	557	59	229	242	123	140	
	National Program Manager Comments	This measure was annually reported in ACS starting in FY 2009.												
SDW-7a	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to inject industrial, municipal, or hazardous waste (Class I) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	OMB PA BUD SG												

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* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	RESULT		Not Met	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		83%	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%	83%	90%	100%	100%	100%	0%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		84%	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	50%	93%	90%	95%	100%	75%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		96.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		89.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	75%	93%	90%	95%	90%	75%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		100.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		88%	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	75%	90%	95%	90%	90%	75%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		99%	n/a	n/a	n/a	99%	98%	98.2%	100%	100.0%	96%	100%	
	UNIVERSE (FY 2009)		58	n/a	1	n/a	1	2	2	49	1	2	0	
	National Program Manager Comments	Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated to reflect the forecasted number of mechanical integrity failures. *The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.												
SDW-7b	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to enhance oil/natural gas recovery, or for the injection of other (Class II) fluids associated with oil and natural gas production, that have lost mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	OMB PA BUD SG												
	RESULT		Not Met	n/a	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Not Met	n/a	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		86%	n/a	100%	61%	89%	76%	93%	85%	72%	47%	n/a	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		87%	n/a	90%	80%	75%	60%	90%	85%	95%	90%	85.0%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		89.0%	n/a	97%	82%	82%	79%	93%	73%	82%	100%	100%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		85.0%	n/a	90%	45%	70%	57%	90%	85%	95%	90%	85%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		90.0%	n/a	100.0%	57.0%	83.0%	67.0%	96.0%	85.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		87%	n/a	90%	98%	70%	65%	90%	90%	90%	90%	85%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		98%	n/a	99.6%	99%	99%	97%	97.9%	98%	97.0%	99%	99%	
	UNIVERSE (FY 2009)		1,767	n/a	1	30	52	269	1,086	169	141	6	13	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	National Program Manager Comments	Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated to reflect the forecasted number of mechanical integrity failures. *The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.												
SDW-7c	Percent of deep injection wells that are used for salt solution mining (Class III) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.	OMB PA BUD SG												
	RESULT		Met	n/a	Met	n/a	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	n/a	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		86%	n/a	95%	n/a	100%	50%	94%	85%	95%	90%	n/a	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		75.0%	n/a	96%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		90.0%	n/a	95%	99%	100%	75%	94%	85%	95%	90%	n/a	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		100.0%	n/a	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		89%	n/a	90%	100%	100%	75%	90%	85%	90%	90%	n/a	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		99%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	96%	99.0%	100%	95%	100%	n/a	
	UNIVERSE (FY 2009)		149	n/a	0	n/a	0	2	2	140	4	1	0	
	National Program Manager Comments	Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated to reflect the forecasted number of mechanical integrity failures. *The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.												
SDW-8	Percent of high priority Class V wells identified in sensitive ground water protection areas that are closed or permitted. (cumulative) [Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #. Numerical commitments from UIC database.]	OMB PA BUD												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		88%	100%	89%	98%	67%	88%	100%	100%	90%	62%	92%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		81.1%	90%	86%	85%	65%	81%	86%	93%	85%	55%	70%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		91%	99%	89%	92%	66%	88%	100%	100%	91%	57%	93%	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		71%	90%	86%	85%	75%	75%	86%	93%	80%	43%	50%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		82%	100%	97%	94%	65%	87%	100%	100	89%	42%	71%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT (Measure revised for FY 09)		74% (24,832)	90% (12,690)	86% (884)	88% (3,178)	95% (1,143)	60% (2,501)	86% (234)	95% (638)	70% (1,295)	40% (2,029)	20% (240)	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT (ACS results numerical)		84% (5932/7048)	100% 7/7	95% 313/330	90% 3072/3402	96% 133/138	82% 140/170	100% 2	100% 378	89% 1764/1993	0	20% 125/630	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (ACS commitments numerical)		86% (3,883)	56	225 (96%)	2,554 (90%)	92 (86%)	44 (50%)	2 (20%)	354 (95%)	8 (85%)	4 (50%)	44 (20%)	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		75% (4,900)	data n/a	(100) 98%	(2,734) 91%	(30) 97%	(69) 66%	(0) n/a	(0) n/a	(1,346) 82%	(0) n/a	(621) 19%	
	UNIVERSE		45,476	14,722	286	4,031	1,692	3,585	271	881	2,632	5,211	12,165	
	National Program Manager Comments	Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated for the revised measure. Note: Measure will still set target and commitment and report results in both percent and number. "Sensitive ground water protection areas" are defined by the UIC primacy program director, but at a minimum must include ground water based community water system source water areas. This measure does not report all of the high priority wells that are being closed or permitted because some states do not distinguish between high priority wells in ground water based community water system source water areas and other areas.												
SDW-11	Percent of DWSRF projects awarded to small PWS serving <500, 501-3,300, and 3,301-10,000 consumers.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		71%	65%	68%	78%	58%	71%	58%	83%	82%	65%	77%	
	FY 2009 BASELINE		72%	72%	75%	70%	30%	72%	76%	80%	87%	81%	80%	
	UNIVERSE		698	138	44	56	43	126	33	70	87	26	75	
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11.												
SDW-12	Percent of DWSRF dollars awarded to small PWS serving <500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000 consumers.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		38%	22%	36%	54%	35%	41%	28%	53%	48%	22%	61%	
	FY 2009 BASELINE		44%	24%	38%	40%	16%	40%	36%	54%	52%	60%	79%	
	UNIVERSE (Millions)		1,522.3	127.7	251.5	137.2	176.9	246.6	211.7	105.7	108	55.2	101.8	
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11.												
SDW-13	Percent of DWSRF loans that include assistance to disadvantaged communities.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		31%	34%	41%	53%	31%	17%	31%	27%	33%	17%	34%	
	FY 2009 BASELINE		31%	22%	55%	43%	33%	13%	42%	27%	43%	23%	32%	
	UNIVERSE		698	138	44	56	43	126	33	70	87	26	75	
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11.												
SDW-14	Number and percent of CWS and NTNCWS, including new PWS, serving fewer than 500 persons. (New PWS are those first reported to EPA in last calendar year).	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		63%	77%	64%	67%	56%	60%	51%	59%	69%	69%	78%	
			43728 (605)	3571	3421	4661	5830	7121	4912	2758	2686	4468	4300	
	FY 2009 BASELINE (CWS & NTNCWS <500)		44,673	3,662	3,647	4,741	6,061	7,357	4,949	2,827	2,659	4,386	4,384	
			65%	77%	65%	67%	56%	61%	52%	60%	69%	68%	78%	
	FY 2009 New Systems (CWS & NTNCWS)		562	51	59	62	89	115	45	30	51	30	30	
	UNIVERSE (CWS & NTNCWS)		70,347	4,736	5,577	7,046	10,774	12,040	9,567	4,715	3,863	6,415	5,614	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11. In FY11, there are 605 new PWS serving fewer than 500 persons.												
SDW-15	Number and percent of small CWS and NTNCWS (<500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000) with repeat health based Nitrate/Nitrite, Stage 1 D/DBP, SWTR and TCR violations.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		2%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	
			1,337	112	184	109	127	85	243	172	71	133	101	
	FY 2009 BASELINE (CWS & NTNCWS <10,000 w/ repeat Health-Based Viols)		1,904	164	208	113	218	102	394	288	91	154	172	
			3%	4%	4%	2%	2%	1%	4%	6%	2%	3%	3%	
	UNIVERSE (CWS & NTNCWS<10,000)		66,165	4,478	5,189	6,751	9,840	11,270	9,082	4,562	3,690	5,877	5,426	
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11.												
SDW-16	Average time for small PWS (<500, 501-3,300, 3,301-10,000) to return to compliance with acute Nitrate/Nitrite, Stage 1 D/DBP, SWTR and TCR health-based violations (based on state-reported RTC determination date).	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		167 days	171	92	171	136	166	155	179	191	224	199	
	FY 2009 BASELINE (CWS & NTNCWS <10,000 w/ Acute Health-Based Viols)		99	15	9	31	1	6	6	17	4	7	3	
			78.8 days	134	18	69	74	44	72	153	135	53	36	
	UNIVERSE (CWS & NTNCWS<10,000)		66,165	4,478	5,189	6,751	9,840	11,270	9,082	4,562	3,690	5,877	5,426	
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11.												
SDW-17	Number and percent of schools and childcare centers that meet all health-based drinking water standards.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		92%	89%	95%	92%	92%	94%	93%	89%	93%	89%	92%	
			7,114	1,017	708	1,188	647	1,872	334	195	236	505	412	
	FY 2009 BASELINE		7,260	1,057	705	1,179	688	1,933	329	197	224	523	425	
			94%	92%	95%	96%	95%	95%	95%	89%	94%	90%	97%	
	UNIVERSE		7,703	1,146	740	1,228	724	2,041	345	222	239	578	440	
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11.												
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat														
SP-6	Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.	BUD SP												
	RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		4.9%											4.9%
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		5.1%											5.1%
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		data n/a											data n/a
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		5.2%											5.2%
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		data n/a											data n/a

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		5.5%											5.5%
	FY 2005 BASELINE		5.7%											
	National Program Manager Comments	SP-6 is a new measure starting in FY 08.												
FS-1a	Percent of river miles where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; Alaska not included)	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		36%											
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		39%											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		26% (910,000)											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		26%(910,000)											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		26%(930,000)*											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		24% (840,000)											
	UNIVERSE		100%(3.5 million)											
	National Program Manager Comments	*This is the actual FY 06 end-of-year result. An estimated FY 06 end-of-year result had been entered in ACS.												
FS-1b	Percent of lake acres where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; Alaska not included)	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		42%											
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		43%											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		38% (15.2											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		38%(15.2 million)											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		38% (15.4 million)*											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		35%(14 million)											

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	UNIVERSE		100% (40 million)											
	National Program Manager Comments	*This is the actual FY 06 end-of-year result. An estimated FY 06 end-of-year result had been entered in ACS.												
Subobjective 2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming														
SP-9	Percent of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	BUD SG												
	RESULT		Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	n/a	n/a	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		96%	97.7%	98%	97.3%	97.7%	92%	91%	n/a	n/a	93%	99%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		91%	98%	95%	95%	92%	88%	80%	n/a	n/a	86%	95%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		95%	97.2%	97%	98.2%	97.7%	94%	91%	n/a	n/a	93.1%	95%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		95%	98%	95%	95%	92%	85%	85%	n/a	n/a	86%	95%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		95%	n/a	98.0%	99.0%	96.8%	93.7%	82.0%	n/a	n/a	93.0%	98.0%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		93% = National commit./ 91.7% = Regional commit. Total	98%	96%	95%	92%	85%	85%	n/a	n/a	89%	93%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		95%	98.6%	97.9%	98%	96.4%	91%	85%	n/a	n/a	93.3%	95.4%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		91%	98.0%	96.0%	95.0%	92.0%	85.0%	82.0%	n/a	n/a	86.6%	96.0%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		95.2%	97.3%	97.4%	97.8%	96.5%	93.1%	95.9%	n/a	n/a	92.4%	96.4%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		92.7%	98.0%	96.0%	98.0%	92.0%	85.0%	90.0%	n/a	n/a	86.6%	96.0%	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		97.0%											
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		94.0%											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		96.0%	98.0%	97.2%	98.5%	96.3%	95.5%	93.0%	n/a	n/a	95.3%	92.8%	
	UNIVERSE (2006)		709,170	89,355	105,772	19,357	180,965	52,559	14,266	n/a	n/a	233,000	13,896	
	National Program Manager Comments	Universe changes annually. Per ACS, Region 9's FY 07 commitment reflects the inclusion of Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas for the first time. These territories												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
SS-1	Number and national percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires: 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date. (cumulative)	NPMStat												
	RESULT		Not Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	n/a	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		734 (86%)	76	72	224	18	305	n/a	20	1	3	15	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		736 (86%)	76	72	225	18	304	n/a	22	1	3	15	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		724 (85%)	76	70	221	17	303	n/a	18	1	3	15	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		702 (82%)	76	70	211	17	290	n/a	19	1	3	15	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		693 (81%)	76	67	206	17	294	n/a	14	1	3	15	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		668 (78%)	76	69	197	15	272	n/a	20	1	3	15	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		610 (72%)	76	62	197	15	232	n/a	9	1	3	15	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		604 (71%)	76 (93%)	64 (60%)	187 (79%)	10 (42%)	232 (64%)	n/a	16 (67%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		559 (67%)	75 (91%)	51 (48%)	156 (70%)	9 (38%)	238 (67%)	n/a	11 (46%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		532 (64%)	75 (91%)	50 (47%)	140 (63%)	9 (38%)	230 (65%)	n/a	11 (46%)	n/a	3 (100%)	14 (93%)	
	FY 2008 BASELINE		536(63%)	75(91%)	51(48%)	175(74%)	9(38%)	200(55%)	n/a	7(29%)	1(100%)	3(100%)	15(100%)	
	UNIVERSE		853	82	106	235	24	362	n/a	24	1	3	15	
	National Program Manager Comments	Measure revised for FY 08. FY 07 numbers are based on a slightly different definition.												
SS-2	Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.	SG												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	n/a	n/a	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	85%	93%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		99.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	93%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	85%	93%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	81%	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	93%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		99.1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	93%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		99%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		98.8%	100%	100%	100%	95.4%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		98.8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		96.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	n/a	n/a	100%	80%	
	UNIVERSE		2,685	905	365	89	481	315	79	n/a	n/a	376	75	
	National Program Manager Comments	States may change their designation of beaches at any time. Therefore, these numbers may change from year to year. *Universe for FY 2008 Tier I beaches may be adjusted.												
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis														
SP-10	Number of waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained (cumulative)	OMB PA BUD SG SMM												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,119	117	127	557	504	646	190	353	270	105	250	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		2,973	117	127	555	504	640	190	302	270	72	196	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,909	101	126	544	495	630	182	295	270	72	194	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		2,809	90	119	550	460	621	182	295	227	72	193	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,505	84	113	431	418	537	170	289	222	51	190	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		2,272	84	107	425	418	528	155	230	222	45	58	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,165	84	87	358	418	528	144	226	222	45	53	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		1,552	69	25	350	260	309	124	223	96	46	50	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		1,409	69	20	320	260	248	124	209	73	38	48	
	UNIVERSE (2002)		39,503	6,710	1,805	8,998	5,274	4,550	1,407	2,036	1,274	1,041	6,408	
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 07 data from regional staff and is not reflected in ACS since this measure begins in 2008. FY 08 targets in the FY 09 Budget Congressional Justification and OMB PA are rounded to 1,550. SP-10 differs from previous Measure L, since SP-10 uses an updated 2002 baseline. Note: 2000-2002 results equal 1,980 waters – not included above.												
SP-11	Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002. (cumulative)	BUD												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		9,527	369	456	1,814	1,110	2,973	595	550	541	600	519	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		9,016	339	456	1,725	1,110	3,205	420	341	541	419	460	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		8,446	320	453	1,703	1,018	2,796	412	340	529	419	456	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		8,512	257	391	1,575	1,003	3,205	410	332	470	419	450	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,530	224	384	1,403	912	2,666	395	324	465	310	447	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		6,891	223	308	1,300	912	2,665	360	245	465	303	110	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,723	217	243	1,232	912	2,665	346	240	465	303	100	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		4,607	120	100	1,125	698	1,700	247	236	163	134	84	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		4,033	120	42	1,048	698	1,354	247	18	163	259	84	
	UNIVERSE		69,677	8,826	2,567	13,958	9,374	10,155	3,005	4,391	3,502	2,742	11,157	
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 07 data from Regional staff and is not reflected in ACS since measure is new starting in FY 08.												
SP-12	Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach. (cumulative)	BUD												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		271	6	23	18	48	23	38	7	31	28	49	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		208	6	23	18	48	23	28	7	24	17	14	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		168	5	22	16	40	20	17	5	20	15	8	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		141	5	20	16	40	15	12	5	20	4	4	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		104	4	14	12	32	10	9	4	17	0	2	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		102	4	13	12	32	10	8	4	17	0	2	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		60	1	8	8	20	5	3	3	12	0	0	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		40	0	2	3	12	5	3	2	11	0	2	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		21	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	9	0	0	
	UNIVERSE		4,767	246	300	300	2,000	378	213	169	684	27	450	
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 07 data is from Regional staff and is not reflected in ACS since measure begins in FY 08.												
SP-13	Ensure that the condition of the Nation's wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e., there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in the streams rated "good"). [No reporting on this measure until 2012]													
	FY 2006 BASELINE		28% good; 25% fair; 42% poor											28%; 25%; 42%
	National Program Manager Comments	The Wadeable Streams Survey will be updated in 2011. There will be no reporting on this measure until 2012.												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
SP-14	Improve water quality in Indian country at monitoring stations in tribal waters (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity). (cumulative) [No reporting on this measure until 2012]	OMB PA												
	UNIVERSE		1661 (185)*	160 (14)	14 (n/a)	n/a	37 (2)	729 (44)	68 (1)	82 (4)	100 (10)	203 (43)	268 (67)	
	National Program Manager Comments	There will be no reporting on this measure until 2012. *Numbers in parentheses are the number of stations with suspected depressed water quality and restoration activities underway. Note: EPA estimates that improvement is most attainable at 185 stations.												
SP-15	By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation. (cumulative)	OMB PA												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		8.60%											8.60%
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Indicator											Indicator
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		25,737											25,737
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		18,985 (5.95%)											18,985 (5.95%)
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		28052 (8.8%)											28052
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		20,101 (6.3%)											20,101 (6.3%)
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		24,342 (7.6%)											24,342 (7.6%)
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		21,219 (6.65%)											21,219
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		23,844 (7.5%)											23,844 (7.5%)
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		36,092											36,092
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		59,250											59,250
	FY 2003 BASELINE		26,777											
	UNIVERSE		319,070											
	National Program Manager Comments													
WQ-24	Number of American Indian and Alaska Native homes provided access to basic sanitation in coordination with other federal agencies.													
	RESULT		Met											Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		56,875											56,875
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		52,300											52,300
	FY 2009 BASELINE		43,600											43,600
	UNIVERSE		360,000											360,000
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure for FY11, to supplement WQ-SP15 in the NWPG and replace WQ-SP15 in the new Strategic Plan.												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
WQ-1a	Number of numeric water quality standards for total nitrogen and for total phosphorus adopted by States and Territories and approved by EPA, or promulgated by EPA, for all waters within the State or Territory for each of the following waterbody types: lakes/reservoirs, rivers/streams, and estuaries (cumulative, out of a universe of 280).	SG												
	RESULT		Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	n/a	Not Met	n/a	Met	n/a	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		45	1	7	5	6	4	n/a	0	n/a	22	n/a	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		49	1	7	5	6	4	n/a	1	n/a	22	n/a	
	FY 2010 BASELINE		31	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	
	UNIVERSE		280	34	20	34	44	24	24	16	24	38	22	
	National Program Manager Comments	If a state or territory has adopted nutrient water quality standards for some, but not all of its applicable waters, it may be counted in both WQ-1a and WQ-1b.												
WQ-1b	Number of numeric water quality standards for total nitrogen and total phosphorus at least proposed by State and Territories, or by EPA proposed rulemaking, for all waters within the State or Territory for each of the followin gwaterbody types: lakes/reservoirs, rivers/streams, and estuaries (cumulative, out of a universe of 280).	SG												
	RESULT		Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	n/a	Not Met	n/a	Met	n/a	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		52	3	7	6	6	4	n/a	2	n/a	24	n/a	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		56	3	7	6	6	4	n/a	3	n/a	24	n/a	
	UNIVERSE		52	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	3	4	
	National Program Manager Comments	If a state or territory has adopted nutrient water quality standards for some, but not all of its applicable waters, it may be counted in both WQ-1a and WQ-1b.												
WQ-01c	Number of States and Territories supplying a full set of performance milestone information to EPA concerning development, proposal, and adoption of numeric water quality standards for total nitrogen and total phosphorus for each waterbody type within the State or Territory (annual). (The universe for this measure is 56.)	SG												
	RESULT		Met	n/a	n/a	Met	Met	Met	n/a	Not Met	Not Met	Met	n/a	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		21	2	1	3	6	3	n/a	1	1	4	n/a	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		21	n/a	n/a	1	6	1	n/a	4	3	4	n/a	
	FY 2010 BASELINE		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
	UNIVERSE		280	34	20	34	44	24	24	16	24	38	22	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure for FY11. Some of the 2011 results may not fully qualify and are under review. Needed adjustments are being made in 2012.												
WQ-2	Number of Tribes that have water quality standards approved by EPA. (cumulative)													
	RESULT		Not Met	n/a	Met	n/a	Met	Met	Met	n/a	Not Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		38	n/a	1	n/a	2	5	10	n/a	2	8	10	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		39	n/a	1	n/a	2	5	10	n/a	3	8	10	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		37	n/a	1	n/a	2	4	10	n/a	2	8	10	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		38	n/a	1	n/a	2	4	10	n/a	3	8	10	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		35	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	2	7	10	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		37	n/a	1	n/a	2	4	10	n/a	3	7	10	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		35	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	2	7	10	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		33	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	3	5	9	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		32	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	2	5	9	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		33	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	3	5	9	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		31	0	0	n/a	2	3	10	0	2	5	9	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		32	0	1	n/a	2	3	10	0	3	4	9	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		26	0	0	n/a	2	2	9	0	2	3	8	
	UNIVERSE		55	n/a	1	n/a	2	5	11	n/a	6	16	14	
	National Program Manager Comments	The universe reflects all federally recognized Tribes who have applied for “treatment in the same manner as a state” (TAS) to administer the water quality standards program (as of September 2007).												
WQ-3a	Number, and national percent, of States and Territories that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.	OMB PA BUD SG												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		39	2	3	5	5	6	4	3	5	4	2	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		38 (68%)	1	3	3	8	5	4	4	4	3	2	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		38	2	3	3	8	6	4	3	5	3	1	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		37 (66%)	2	3	3	8	5	4	3	4	3	2	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		35	3	2	3	6	4	4	3	6	3	1	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		33 (59%)	2	2	4	6	4	4	3	5	2	1	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		35 (62.5%)	3	2	4	5	4	5	2	5	3	2	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		38 (67.9%)	3	2	4	6	4	5	4	4	3	3	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		39 (66.1%)	3	3	6	4	2	5	2	6	4	4	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		41 (73%)	2	3	6	5	3	5	4	6	3	4	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		46	4	2	6	7	4	5	4	4	6	4	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		38(68%)	4	1	4	7	5	4	2	4	4	3	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	UNIVERSE		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	National Program Manager Comments	*FY 05 and 06 end-of-year results are from the WATA database.												
WQ-3b	Number, and national percent of Tribes that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.													
	RESULT		Met	n/a	Met	n/a	Met	Met	Met	n/a	Not Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		13	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	1	n/a	0	4	2	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		13 (37%)	n/a	1	n/a	2	2	1	n/a	1	4	2	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		16	n/a	1	n/a	2	2	3	n/a	0	6	2	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		16 (46%)	n/a	1	n/a	2	2	3	n/a	1	5	2	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		17	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	2	n/a	2	4	3	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		15 (48%)	n/a	1	n/a	2	1	3	n/a	3	2	3	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		19 (61%)	n/a	1	n/a	2	1	5	n/a	2	4	4	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		15 (48%)	n/a	1	n/a	1	1	5	n/a	2	2	3	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		17 (57%)	n/a	0	n/a	2	2	4	n/a	2	3	4	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		13 (43%)	n/a	0	n/a	0	2	5	n/a	1	1	4	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		17	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	4	n/a	2	3	4	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		12(40%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	5	0	2	0	3	
	UNIVERSE (FY 08)		35	0	1	n/a	2	3	10	0	2	8	9	
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 08 universe for WQ-3b is the number of authorized tribes that have at least initial EPA approved water quality standards as of September 2007.												
WQ-4a	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.	OMB PA BUD SMM EQR NPMStat												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		91%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	76%	63.1%	91.5%	100%	100%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		85%	75%	85%	90%	87%	75%	75%	50%	79%	75%	50%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		90.9%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.7%	99.0%	100.0%	47.2%	79.6%	100.0%	77.8%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		85.0%	75.0%	85.0%	78.0%	87.0%	80.0%	75.0%	50.0%	79.0%	75.0%	50.0%	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		93.2%	75.0%	100.0%	83.0%	100.0%	100.0%	91.7%	55.0%	96.7%	97.0%	50.0%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		85% = National commit./ 76.2% = Regional commit. avg.	75%	83%	83%	87%	80%	75%	75%	79%	75%	50%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		92.5%	100%	96%	100%	88.6%	100%	85%	99%	90%	100%	33%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		74.1%	75%	87%	75%	87%	80%	75%	75%	79%	75%	33%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		85.6%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	89%	78%	50%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		76.7%	75%	88%	75%	85%	80%	75%	75%	79%	75%	60%	
	UNIVERSE (FY 08)		52	1	1	3	10	10	16	2	3	6	0	
	National Program Manager Comments	Based on submissions received in the 12 month period ending April 30 of the fiscal year. Partial approvals receive fractional credit. **FY 06 end-of-year data is from the WATA database. Universe changes annually based on number of water quality standards submissions.												
WQ-5	Number of States and Territories that have adopted and are implementing their monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules.	SG												
	RESULT		Not Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		55	6	3	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		55	6	3	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		53	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	3	7	4	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		54	6	4	5	7	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		55	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	5	7	4	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		51	6	3	6	6	6	3	4	6	7	4	
	UNIVERSE		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	National Program Manager Comments	“In keeping with established schedules" means that states include in their annual Section 106 Monitoring Initiative workplans specific actions that are intended to implement their monitoring strategies and that states demonstrate that they are making a good faith effort to do these activities.												
WQ-6a	Number of Tribes that currently receive funding under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act that have developed and begun implementing monitoring strategies that are appropriate to their water quality program consistent with EPA Guidance. (cumulative)													

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	n/a	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		196	6	1	n/a	2	32	20	4	19	75	37	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		176	6	1	n/a	2	32	20	4	19	55	37	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		161	6	1	n/a	2	29	14	3	19	50	37	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		162	6	1	n/a	2	29	14	4	19	50	37	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		134	6	0	n/a	1	29	14	2	19	30	33	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		128	6	0	n/a	1	26	14	3	15	30	33	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		101	6	0	n/a	1	24	14	2	4	18	32	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		79	5	0	n/a	1	24	14	2	4	9	20	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		44	0	0	n/a	1	4	14	1	11	9	4	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		37	0	0	n/a	1	3	14	1	4	9	4	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	UNIVERSE		242	6	1	n/a	5	32	40	5	23	93	37	
	National Program Manager Comments	A cumulative measure that counts tribes that have developed, submitted to the Region, and begun implementing water monitoring strategies that are consistent with the EPA 106 Tribal Guidance.												
WQ-6b	Number of Tribes that are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system. (cumulative)													
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	n/a	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		171	4	1	n/a	1	22	28	3	21	66	25	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		130	4	1	n/a	2	22	10	3	21	45	22	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		107	4	1	n/a	2	21	10	2	21	30	16	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		99	1	1	n/a	2	21	7	2	21	30	14	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		86	1	1	n/a	1	20	7	1	21	20	14	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		73	6	1	n/a	1	18	7	1	15	10	14	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		60	1	0	n/a	1	18	7	1	15	10	7	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		54	1	0	n/a	1	18	7	1	15	3	8	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		44	1	1	n/a	1	11	7	0	18	3	2	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		36	2	1	n/a	1	3	7	0	15	3	4	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		3	0	0	n/a	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	
	UNIVERSE		242	6	1	n/a	5	32	40	5	23	93	37	
	National Program Manager Comments	A cumulative measure that counts tribes that are providing surface water data electronically in a format that is compatible with the STORET/WQX system.												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
WQ-7	Number of States and Territories that provide electronic information using the Assessment Database version 2 or later (or compatible system) and geo-reference the information to facilitate the integrated reporting of assessment data. (cumulative)													
	RESULT		Not Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		45	6	4	4	8	6	3	2	6	4	2	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		46	6	4	6	7	6	3	2	6	4	2	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		44	6	4	4	7	6	3	2	6	4	2	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		45	6	4	6	6	6	3	2	6	4	2	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		44	6	4	4	7	6	3	2	6	4	2	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		43	6	4	6	5	5	3	2	6	4	2	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		42	5	4	5	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		42	6	4	6	5	5	3	1	6	4	2	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		41	5	3	6	6	5	4	1	6	4	1	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		39	4	3	6	5	5	4	1	6	4	1	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		40	4	3	6	5	5	4	1	6	4	2	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		40	4	3	6	5	5	3	1	6	5	2	
	UNIVERSE		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	
	National Program Manager Comments	Universe is fifty states and six territories, including the District of Columbia												
WQ-8a	Number, and national percent, of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA [Total TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy. Note: A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	OMB PA BUD SMM EQR NPMStat												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Not Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		2864(87%)	253	134	730	284	401	214	204	155	131	340	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		2,433; 77%	205	40	750	337	325	215	106	150	65	240	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		4951 147%	439	112	2,823	305	437	230	124	184	82	215	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		2,592 (77%)	245	100	797	290	325	222	108	185	50	270	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		5,887 (157%)	340	126	3,413	675	530	186	49	178	80	310	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		3,097 (83%)	230	89	1,035	500	325	185	161	210	76	286	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		9,135 (105%)	5,454	125	912	835	878	170	185	168	96	312	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		7,819 (90%)	5,412	119	618	300	445	155	144	230	90	306	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		4,191 (128%)	226	146	1,091	608	865	214	160	211	181	489	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		3,029 (92%)	200	115	584	360	700	113	149	253	180	375	
	National Program Manager Comments	A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself. Annual pace is the number of TMDLs needed to be established consistent with national policy, i.e. generally within 13 years of listing of the water as impaired. *Cumulative total commitment numbers are calculated at about 80% of pace for OMB PA. (Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Detailed Information on the Surface Water Protection Assessment," available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/detail/10004380.2005.html). Annual total numbers are memorialized and static whereas cumulative total OMB PA numbers are open to semi-annual updates.												
WQ-8b	Number, and national percent, of approved TMDLs, that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy. Note: A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	OMB PA BUD SG												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Not Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		2482 (77%)	253	134	454	255	401	195	165	155	131	339	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		1,999; (62%)	205	40	474	265	325	196	84	150	25	235	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		2262 69%	439	112	224	249	437	222	101	184	79	215	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		2,491 (76%)	245	100	794	270	325	198	84	185	25	265	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		5,829 (162%)	340	126	3,413	661	530	146	49	178	76	310	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		2,951 (82%)	230	89	1,035	427	325	119	161	210	74	281	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		8,973 (105%)	5,454	125	911	783	878	66	185	168	92	311	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		7,676 (90%)	5,412	119	613	220	445	106	144	230	86	301	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,998 (126%)	226	145	1,091	523	862	138	141	211	172	489	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		2,937 (92%)	200	115	564	320	697	86	149	253	178	375	
	National Program Manager Comments	A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself. Annual pace is the number of TMDLs needed to be established consistent with national policy, i.e. generally within 13 years of listing of the water as impaired. *Cumulative total commitment numbers are calculated at about 80% of pace for OMB PA. (Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Detailed Information on the Surface Water Protection Assessment," available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/detail/10004379.2005.html). Annual total numbers are memorialized and static whereas cumulative total OMB PA numbers are open to semi-annual updates.												
WQ-9a	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	OMB PA BUD												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		3/2012											3/2012
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		8,500,000											8,500,000
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		9,749,485											n/a
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		8,500,000											8,500,000
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		9,100,000											n/a
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		8,500,000											8,500,000
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		11,300,000											data n/a
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		8,500,000											8,500,000
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		19,100,000											
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		8,500,000											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,700,000											
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		3.7 million lbs											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 05 baseline for a 6 month period only. Starting with FY 06, a full year of data reported. End-of-Year results are received mid-February of the following year.												
WQ-9b	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		3/2012											3/2012
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		4,500,000											4,500,000
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,575,004											n/a
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		4,500,000											4,500,000
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,500,000											n/a
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		4,500,000											4,500,000
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,500,000											data n/a
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		4,500,000											4,500,000
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,500,000											7,500,000
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		4,500,000											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		558,000											
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		558,000 lbs											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 05 baseline for a 6 month period only. Starting with FY 06, a full year of data reported. End-of-Year results are received mid-February of the following year.												
WQ-9c	Estimated annual reduction in million tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	OMB PA BUD												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		3/2012											3/2012
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		700,000											700,000
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,054,869											n/a
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		700,000											700,000
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,300,000											n/a
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		700,000											700,000
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,100,000											data n/a
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		700,000											700,000
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,900,000											3,900,000
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		700,000											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,676,000											
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		1.68 million tons											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 05 baseline for a 6 month period only. Starting with FY 06, a full year of data reported. End-of-Year results are received mid-February of the following year.												
WQ-10	Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 1998/2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily nonpoint source (NPS)-impaired that are partially or fully restored. (cumulative)													
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		358	24	15	49	57	27	26	21	20	14	105	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		251	24	15	35	56	27	19	24	19	13	19	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		215	19	12	31	52	22	17	20	16	9	17	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		188	19	10	19	50	22	12	20	16	5	15	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		147	16	6	16	36	18	11	16	13	3	12	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		134	15	6	14	34	16	9	18	12	2	8	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		97	13	6	9	24	11	8	14	6	2	4	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		91	13	6	8	23	10	5	14	6	2	4	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		48	9	0	6	14	3	5	9	0	2	0	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		69	3	2	2	15	10	7	22	6	1	1	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		20											
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		14	1	0	2	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	National Program Manager Comments	Regions report results. The universe is the estimated waterbodies impaired primarily by nonpoint sources from the 1998 (or 2000 if states did not have a 1998 list) 303(d) lists. Note that this universe shifts each time a new 303(d) list is developed, so this figure is only an estimate. Only waters on the Success Story website (http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Success319/) are counted. Regional FY 06 end-of-year results not from ACS. Only a national FY 06 end-of-year result shown in ACS. Indicator measure in FY 06.												
WQ - 11	Number, and national percent, of follow-up actions that are completed by assessed NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) programs. (cumulative)	I												
	RESULT		Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		80% (293)	29	21	27	29	51	17	33	40	19	27	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		85% (253)	27	21	23	27	44	17	23	28	17	26	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		229	26	18	22	23	40	17	18	27	15	23	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		100% (216)	26	18	21	23	34	15	18	26	13	22	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		62.0%	22	16	17	20	28	10	16	23	13	19	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		47.2%	15	12	13	15	23	9	12	15	10	13	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		18.0%	6	5	4	9	16	2	6	3	1	2	
	UNIVERSE		100.0%	34	25	29	36	47	16	23	33	23	32`	
	National Program Manager Comments	Regional annual commitments and action items are confirmed by HQ action item database. *FY 05 and FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. (FY 07 measure slightly different than FY 05 and FY 06 measures.) Assessed programs include 45 authorized states, 5 unauthorized states (MA, NH, NM, AK, ID), 1 authorized territory (VI), 3 authorized territories (DC, PR, Pacific Island Territories), and 10 Regions (total of 64 programs) assessed through the Permits for Environmental Results (PER) program. Universe of 298 includes all follow-up actions for which a schedule was established. The universe increases as additional action items are identified by the Regions and through HQ program review. An updated universe will be available in March 2009.												
WQ-12a	Percent of non- Tribal facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current. [Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.]													
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Not Met	Not Met	Met	Not Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		89%	81%	87.3%	92%	94%	86%	98%	82.4%	79%	81%	76%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		88.4%	80%	87%	89%	85%	90%	94%	90%	85%	79%	80%	
			100,680	1,494	2,868	16,128	15,938	16,442	24,434	8,871	4,677	2,164	7,665	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		89.4%	86%	91%	87%	91%	88%	98%	90%	82%	84%	75%	
			108,755	1,595	3,007	15,743	16,990	16,067	25,572	15,742	4,534	2,289	7,216	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		89%	76%	87%	89%	90%	90%	94%	90%	85%	79%	80%	
			104,623	1,423	2,742	16,423	17,237	13,334	25,143	15,935	4,841	1,909	5,636	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		90%	81%	89%	89%	91%	88%	97%	90%	83%	84%	83%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		89.5% (102,749/ 114,821)	76% (1,357/ 1,780)	87% (2,996/ 3,425)	89% (16,347/ 18,300)	90% (18,230/ 20,256)	90% (12,957/ 14,396)	94% (25,143/ 26,748)	90% (14,750/ 16,480)	85% (4,124/ 4,852)	79% (2,164/ 2,734)	80% (4,681/ 5,850)	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT (ACS results numerical)		90% (105,089)	(73.5%) 1,165	(90%) 2,885	(86.9%) 15,710	(90.1%) 17,431	(85.5%) 12,660	(97.7%) 26,288	(91%) 16,384	(88%) 4,879	(88.6%) 2,407	(81.3%) 5,280	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (ACS commitments numerical)		87% (90,531)	(73%) 1,132	(87%) 2,979	(86%) 13,325	(90%) 18,231	(90%) 12,660	(90%) 24,082	(81%) 7,050	(85%) 4,154	(81%) 2,237	(80%) 4,681	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (ACS results numerical)		90% (102,196)	(76%) 1,360	(89%) 3,054	(89%) 16,449	(95%) 17,916	(82%) 11,770	(97%) 25,993	(90%) 14,877	(82%) 3,833	(83%) 2,281	(79%) 4,663	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		87% (90,088)	(70%) 1,428	(88%) 3,166	(85%) 14,523	(90%) 18,400	(87%) 12,093	(90%) 21,602	(87%) 7,765	(85%) 4,201	(85%) 2,382	(80%) 4,528	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		85.4%	70%	88%	83%	94%	75%	95%	84%	86%	82%	79%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		88.4%	70%	87%	90%	90%	87%	90%	87%	90%	90%	80%	
			97,500	1,428	5,234	13,034	17,116	12,119	30,282	8,121	3,622	2,657	3,887	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		87.8% (96851)	64%	94%	86%	87%	87%	93%	82%	87%	91%	77%	
	UNIVERSE		117,056	1,873	3,152	18,453	19,152	14,816	26,748	17,706	5,695	2,416	7,045	
	National Program Manager Comments	Targets, commitments, and results will be reported in both percent and number. This measure includes facilities covered by all permits, including State and EPA issued permits. Due to the shifting universe of permitees, its is important to focus on the national percent. *FY 05 data not from ACS. Universe for WQ-12a is based on FY 2010 Commitments.												
WQ-12b	Percent of tribal facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current. [Measure will still set targets and commitments and report results in both % and #.]	EQR												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	n/a	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		87%	0%	100%	n/a	100%	96%	93%	73.3%	94%	90%	55%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		84%	0%	100%	n/a	100%	95%	90%	100%	90%	85%	50%	
			345	0	2	n/a	11	42	12	16	187	43	33	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		88%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	93%	100%	94%	97%	86%	52%	
			363	2	2	n/a	11	41	13	15	202	43	34	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		86%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	95%	90%	100%	90%	79%	64%	
			333	2	2	n/a	12	40	12	16	176	40	33	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		85%	100%	100%	n/a	92%	100%	92%	100%	91%	76%	46%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		88% (340/388)	100% (2/2)	100% (2/2)	n/a	00% (13/13)	95% (42/43)	90% (9/10)	00%(16/16)	95% (188/198)	73% (36/49)	61% (34/56)	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT (ACS results numerical)		85% (329)	(100%) 2	(100%) 2	n/a	(100%) 13	(100%) 42	(100%) 10	(100%) 16	(95%) 189	(79%) 38	(30%) 17	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (ACS commitments numerical)		89% (347)	(100%) 2	(100%) 2	n/a	(100%) 13	(93%) 40	(90%) 9	(100%) 16	(96%) 186	(80%) 32	(80%) 47	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (ACS results numerical)		83% (321)	(100%) 2	(100%) 2	n/a	(100%) 13	(93%) 41	(100%) 10	(100%) 16	(97%) 188	(71%) 34	(27%) 15	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		85% (348)	(100%) 2	(100%) 2	n/a	(100%) 15	(90%) 37	(90%) 10	(100%) 16	(95%) 184	(90%) 32	(85%) 50	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		78.4%	100.0%	100.0%	n/a	100.0%	90.2%	90.0%	62.5%	93.5%	77.0%	27.0%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		89.4%	100%	100%	n/a	90%	85%	90%	90%	95%	90%	85%	
			252	6	2	n/a	19	34	10	14	69	41	57	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		80% (261)	0	2	n/a	16	37	8	1	140	41	16	
	UNIVERSE		385	2	2	n/a	12	42	13	16	196	51	51	
	National Program Manager Comments	Targets, commitments, and results will be reported in both percent and number. This measure includes facilities covered by all permits, including State and EPA issued permits. Due to the shifting universe of permitees, its is important to focus on the national percent. (WQ-12b) FY 07 Region 8 commitment adjusted due to counting error. Universe for WQ-12b is based on FY2010 Commitments.												
WQ-13a	Number, and national percent, of MS-4s covered under either an individual or general permit.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,952	520	1,262	991	744	1,813	674	208	251	262	227	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,919	510	1,262	1,026	675	1,813	626	258	263	260	226	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,541	517	1,227	1,016	503	1,813	526	284	250	179	226	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,080	517	1,101	964	758	1,813	161	257	684	584	541	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,632	518	1079	994	755	1813	213	257	254	583	166	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE		Indicator											
	National Program Manager Comments	Data did not exist prior to 2007 for WQ-13 a & b.												
WQ-13b	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general industrial storm water permit.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		84,718	3,553	4,651	6,621	19,091	20,508	13,922	6,257	4,313	1,886	3,916	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		88,788	3,489	4,412	6,337	18,577	20,508	18,065	7,576	4,866	971	3,987	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		81,660	3,548	4,605	6,500	18,477	20,508	13,508	7,068	4,198	766	2,482	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		89,530	1,654	5,160	6,436	18,323	20,508	11,940	6,623	4,372	11,273	3,241	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		88,826											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE		100%											
	National Program Manager Comments	Data did not exist prior to 2007 for WQ-13 a & b.												
WQ-13c	Number of sites covered under either an individual or general construction storm water site permit.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		168,744	9,127	9,955	27,974	50,835	8,172	11,643	13,931	16,019	14,512	6,576	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		186,874	11,177	5,669	28,983	54,607	7,477	24,463	13,254	10,013	23,339	7,892	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		200,732	7,704	17,671	19,317	75,311	7,738	17,403	12,480	12,444	24,069	6,595	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		204,341	4,321	9,742	23,799	75,317	9,879	16,308	18,210	12,051	27,409	7,305	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		242,801											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	Data did not exist prior to 2007 for WQ-13c.												
WQ-13d	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general CAFO permit.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,994	7	566	444	863	2,234	794	1,521	680	198	687	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,882	6	566	333	967	2,145	781	1,510	658	205	711	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,900	6	602	277	1,021	2,129	890	1,443	618	203	711	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,830	2	609	269	966	2,024	895	1,438	581	222	824	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		8,729											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		8,136											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		8,623	0	624	175	2,131	1,488	1,391	1,239	448	296	831	
	UNIVERSE		18,972	33	632	770	3,621	2,523	4,190	3,777	841	1,670	915	
	National Program Manager Comments	*FY 05 CAFO data is not from ACS. Note: It is likely the Regions overestimated the number of CAFOs covered by a general permit in 2005.												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
WQ-14a	Number, and national percent, of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) that are discharging to POTWs with Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.	SG												
	RESULT		Met	Not Met	Not Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		20,977 98.7%	1,301	1,617	1,662	3,471	4,524	1,972	983	647	4,137	667	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		19,782 99.6%	1,314	1,620	1,690	3,460	3,420	1,976	980	647	4,088	587	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		21,487	1,316	1,656	1,710	3,539	4,903	1,997	995	647	4,137	587	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		21,298 (98%)	1,314	1,850	1,699	3,619	4,540	1,976	989	647	4,088	576	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		21,264 (99%)	1,314	1,756	1,728	3,601	4,540	1,997	1,006	658	4,088	576	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		21,785 (98%)	1,347	1,850	1,681	3,289	5,265	1,998	1,005	658	4,088	572	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		21,830 (99%)	1,367	2,101	1,685	3,561	4,721	2,081	1,003	647	4,088	576	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		21,949 (98%)	1,367	1,850	1774	3,289	5,265	2,081	974	690	4,087	572	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		22,062 (96%)	1,363	2,110	1,723	3,418	5,265	2,096	1,021	686	3,808	572	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		22,341 (97%)	1,489	1,870	1,788	3,800	5,327	2,011	1,000	686	3,808	562	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		98.0%	94.0%	99.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	99.0%	95.0%	100.0%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		22,226 (97.8%)	1,589	1,882	1,790	3,932	4,899	2,132	829	592	4,019	562	
	UNIVERSE		21,680	1,397	1,888	1,734	3,619	4,552	2,017	1,025	658	4,214	576	
	National Program Manager Comments	All universe numbers are approximate as they shift from year to year.												
WQ-14b	Number, and national percent, of Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs) that are discharging to POTWs without Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		77% (1,229)	45	64	67	190	463	124	191	36	6	43	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		77% (1,278)	45	71	68	283	521	124	84	36	6	40	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,338	45	72	68	322	542	124	81	36	6	42	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		99% (21,830)					580						
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		94%	44	65	66	313	679	109	193	31	6	41	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		94%	100%(44)	100%(71)	100%(75)	100%(321)	97%(687)	88%(95)	78%(190)	74%(31)	100%(6)	100%(48)	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		91.2%	44	117	74	31	458	17	31	45	0	198	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	UNIVERSE		100%	44	65	75	321	698	108	243	42	6	48	
	National Program Manager Comments	All universe numbers are approximate as they shift from year to year.												
WQ-15a	Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	OMB PA BUD SG												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		<22.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<22.5%
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		24%	26%	30%	16%	19%	11%	40%	48%	14%	16%	10%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		<22.5%											<22.5%
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a	36.7%	30.2%	19.1%	29.0%	16.0%	24.7%	23.7%	9.0%	15.3%	8.9%	23.3%
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		≤22.5%											≤22.5%
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		23.90%	39.8%	29.3%	18.4%	25.9%	19.1%	23.3%	34.4%	10.5%	19.8%	14.1%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		≤22.5%											≤22.5%
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		22.6%	39.8%	29.0%	16.7%	22.0%	18.4%	23.9%	31.7%	7.8%	16.5%	21.5%	22.6%
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		≤22.5%											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		19.7%	25.0%	28.7%	15.0%	20.7%	17.7%	23.7%	17.7%	8.0%	13.7%	15.3%	
	UNIVERSE (FY 06)		6,643	426	582	757	1,345	1,167	1,087	396	260	347	276	
	National Program Manager Comments	HQ reports results by Region. FY 08 commitment for WQ-15a of ≤22.5% is a 3 yr. average that shows overall trends.												
WQ-15b	Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year, and of those, the number, and national percent, discharging pollutant(s) of concern on impaired waters.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		308*	56	27	28	42	90	29	15	3	12	4	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		TBD											
	UNIVERSE		1,735 (1,041)											
	National Program Manager Comments													
WQ-16	Number, and national percent, of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards. (i.e. POTWs that are not in significant non-compliance)	OMB PA BUD												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	RESULT		Met											Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		86.7%											4,336
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		86%											4,256
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		4,256 (86%)											4,256 (86%)
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		4,256 (86%)											4,256 (86%)
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,645 (86%)											3,645 (86%)
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		3,645 (86%)											3,645 (86%)
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		3,650 (86%)											3,650 (86%)
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		3,645 (86%)											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		3,670											
	UNIVERSE		4,238											
	National Program Manager Comments	*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS.												
WQ-17	Fund utilization rate [cumulative loan agreement dollars to the cumulative funds available for projects] for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).	OMB PA BUD												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		98%	104%	95%	95%	99%	97%	95%	98%	96%	107%	103%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		94.5%	94%	90%	92%	96%	95%	95%	93%	95%	94%	95%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		100.0%	108%	95%	96%	100%	102%	94%	101%	98%	111%	100%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		94.5%	94%	90%	92%	95%	92%	91%	92%	94.5%	93%	95%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		98%**	102%	90%	92%	102%	98%	94%	n/a	93%	109%	104%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		94.5%	96%	90%	92%	92%	92%	92%	89%	93%	94%	95%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		98%	107%	95%	94%	103%	96%	95%	93%	95%	103%	103%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		93.5%	96%	92%	92%	89%	92%	88%	89%	91%	92%	95%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		96.7%	104%	96%	94%	100%	95%	90%	91%	93%	101%	106%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		93.4%	95%	90%	90%	89%	90%	86%	88%	91%	95%	97%	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		95.0%	102%	96%	94%	97%	93%	88%	89%	91%	95%	104%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		93.0%	95%	90%	91%	90%	90%	84%	88%	90%	95%	95%	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		94.7%	110%	94%	89%	95%	98%	91%	88%	91%	93%	98%	
	UNIVERSE (in billions)		$75.2	$7.5	$15.1	$6.5	$8.7	$15.8	$7.1	$4.0	$2.3	$6.0	$2.2	
	National Program Manager Comments	*Universe represents the funds available for projects for the CWSRF through 2009, in billions of dollars (i.e., the denominator of the measure).												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
WQ-19a	Number of high priority state NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.	OMB PA BUD SG SMM (EQR & NPMStat: QMRWQ-19a)												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Not Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		943	27	41	157	158	161	82	160	66	26	65	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		702	13	24	167	80	93	57	116	67	16	69	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,008 (142%)	16	40	142	181	197	91	194	62	43	42	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		710	12	30	142	120	110	51	119	62	22	41	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,026	16	42	125	253	204	122	164	56	36	8	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		670 (95%)	13	35	96	106	167	72	102	46	19	14	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		930 (120%)	16	40	168	198	252	84	104	47	17	4	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		738 (95%)	14	35	149	93	242	65	88	34	12	6	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		484 (112%)	5 (71%)	39 (115%)	29 (121%)	72 (144%)	108 (123%)	63 (95%)	92 (94%)	42 (117%)	22 (122%)	12 (92%)	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		421 (95%)	7 (100%)	32 (94%)	23 (96%)	47 (94%)	85 (97%)	63 (95%)	101 (103%)	34 (94%)	17 (94%)	12 (92%)	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		98.5%	114%	111%	119%	97%	108%	90%	76%	113%	47%	98%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	
			447.8	16.2	39	8.56	7.6	139	105.5	59.9	52.3	7.6	12.4	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		601 (104%)	9	22	21	91	265	125	32	22	3	11	
	UNIVERSE		709	12	30	142	120	110	51	119	62	22	41	
	National Program Manager Comments	In FY 2010, the measure will be revised to provide a universe of priority permits in time for the setting of national and regional commitments in September 2009, consistent with the Agency target and commitment schedule. Regions will commit to issue a certain number of permits from the fixed universe of priority permits in FY 2010. The national target will be the sum of all Regional commitments. There will be no percentage goal for this measure. The universe of priority permits will be updated annually. HQ reports results by Region. WQ-19a conforms to 106 OMB PA measure. FY 2006 measure, formed prior to OMB PA, reported in 2 parts (non-tribal and tribal). FY 2006 results: 98.5% (non-tribal) & 63.2% (tribal). FY 2007 measure reported in 3 parts (State issued, EPA non-tribal, and EPA tribal permits). *FY 2007 Regional commitments & results are not from ACS. **FY08 measure was reported as State Issue (WQ-19a) and EPA issued (WQ-19b) priority permits. Starting in FY 2008, the universe of priority permits candidates is expanded to capture a larger universe of environmentally significant permits.												
WQ-19b	Number of high priority state and EPA (including tribal) NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.	BUD												
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	Met	Not Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,005	50	54	158	158	161	86	161	68	31	78	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		763	29	37	169	80	93	59	121	69	20	86	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,097 (144%)	53	49	145	181	197	95	194	62	62	59	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		792	35	39	145	120	110	57	120	62	37	67	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,118	36	54	130	253	204	132	165	58	48	38	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		743 (95%)	30	46	101	106	167	81	102	47	31	32	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		61 (109%)	9	14	1	1	3	3	0	3	1	26	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		55 (95%)	10	12	1	1	0	1	0	4	2	24	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		63 (100%)	8 (114%)	20 (125%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (150%)	5 (100%)	5 (83%)	0 (0%)	25 (104%)	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		59 (95%)	7	15	0	1	1	2	2	6	0	25	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		63.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38%	62.50%	n/a	133%	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		95%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	95%	95%	n/a	95%	
			14.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.8	4.75	n/a	5.7	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		59 (104%)	16	9	0	0	0	1	8	6	0	19	
	UNIVERSE		792	35	39	145	120	110	57	120	62	37	67	
	National Program Manager Comments	In FY 2010, the measure will be revised to provide a universe of priority permits in time for the setting of national and regional commitments in September 2009, consistent with the Agency target and commitment schedule. Regions will commit to issue a certain number of permits from the fixed universe of priority permits in FY 2010. The national target will be the sum of all Regional commitments. There will be no percentage goal for this measure. The universe of priority permits will be updated annually. HQ reports results by Region. WQ-19a conforms to Surface Water Protection OMB PA measure. FY 2006 measure, formed prior to OMB PA, reported in 2 parts (non-tribal and tribal). FY 2006 results: 98.5% (non-tribal) & 63.2% (tribal). FY 2007 measure reported in 3 parts (State issued, EPA non-tribal, and EPA tribal permits). *FY 2007 Regional commitments & results are not from ACS. **FY08 measure was reported as State Issue (WQ-19a) and EPA issued (WQ-19b) priority permits. Starting in FY 2008, the universe of priority permits candidates is expanded to capture a larger universe of environmentally significant permits. Starting in FY 2009, WQ-19b will measure the sum of all priority permits (State issued and EPA issued including Tribal).												
WQ-20	Number of facilities that have traded at least once plus all facilities covered by an overlay permit that incorporates trading provisions with an enforceable cap.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		461	80	25	178	70	22	1	0	0	61	27	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		442	80	25	171	57	21	1	0	0	61	26	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		407	80	25	165	30	22	1	0	0	61	23	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR		368	80	1	152	30	22	1	0	3	60	19	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		127**	80	1	1	30	7	1	0	2	4	1	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		121**	80	1	1	30	4	1	0	0	3	1	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		98**	79	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	6	1	
	UNIVERSE (FY 07)		365	80	25	127	30	87	1	0	2	8	5	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
National Program Manager Comments		Note: WQ-20 was a two part measure in FY 07; (a) was a Target measure until early FY 07, and has subsequently been dropped. Universe is the number of dischargers covered under an NPDES permit that allows trading. In FY 07, measure was: "Number of permits providing for trading….and the number of dischargers that carried out trades." ***FY 07 end-of-year results are based on the number of dischargers that carried out trades and are not from ACS. *The trading measure counts all point source permitted facilities that have traded at least once using either individual or general permits that allow trading. Facilities covered under an overlay permit (sometimes called an 'aggregate,' 'watershed,' 'bubble,' or 'umbrella' permit) that set an enforceable cap on specific pollutant discharges are all automatically counted as having traded.												
WQ-21	Number of water segments identified as impaired in 2002 for which States and EPA agree that initial restoration planning is complete (i.e., EPA has approved all needed TMDLs for pollutants causing impairments to the waterbody or has approved a 303(d) list that recognizes that the waterbody is covered by a Watershed Plan [i.e., Category 4b or Category 5m]). (cumulative)	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		14,898	5,072	444	2,893	1,860	1,081	n/a	1,817	446	154	1,131	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		13,932	4,877	437	2,693	1,806	1,036	n/a	1,781	227	96	979	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		13,515	4,866	266	2,596	1,804	947	n/a	1,759	206	96	975	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR		12,479	4978	266	2240	1799	868		1698	206	80	705	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,792	529	332	1,313	1,322	506	263	1,637	200	47	643	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		5,964*	336	332	1,229	1,243	407	131	1,463	200	47	576	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE (2002)		39,503*	6,710	1,805	8,998	5,274	4,550	1,407	2,036	1,274	1,041	6,408	
	National Program Manager Comments	For FY 2009, geo-referencing data will be requested for reported segments. Universe consists of waters identified as impaired in state submission in 2002. *Adjustments made to Region 3 FY 06 end-year result and to Region 6 universe.												
WQ-22a	Number of Regions that have completed the development of a Healthy Watersheds Initiative (HWI) Strategy and have reached an agreement with at least one state to implement its portion of the Region's HWI Strategy.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	UNIVERSE		10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure for FY11.												
WQ-22b	Number of states that have completed a Healthy Watersheds Protection Strategy or have completed at least 2 of the major components of a Healthy Watersheds assessment.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		5	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	FY 2010 BASELINE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	UNIVERSE		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure for FY11.												
WQ-23	Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		0%											n/a
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		92%											92%
	FY 2010 BASELINE		91%											91%
	UNIVERSE		n/a											n/a
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure for FY11. Since this is a new measure, the baseline is the current year. The universe is not applicable since units are percent of serviceable homes.												
Subobjective 2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters														
2.2.2	Prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to improve national and regional coastal aquatic system health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	OMB PA												
	RESULT		Met											Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.8											2.8
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		2.8											2.8
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.8											2.8
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		2.8											2.8
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.8											2.8
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		2.8											2.8
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.7											2.7
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		2.7											2.7
	FY 2004 BASELINE		2.3											
	UNIVERSE		5											
	National Program Manager Comments	Rating consists of a 5-point system where 1 is poor and 5 is good.												
SP-16	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Northeast Region.													
	RESULT		Met											Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.4											2.4

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		2											2
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		1.8											1.8
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		1.8											1.8
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		1.8											1.8
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		n/a											n/a
	FY 2004 BASELINE		1.8											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. (For Gulf of Mexico, see Subobjective 4.3.5)												
SP-17	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Southeast Region.													
	RESULT		Met											Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		3.6											3.6
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		3.6											3.6
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		3.6											3.6
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		3.6											3.6
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		4											4
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		3.8											3.8
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		3.8											3.8
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		3.8											3.8
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		n/a											n/a
	FY 2004 BASELINE		3.8											
	UNIVERSE		5											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. (For Gulf of Mexico, see Subobjective 4.3.5)												
SP-18	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the West Coast Region.													
	RESULT		Met											Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.4											2.4

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		2											2
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		2											2
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		2											2
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		2											2
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		n/a											n/a
	FY 2004 BASELINE		2											
	UNIVERSE		5											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. (For Gulf of Mexico, see Subobjective 4.3.5)												
SP-19	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in Puerto Rico.													
	RESULT		Met											Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		1.7											1.7
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		1.7											1.7
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		1.7											1.7
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		1.7											1.7
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		2											2
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		1.7											1.7
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		1.7											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		1.7											1.7
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		n/a											n/a
	FY 2004 BASELINE		1.7											
	UNIVERSE		5											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. (For Gulf of Mexico, see Subobjective 4.3.5)												
SP-20	Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through on-site monitoring programs).	BUD												
	RESULT		Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	n/a	Not Met	n/a	n/a	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		93%	100%	100%	100%	74%	n/a	79%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		98%	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	94%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		90%	100%	100%	100%	74%	n/a	57%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		98%	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		99%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		98%	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		99%	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		95.4% (63)	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	93%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (ACS results numerical)		84.8%(56)	5	3	3	13	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	11	7	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		94% (60)	5	3	2	17	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	11	7	
	2010 UNIVERSE		65	5	3	2	19	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	11	10	
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 07 end-of-year data is shown numerically in ACS. Indicator measure in FY 07.												
CO-2	Total coastal and non-coastal statutory square miles protected from vessel sewage by “no discharge zone(s).” (cumulative)	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		54,494	3,019	2,340.33	65.17	3,085	45,701	2	0	254	28	0	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		53,635	3,132	1,580.33	65.17	2,872	45,701	2	0	254	28	0	
	FY 2009 BASELINE		52,607	2,511	1,271	65	2,775	45,701	2	0	254	28	0	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,100.0	1,241	276	80	1,830	2,606	2	n/a	n/a	65	0	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		33,966,989	1,897,585	821,490	41,711	1,775,702	29,248,806	1,280	0	162,560	17,856	0	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		53,635	3,132	1,580.33	65.17	2,872	45,701	2	0	254	28	0	
	UNIVERSE		163,129	6,453	5,995	7,882	24,128	55,419	9,905	568	1,749	9,883	41,145	
	National Program Manager Comments	As of FY10, the universe consists of the total area of water eligible to be designated as an NDZ under the current regulations (in statutory square miles). Note the change in units of measure from FY08 to FY10 (FY08: linear miles, FY09: acres, FY10: statutory square miles).												
CO-3	Number of National Estuary Program priority actions in Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) that have been completed. (cumulative)	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		300											
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		365	175	42	0	92	n/a	33	n/a	n/a	22	1	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		145											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		330	164	15	12	110	n/a	29	n/a	n/a	0	0	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		557	159	60	1	37	n/a	31	n/a	n/a		269	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		343	150	17	3	44	n/a	26	n/a	n/a	92	11	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		225	135	11	0	9	n/a	13	n/a	n/a	46	11	
	UNIVERSE		2,038	289	468	214	365	n/a	183	n/a	n/a	250	269	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	National Program Manager Comments													
CO-4	Dollar value of “primary” leveraged resources (cash or in-kind) obtained by the NEP Directors and/or staff in millions of dollars rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		$662	$530	$29	$11	$31	n/a	$10	n/a	n/a	$7	$44	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		$274.3	$71.3	$12.6	$9.3	$43.1	n/a	$5.8	n/a	n/a	$25.1	$107.1	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		514.6											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		$83.2	$12.4	$14.8	$6.0	$101.7		$83.0			$11.2	$6.5	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		$208.1	$53.6	$2.8	$4.5	$114.7	n/a	$11.2	n/a	n/a	$10.3	$11.0	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		$765.6	$34.8	$166.9	$6.4	$428.6	n/a	$19.5	n/a	n/a	$62.7	$46.7	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		$158.8	$12.3	$46.9	$7.7	$19.1	n/a	$4.5	n/a	n/a	$51.0	$17.3	
	UNIVERSE		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	(Dollars in millions and rounded to nearest tenth of a percent). Note that “primary” leveraged dollars are those the National Estuary Program (NEP) played the central role in obtaining. An example of primary leveraged dollars would be those obtained from a successful grant proposal written by the NEP. FY 06 end-of-year data is not from ACS.													
CO-5	Number of dredged material management plans that are in place for major ports and harbors.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		40	8	3	8	2	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	2	3	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		37	5	3	8	2	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	2	3	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		38	5	3	8	2	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	3	3	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		37	5	1	7	2	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	2	6	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		30	8	1	5	2	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	2	6	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		26	8	1	5	2	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	2	2	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		15	2	1	2	0	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	2	5	
	UNIVERSE		104	10	3	8	18	28	14	n/a	n/a	12	11	
	National Program Manager Comments	*This number represents major coastal/Great Lakes ports/harbors (commercially significant/deep draft and regionally significant). Development of a dredged material management plan is not necessary or feasible for all ports and harbors in the universe.												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
CO-6	Number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored in the reporting year.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		33	1	2	2	12	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	2	12	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		33	3	1	2	6	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	6	10	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		38	2	1	2	6	n/a	11	n/a	n/a	6	10	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		28	1	2	2	6	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	4	9	
	FY 2008 Commitment		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		33	5	3	3	5	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	3	9	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		26	2	3	2	5	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	3	5	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	UNIVERSE		65	5	3	2	19	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	11	10	
	National Program Manager Comments													
CO-7	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Hawaii Region.													
	RESULT		Met											Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		4.5											4.5
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		4.5											4.5
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		4.5											4.5
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		4.5											4.5
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		4.5											4.5
	FY 2008 BASELINE		0											0
	UNIVERSE		5											5
	National Program Manager Comments	New strategic measure starting in FY 2010												
CO-8	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the South Central Alaska Region.													
	RESULT		Met											Met
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		5											5
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		5											5
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		5											5
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		5											5
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		5											5
	FY 2008 BASELINE		0											0
	UNIVERSE		5											5

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	National Program Manager Comments	New strategic measure starting in FY 2010												
4.3.2	Working with partners, protect or restore additional acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).	OMB PA BUD SMM												
	RESULT		Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Not Met	n/a	Met	n/a	n/a	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		62,213	6,259.6	1,350.9	5,403	29,723.8	n/a	5,269.3	n/a	n/a	9,059.9	5,146.7	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		100,000	3,684	1,105	3,500	30,000	n/a	3,000	n/a	n/a	200	1,155	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		89,985	3,955.37	1,435.8	3,052.08	67,142.55	n/a	740	n/a	n/a	8,670	4,989.34	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		100,000	5,240	1,115	3,100	30,000	n/a	3,000	n/a	n/a	227	1,407	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		125,437	6,184	1,690	4,642	101,792	n/a	3,943	n/a	n/a	4,861	2,326	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		100,000 = National commit./ 46.121 =	3,321	1,115	3,000	30,000	n/a	3,000	n/a	n/a	2,883	2,802	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		82,828	3,267	1,860	7,858.5	43,763.8	n/a	3,643	n/a	n/a	21,873	562.7	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		43,114	975	1,025	3,000	25,000	n/a	3,000	n/a	n/a	5,114	5,000	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		102,462	9,269	1,814	8,349	60,963	n/a	11,484	n/a	n/a	6,090	4,493	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		40, 950	700	1,350	4,000	25,000	n/a	3,000	n/a	n/a	1,900	5,000	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		145,451	7,495	2,831	4,122	108,791	n/a	8,021	n/a	n/a	11,292	2,899.6	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		26,358	2,123	850	2,050	8,098	n/a	6,220	n/a	n/a	1,517	5,500	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		449,242*	14,562	15,009	33,793	232,605	n/a	54,378	n/a	n/a	82,363	16,531	
	UNIVERSE		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	Note: This measure is under Goal 4 in the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan. FY 05 cumulative end-of-year regional data used for baseline is not from ACS.												
Subobjective 2.2.3 Increase Wetlands														
SP-21	Working with partners, achieve a net increase of acres of wetlands per year with additional focus on biological and functional measures and assessment of wetland condition.	BUD												
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Deferred											Deferred
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Commitment deferred for FY10											Deferred
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		100,000											100,000
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		32,000											32,000
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		100,000											100,000

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		32,000											32,000
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		100,000											100,000
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		64,000											64,000
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		200,00											200,00
	FY 2005 BASELINE		32,000											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY 05 end-of-year data not from ACS. FY 06 result (estimated 64,000 acres) fell short based on simple extrapolation of most recent annual rate (’98-’04). The next Status and Trends Report (2011) should show a continuation of upward trends. Data source: U.S. DOI, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2010. Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States 2005-2009, Washington, DC. Qualifying language: The 2005-2009 reporting period of this measure reflects that the data: a) are published in 5-year increments, which creates a fixed numerical target until the next report publication; and b) are already at least two years old upon publication. Thus, at any given time, reporting against this measure is never current.											
SP-22	In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states and tribes, achieve 'no net loss' of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		data n/a											data n/a
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		data n/a											data n/a
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		data n/a											data n/a
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		No Net Loss											No Net Loss
	National Program Manager Comments	Data source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Wetland Status and Trends Report.												
WT-1	Number of acres restored and improved, under the 5-Star, NEP, 319, and great waterbody programs (cumulative).													
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		154,000											154,000
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		150,000											150,000
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		130,000											130,000
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		96,000 (revised to 110,00 in FY11 Budget)											96,000 (revised to 110,00)
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		103,507											103,507
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		88,000											88,000
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		82,875											82,875

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		75,000											75,000
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		61,856											61,856
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		7,200											7,200
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		99,210											99,210
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		4,800											4,800
	National Program Manager Comments	These acres may include those supported by Wetland 5 Star Restoration Grants, National Estuary Program, Section 319 grants, Brownfields grants, or EPA's Great Waterbodies Program. Commitment represents a cumulative total. Unexpected accomplishments in FY 06, particularly in the National Estuary Program, contributed significantly to the total number of wetland acres restored and enhanced.													
WT-2a	Number of states/tribes that have substantially built or increased capacity in wetland regulation, monitoring and assessment, water quality standards, and/or restoration and protection. (This is an annual reporting measure.)	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		54	6	0	5	3	4	3	4	16	2	11	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		47	5	0	5	1	4	3	3	13	5	8	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		22	6	0	5	3	4	0	1	0	1	2	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		22	6	0	5	3	0	1	1	3	1	2	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		25	6	0	5	8	1	1	1	0	1	2	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		21	6	1	5	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		20	6	0	3	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	
	UNIVERSE		584	9	7	5	6	36	68	9	27	146	271	
	National Program Manager Comments	Intended to allow us to track work of all states/tribes (those just starting to build wetland programs and those that are improving well developed programs). It tracks the number of states/tribes that have substantially built or increased capacity in wetland regulation, monitoring and assessment, water quality standards, and/or restoration and protection. Substantially built or increased capacity is defined as completing two or more of the actions found in the tables found at: www.epa.gov/owow/estp/. *This measure is evaluated annually and is an indicator of where states and tribes are focusing their wetland development effort, the baseline resets to zero annually and is not a cumulative measure. This measure has revised measure language beginning FY10, which means FY10 results cannot be compared to previous years.													
WT-2b	Number of core elements (regulation, monitoring and assessment, water quality standards, or restoration and protection) developed and implemented by (number) of States/Tribes.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		29	6	0	3	2	4	0	4	0	2	8	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		27	9	0	5	2	4	0	0	0	3	4	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		39	8	0	n/a	0	22	0	1	0	3	5	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		24	8	0	0	0	5	0	1	3	2	5	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		11	0	0	n/a	0	3	0	1	0	2	5	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		5	0	1	n/a	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE		579	9	7	0	6	36	68	9	27	146	271	
	National Program Manager Comments	PAM WT-2b is designed to track the number of states/tribes that have developed "to a functioning level" a core element (CE) of a wetlands program that they are "implementing". A subset of "core or essential" actions has been identified for each of the CEs and is tailored to ensure that a basic wetlands regulatory, monitoring and assessment, water quality standards, and/or restoration and protection program (CE) is being implemented. The essential actions can be found at: www.epa.gov/owow/estp/WT2b. *This is a cumulative measure with the baseline beginning in FY2010. This measure has revised measure language beginning FY10, which means FY10 results cannot be compared to previous years.												
WT-3	Percent of Clean Water Act Section 404 standard permits, upon which EPA coordinated with the permitting authority (i.e., Corps or State), where a final permit decision in FY 08 documents requirements for greater environmental protection* than originally proposed.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		88%	100%	0%	85%	93%	90%	75%	82%	91%	100%	57%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 Target		n/a											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a**											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2005 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	Tracking capabilities began in January '10. Tracking totals will appear in FY11. Reported on by Regions and HQ. *"Requirements for greater environmental protection" are counted under this measure when EPA can document that its recommendations for improvement provided in one or more of the following issue areas were incorporated into the final permit decision: 1. Demonstration of adequate impact avoidance, including: a) Determination of water dependency; b) Characterization of basic project purpose; c) Determination of range of practicable alternatives; d) Evaluation of direct, secondary and cumulative impacts for practicable alternatives; e) Identification of Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative; f) Compliance with WQS, MPRSA, ESA and/or toxic effluent standards; g) Evaluation of potential for significant degradation. 2. Demonstration of adequate impact minimization 3. Determination of adequate compensation Note: The documented permit decision can be in the form of an issued, withdrawn, or denied permit. The universe is the number of individual permits where EPA has the opportunity to comment (approximately 5,000/year). Regional priorities dictate the specific permits for which EPA submits comments. This number is typically less than 5,000.												
WT-4	Number of states measuring baseline wetland condition - with plans to assess trends in wetland condition - as defined through condition indicators and assessments (cumulative).													
	RESULT		Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	Met	
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		29	5	0	4	2	3	1	4	5	1	4	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		26	5	0	4	1	2	1	3	5	1	4	

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	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		22	4	0	4	1	2	1	3	5	1	1	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		21	4	0	4	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		20	3	0	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	
	FY 2009 Target		19	3	0	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		14	2	0	5	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		12	1	0	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		13	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		14	2	0	5	1	2	1	1	3	0	1	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		14	2	0	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
	FY 2005 END OF YEAR RESULT		18	3	0	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	
	National Program Manager Comments	By 2013, a state will document within an Integrated Water Quality Monitoring Report (IMR) the baseline condition of at least one wetland type for the entire state or all wetlands in one major river basin. States may use either Level 1, 2, or 3 methods or the combined 3-Level approach. The state also has plans to re-survey for the purposes of evaluating trends. To maximize financial resources, states are encouraged to use a probability survey design for measuring baseline condition. Regions should coordinate with EPA HQ and reference the full definition for this measure to make a determination on whether a state is “on track” to meet this measure by 2013. Measure revised for FY 09.												
Subobjective 2.2.9 Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health														
SP-23	Loading of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removed (cumulative million pounds/year) from the U.S.-Mexico Border area since 2003.	OMB PA												
	RESULT		Met						Met			Met		
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		108.55						87			21.55		
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		108.20						87			21.2		
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		18.7											18.7
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		36						35			1		
	National Program Manager Comments	Measure revised in FY 2010. 2003 Baseline: zero pounds/year of BOD removed from U.S.-Mexico Border area waters as a result of new infrastructure projects.												
SP-24	Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.	OMB PA BUD EQR												
	RESULT		Met						Met			Met		
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,604						2,604			0		
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		2,000						2,000			0		

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		21,650						19,751			1,899		
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		21,899						20,000			1,899		
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,584						1,584			0		
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		1,500						1,500			0		
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		5,162						5,162			0		
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		2,500						2,500			0		
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,276											1,276
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2003 BASELINE		0											
	FY 2003 UNIVERSE		98,515											
	National Program Manager Comments	Measure is regionally reported starting in FY 09. Indicator measure in FY 07. 2003 Baseline: zero additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.-Mexico Border area. 2003 Universe: 98,515 known homes in the Mexico Border area lacking access to safe drinking water.												
SP-25	Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.	OMB PA BUD EQR												
	RESULT		Met						Met			Met		
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		259,371						239,871			19,500		
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		207,000						190,000			17,000		
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		75,175						71,926			3,249		
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		190,720						190,000			720		
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		43,594						39,477			4,117		
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		105,500						100,000			5,500		
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		31,686						31,686			0		
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		15,000						15,000			0		
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		73,475											73,475
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2003 BASELINE		0											
	FY 2003 UNIVERSE		690,723											
	National Program Manager Comments	Measure is regionally reported starting in FY 09. Indicator measure in FY 07. 2003 Baseline: zero additional homes provided wastewater sanitation the U.S.-Mexico Border area. 2003 Universe: 690,723 known homes in the U.S.-Mexico Border area lacking access to wastewater sanitation.												
Subobjective 2.2.10 Sustain and Restore the Pacific Island Territories														

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
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SP-26	Percentage of population in the U.S. Pacific Islands Territories that has access to continuous drinking water meeting all applicable health-based drinking water standards, measured on a four quarter rolling average basis.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		87%									87%		
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		75%									75%		
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		82%									82%		
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		73%									73%		
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		80%									80%		
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		73%									73%		
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		79%									79%		
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		69%									69%		
	FY 2005 BASELINE		95% of American Samoa; 10% of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; 80% of Guam											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08.												
SP-27	Percent of time that sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		50%									50%		
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		63%									63%		
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		52%									63%		
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		62%									62%		
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		65%									65%		
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		62%									62%		
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		67%									67%		
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		62%									62%		
	FY 2005 BASELINE		59%											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08.												
SP-28	Percent of days of the beach season that beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		77%									77%		

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
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	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		82%									82%		
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		80%									80%		
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		80%									80%		
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		81%									81%		
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		80%									80%		
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		80%									80%		
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		85%									85%		
	FY 2005 BASELINE		84%											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08.												
Subobjective 2.2.4 Improve the Health of the Great Lakes														
4.3.3	Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic ecosystems.	OMB PA SP BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		21.9					21.9						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		23.4					23.4						
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		22.7					22.7						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		23.0					23.0						
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		23.9					23.9						
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		22.5					22.5						
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		23.7					23.7						
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		22.0					22.0						
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		22.7					22.7						
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		21.0					21.0						
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		21.1					21.1						
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		21.0					21.0						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		21.5											
	UNIVERSE		40.0											
	National Program Manager Comments	Subobjective 4.3.3 provides a general indication of progress of numerous state and federal programs, with a specific focus on coastal wetlands, phosphorus concentrations, AOC sediment contamination, benthic health, fish tissue contamination, beach closures, drinking water quality, and air toxics deposition.												
SP-29	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		44%					44%						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		37%					37%						
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		43%					43%						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		5% (old					5%						
	National Program Manager Comments	Indicates that PCBs in top predator fish (generally lake trout, but walleye in Lake Erie) at monitored sites is expected to continue an average annual decrease of 5%. A 2-year lag between measurement and reporting means that the FY 09 target pertains to measurements made in 2007. *1990 baseline: Concentrations levels at stations in Lakes Superior [0.45 ppm], Michigan [2.72 ppm], Huron [1.5 ppm], Erie [1.35ppm], & Ontario [2.18 ppm].												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
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SP-31	Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes Basin where all management actions necessary for de-listing have been implemented (cumulative).	OMB PA												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		2					2						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		1					1						
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		1					1						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		3					3						
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		1					1						
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		2					2						
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		1					1						
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		3					3						
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		1					1						
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		1					1						
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		1					1						
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		2					2						
	UNIVERSE		31											
	National Program Manager Comments	Measure changed to indicator starting in FY11. This measure identifies a cumulative target of taking all necessary management actions to delist 3 of the original 31 US or binational Areas of Concern. Only 1 AOC (in New York) has been de-listed to date.												
SP-32	Cubic yards of contaminated sediments remediated (cumulative) in the Great Lakes.	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		8.4 million					8.4 million						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		7.2 million					7.2 million						
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		7.3 million					7.3 million						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		6.4 million					6.4 million						
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		6 million					6 million						
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		5.9 million					5.9 million						
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		5.5 million					5.5 million						
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		5 million					5 million						
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		4.5 million					4.5 million						
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		4.5 million					4.5 million						
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		4.1 million					4.1 million						
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		0.3 million					0.3 million						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		3.7 million											
	UNIVERSE		46 million											
	National Program Manager Comments	Universe identifies quantity of contaminated sediment estimated to require remediation as of 1997. This total has been revised from a previous estimate of 75 million cubic yards based on state-submitted information and subsequent decisions, information verification, and actual remediations. Information lags behind (i.e. the 2007 commitment is for calendar year 2006 sediment remediation).												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
GL-5	Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern. (cumulative) [New measure for FY 09]	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		26					26						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		26					26						
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		12					12						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		26 (20 in FY11 Pres Budget)					26						
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		12					12						
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		21					21						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure added for FY 2009 from 2007 OMB PA review.												
GL-06	Number of nonnative species newly detected in the Great Lakes ecosystem.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		1					1						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		1.1					1.1						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		1.3					1.3						
	UNIVERSE		181					181						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11, added from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan.												
GL-07	Number of multi-agency rapid response plans established, mock exercises to practice responses carried out under those plans, and/or actual response actions (cumulative).	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		8					8						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		7					7						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		0					0						
	UNIVERSE		n/a					n/a						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11, added from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan.												
GL-08	Percentage of beaches meeting bacteria standards 95% or more of beach days.	BUD												
	RESULT		n/a		n/a	Met		Not Met						
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		80%		n/a	98.9%		62%						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		87%		n/a	90%		88%						
	FY 2009 BASELINE		92%					92%						
	UNIVERSE		100%					55,026						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11, added from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan.												
GL-09	Acres managed for populations of invasive species controlled to a target level (cumulative).	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		13,045					13,045						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		1,500					1,500						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		0					0						
	UNIVERSE		n/a					n/a						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11, added from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan.												

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GL-10	Percent of populations of native aquatic non-threatened and endangered species self-sustaining in the wild (cumulative).	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		31%					31%						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		35% 52					35% 52						
	FY 2009 BASELINE		27%					27%						
	UNIVERSE		147					147						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11, added from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan. Numerator: # of populations of native aquatic non-T&E and non-candidate species that are self-sustaining in the wild. Denominator: total # of native aquatic non-T&E and non-candidate populations. Baseline: 39/147 populations.													
GL-11	Number of acres of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		9,624					9,624						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		7,500					7,500						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		0					0						
	UNIVERSE		550,000					550,000						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11, added from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan.												
GL-12	Number of acres of coastal, upland, and island habitats protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		12,103					12,103						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		20,000					20,000						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		0					0						
	UNIVERSE		1,000,000					1,000,000						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11, added from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan.												
GL-13	Number of species delisted due to recovery.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		1					1						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		1					1						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		0					0						
	UNIVERSE		28					28						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11, added from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan.												
GL-15	Five-year average annual loadings of soluble reactive phosphorus (metric tons per year) from tributaries draining targeted watersheds.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a					n/a						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		0.5%					0.5%						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11. 2003-07 baseline (metric ton/year) is the following: Fox River is 212, Saginaw River is 133, Maumee River is 623, St. Louis River is TBD, and												
GL-16	Acres in Great Lakes watershed with USDA conservation practices implemented to reduce erosion, nutrients, and/or pesticide loading.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		62%					62%						
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		2%					2%						

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	BASELINE		165,000					165,000						
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY11. The commitments measure annual percentage increases from the FY05 baseline of 165,000 acres.												
Subobjective 2.2.5 Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem														
SP-33	Percent of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from prior year.	OMB PA												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		43%			43%								
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Long Term			Long Term								
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		46%			46%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Long Term			Long Term								
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		42% (76,861 acres)			42% (76,861 acres)								
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		35%			35%								
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (updated from		32% (59,160)			32%								
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		75,850			75,850								
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		78,260			78,260								
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		90,000			90,000								
	FY 2005 BASELINE		39% (72,945)											
	UNIVERSE		185,000 acres											
	National Program Manager Comments	Long term measure (no annual targets). FY 2015 target is 40% (will be measured based on CY 2012-2014 monitoring data). All historic data for DO measure revised due to new assessment method adopted during development of Bay TMDL. New assessment method applies to FY11 EOY result and all previous year results (FY10, 39.4%; FY09, 42.1%; FY08, 40.5%; FY07, 32.3; FY06, 35.2; FY05, 42%). EPA has set a long term target of 50% goal achievement in 2015.												
SP-34	Percent of Dissolved Oxygen goal of 100% standards attainment achieved, based on annual monitoring from the previous calendar year and the preceding 2 years.	OMB PA												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		39%			39%								
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Long-Term			Long Term								
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		12%			12%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Long Term			Long Term								
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		16% (12.27 km2)			16% (12.27 km2)								
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		n/a [Commit. deferred for FY 09]			n/a								

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		12% (8.98 km^3)			12% (8.98 km^3)								
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		28% (20.94 km^3)			28% (20.94 km^3)								
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2005 BASELINE		30% (22.73 km)											
	UNIVERSE		100% (74.8											
	National Program Manager Comments	Long term measure (no annual targets). FY 2015 target is 50% (will be measured based on CY 2014 monitoring data)												
SP-35	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress in meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pounds from 1985 levels to achieve an annual cap load of 175 million lbs (based on long-term average hydrology simulations).	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		56%			56%								
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		51%			51%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		52% (84.44 M lbs)			52%								
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		49% (79.01 M lbs)			49% (79.01 M lbs)								
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		50% (81.19 M lbs)			50% (81.19 M								
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		47% (75.6 M lbs)			47% (75.6 M lbs)								
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		50% (81.25 M lbs)			50% (81.25 M								
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (updated from ACS)		46% (74.63 M lbs)			46% (74.63 M lbs)								
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		47% (76.38 M)			47% (76.38 M)								
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		72.25 M lbs			72.25 M lbs								
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		71.5M lbs			74 M lbs								

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2005 BASELINE		41% (67 million lbs0											
	UNIVERSE		100% (162.5 million lbs)											
	National Program Manager Comments	The measure language and assessment method changed in FY11 as a result of the Bay TMDL. Results not available for FY11 EOY Measure language and FY11 commitment are no longer applicable due to Bay TMDL												
SP-36	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress in meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds from 1985 levels to achieve an annual cap load of 12.8 million lbs (based on long-term average hydrology simulations).	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		70%			70%								
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		67%			67%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		66% (9.48 M lbs)			66%								
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		65% (9.38 M lbs)			65% (9.38 M lbs)								
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		64% (9.19 M lbs)			64% (9.19 M								
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		62% (8.9 M lbs)			62% (8.9 M								
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		66% (9.48 M lbs)			66% (9.48 M lbs)								
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		62% (8.83 M lbs)			62% (8.83 M lbs)								
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		64%(9.19 M lbs)			64%(9.19 M lbs)								
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		60% (8.67 M lbs)			8.72 M lbs								
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		61% (8.76 M lbs)			8.7 M lbs								
	FY 2005 BASELINE		58% (8.4 million lbs)											
	UNIVERSE		100% (14.36million											
	National Program Manager Comments	The measure language and assessment method changed in FY11 as a result of the Bay TMDL. Results not available for FY11 EOY												
SP-37	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress in meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million tons from 1985 levels to achieve an annual cap load of 4.15 million tons (based on long-term average hydrology simulations).	OMB PA BUD												

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		69%			69%								
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		69%			69%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		67% (1.13 M tons)			67%								
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		64% (1.08 M tons)			64% (1.08 M tons)								
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		67% (1.13 M tons)			67% (1.13 M tons)								
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		64% (1.07 M tons)			64% (1.07 M tons)								
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		64% (1.08 M tons)			64% (1.08 M tons)								
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (updated from ACS)		61% (1.03 M tons)			61% (1.03 M tons)								
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		61% (1.03 M tons)			61% (1.03 M tons)								
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		0.96 M tons			0.96 M tons								
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		1.06 M tons			1.06 M tons								
	FY 2005 BASELINE		54% (0.9 million tons)											
	UNIVERSE		100% (1.69 million tons)											
	National Program Manager Comments	The measure language and assessment method changed in FY11 as a result of the Bay TMDL. Results not available for FY11 EOY												
CB-1a	Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		72%			72%								
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		78%			78%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		74% (36.92 M lbs)			74%								
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		70% (34.9 M lbs)			70% (34.9 M lbs)								
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		74% (36.92 M lbs)			74% (36.92 M								
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		69%			69%								
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		74%			74%								
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		69%			69%								
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		70%			70%								

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		32.68 M lbs			32.68 M lbs								
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		29.4 M lbs			29.4 M lbs								
	FY 2005 BASELINE		60.95%											
	UNIVERSE		100% (49.9 million lbs/yr)											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY10 was last year results could be reported for this measure since reduction goal changed per TMDL and progress is measured w/ a different model (phase 5.3) and baseline (FY2010).												
CB-1b	Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		99%			99%								
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		99%			99%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		96% (5.92 M			96%								
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		96% (5.92 M lbs)			96% (5.92 M lbs)								
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		87% (5.36 M lbs)			87% (5.36 M lbs)								
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		87%			87%								
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		85%			85%								
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		87%			87%								
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		84%			84%								
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		5.07 M lbs			5.07 M lbs								
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		4.98 M lbs			4.98 M lbs								
	FY 2005 BASELINE		80%											
	UNIVERSE		100% (6.16 million lbs/yr)											
	National Program Manager Comments	FY10 was last year results could be reported for this measure since reduction goal changed per TMDL and progress is measured w/ a different model (phase 5.3) and baseline (FY2010).												
CB-2	Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		72%			72%								
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		69%			69%								
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		69%			69%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		65% (6,522 miles)			65%								

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		62% (6,172 miles)			62% (6,172								
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		62% (6,182 miles)			62% (6,182								
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		57%			57%								
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		60%			60%								
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		53%			53%								
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		53%			53%								
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		4,606 miles			4,606 miles								
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		4,913 miles			4,913 miles								
	FY 2005 BASELINE		38%											
	UNIVERSE		100% (10,000 miles)											
	National Program Manager Comments	The FY11 commitment has been increased accordingly.												
Subobjective 2.2.6 Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico														
4.3.5	Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.4											n/a
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		2.6											2.6
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		NCCR IV Not Available											n/a
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		2.5											2.5
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.2											2.2
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		2.5											2.5
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.2											2.2
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		2.5											2.5
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		2.4											2.4
	FY 2004 BASELINE		2.4											
	UNIVERSE		5											
	National Program Manager Comments	The rating is based on five indicators of ecological condition: water quality index, sediment quality index, benthic index, coastal habitat index, and fish tissue contaminants index.												
SP-38	Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority areas. (cumulative starting in FY 07)	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		286											286
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		128											128
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		170											170
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		96											96
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		131											131

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		96											96
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		data n/a											data n/a
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		64											64
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		38											38
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		32											32
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		20% (71)											20% (71)
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		12% (42)											12% (42)
	FY 2002 BASELINE		0											
	UNIVERSE		812											
	National Program Manager Comments	SP-38 replaces FY 07 measure GM-1. FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. Universe changed from 354 to 812.												
SP-39	Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats. (cumulative starting in FY 07)	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		30,052											30,052
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		30,000											30,000
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		29,552											29,552
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		27,500											27,500
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		29,344											29,344
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		20,660											20,660
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		25,215											25,215
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		18,200											18,200
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		18,660											18,660
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		15,800											15,800
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		462											462
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		13,400											13,400
	FY 2005 BASELINE		16,000											
	UNIVERSE		3,769,370 acres											
	National Program Manager Comments	Coastal habitat includes marshes, wetlands, tidal flats, oyster beds, seagrasses, mangroves, dunes and maritime forest ridge areas.												
SP-40	Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the 5-year running average of the size of the zone.													
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		17,520 km^2											17,520
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Deferred											Deferred
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		20,000 km²											20,000 km²
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Deferred											Deferred
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		8,000 km²											8,000 km²
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		n/a [Commit. Deferred)											n/a [Commit. Deferred)
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		20,500 km²											20,500 km²

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		Indicator											Indicator
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		14,944 km^2											14,944 km^2
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		14,128 km^2											14,128 km^2
	FY 2005 BASELINE		14,128 km^2											
	UNIVERSE		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	Targets/commitments are deferred for measure SP-40.												
GM-1	Implement integrated bi-national (U.S. and Mexican Border States) early-warning system to support State and coastal community efforts to manage harmful algal blooms (HABs).													
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		Binational operations completed											Binational Systems Complete
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Completion in Campeche											Completion
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		Completion in Campeche											Completion
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Expanded system											Completion
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		Expanded system											Expanded
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		Expand operational system to Campeche, Mexico											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		Pilot underway											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Expand operational system to Veracruz, Mexico											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		Expand operational system to South FL & South TX											
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		Expand operational system to South FL & South TX											

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		TX and FL initiated											
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		Initiate System											
	National Program Manager Comments	Results are measured by the number of states that have timely access to data and information for detecting, tracking, and forecasting HAB events and their effects on public health, coastal economies, and natural resources across the Gulf of Mexico.												
Subobjective 2.2.7 Restore and Protect Long Island Sound														
SP-41	Percent of goal achieved in reducing trade-equalized (TE) point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound from the 1999 baseline of 59,146 TE lbs/day.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		69%		69%									
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		55%		55%									
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		70%		70%									
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		52%		52%									
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		39,011 TE lbs/day		39,011 TE lbs/day									
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		135,374 lbs/day (37,323 TE lbs/day)		135,374 lbs/day (37,323 TE lbs/day)									
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		40,440 TE-lbs/day		data n/a									
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		135,374 lbs/day (37,323 TE lbs/day)		135,374 lbs/day (37,323 TE lbs/day)									
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		153,932 lbs/day (39,232 TE lbs/day)		153,932 lbs/day (39,232 TE lbs/day)									
	FY 1999 Trade BASELINE		211,724 lbs/day											

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08. *Measure will be tracked in lbs/day and Trade Equalized (TE) lbs/day. TE lbs/day are pounds of nitrogen adjusted by application of the equivalency factor assigned to each point source based on its proximity to the receiving water body (LIS). The TMDL established a Waste Load Allocation of 22,774 TE lbs/day from point sources, to be achieved over a 15 year period beginning in 1999. The annual commitments are calculated by dividing the difference between the 1999 baseline and 2014 target by 15 (the TMDL period), or 2,425 lbs/day per year. **The Baseline and 2014 Target have been updated from the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan. FY 06 and FY 07 data not from ACS and has been updated.												
SP-42	Reduce the size (square miles) and duration (number of days) of observed hypoxia (Dissolved Oxygen <3mg/l) in Long Island Sound.													
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		130 sq miles; 54 days		130; 54									
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Deferred		Deferred									
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		101 sq miles; 40 days		101 sq miles; 40 days									
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Commitment deferred for FY 10		Com. deferred for FY 10									
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		169 miles; 42 days		169 miles; 42 days									
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		n/a [Commit. deferred for FY 09]		n/a									
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		180 sq. miles; 79 days		data n/a									
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		n/a		n/a									
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		162 sq. miles; 58 days		162 sq miles; 58 days									
	FY 2005 BASELINE		203 sq. miles; 58 days											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08. Due to inter-annual variability, annual reduction targets are not calculated for this measure. *FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.												
SP-43	Percent of goal achieved in restoring, protecting or enhancing 240 acres of coastal habitat from the 2008 baseline of 1,199 acres.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		890%		890%									
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		832%		832%									

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		740% (1,361 acres)		740% (1,361 acres)									
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		33% (79 acres)		33% (79 acres)									
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,614		1,614									
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		1,225		1,225									
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,199		1,199									
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		862		862									
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		1,023		1,023									
	FY 2008 BASELINE		1,199 acres restored & protected											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08. For SP-43: In September 2006, the LISS Policy Committee established the goal of restoring and protecting an additional 300 acres of coastal habitat above the baseline by 2011 – 50 acres per year for 6 years. *FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.												
SP-44	Percent of goal achieved in reopening 50 river and stream miles to diadromous fish passage from the 2008 baseline of 124 miles.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		72%		72%									
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		92%		92%									
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		72%		72%									
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		33% (17 miles)		33% (17 miles)									
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		147		147									
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		144		144									
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		124.3		124.3									
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		105.9		105.9									
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		123		123									
	FY 2008 BASELINE		124 miles											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08. For SP-44: The states of NY and CT will re-open 50 river miles above the base for a total of 131 river miles re-opened to fish passage. FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. The 2011 targets were achieved in 2007. EPA will negotiate new 2011 targets with the LISS Management Conference partners.												
Subobjective 2.2.11 Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem														

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
SP-45	Achieve 'no net loss' of stony coral cover (mean percent stony coral cover) in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, working with all stakeholders (federal, state, regional, tribal, and local).	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		Not Achieved				Not Achieved							
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		No Net Loss				No Net Loss							
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		No Net Loss				No Net Loss							
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		Loss				Loss							
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		No Net Loss				No Net Loss							
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		Small change				Small change							
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		No Net Loss				No Net Loss							
	FY 2005 BASELINE		6.8% in FKNMS; 5.9% in SE Florida											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08. *Strategic Plan baseline of 6.7% was revised to 6.8%. The Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project (CREMP) for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary was modified in 2006 by dropping one hardbottom monitoring site because of the very small percentage of stony coral cover present (less than .2%), resulting in an increase of .1 percent in the mean percent stony coral cover for the entire Sanctuary. Statistical analyses of the CREMP indicated that sampling a reduced number of stations at sites with low stony coral cover would still produce statistically valid results.												
SP-46	Annually maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the FKNMS as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project that addresses composition and abundance, productivity, and nutrient availability.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		Maintained				Maintained							
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		Maintained				Maintained							
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Maintain Baseline				Maintain Baseline							
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		Not maintained				Not maintained							
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		Maintain Baseline				Maintain Baseline							
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		Small change				Small change							

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		Maintain Baseline				Maintain Baseline							
	FY 2005 BASELINE		EI = 8.3; SCI=0.48											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08. **EI = Elemental Indicator; SCI = Species Composition Index.												
SP-47a	At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain Chlorophyll a (CHLA) levels at less than or equal to 0.35 ug l-1 and light clarity (Kd)) levels at less than or equal to 0.20 m-1.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		85.4%				85.4%							
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		75%				75%							
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		Maintained				Maintained							
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Maintain Baseline				Maintain Baseline							
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		Not maintained				Not maintained							
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		Maintain Baseline				Maintain Baseline							
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		Small change				Small change							
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		Maintain Baseline				Maintain Baseline							
	FY 2005 BASELINE		chlorophyll≤ 0.2 ug/l - 43; light attenuation ≤ 0.13/meter - 23; dissolved inorganic nitrogen ≤ 0.75 micromolar - 54; total phosphorus ≤ 0.2 micromolar - 63											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 11.												
SP-47b	At least seventy five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) levels at less than or equal to 0.75 uM and total phosphorus (TP) levels at less than or equal to .25 uM .	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		73.6%				73.6%							

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
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	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		75%				75%							
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		Maintained				Maintained							
	FY 1995-2005 BASELINE		DIN ≤ 0.75 uM (76.3%); TP ≤ 0.25uM (80.9%)				76.3%; 80.9%							
	UNIVERSE		154				154							
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 11.												
SP-48	Improve the water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 parts per billion (ppb) total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh and the effluent limits to be established for discharges from stormwater treatment areas.	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		Measure not Met				Measure not Met							
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		Maintain P baseline & meet discharge limits				Maintain P baseline & meet discharge limits							
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		Not maintained				Not maintained							
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Maintain phosphorus baseline & meet discharge limits				Maintain phosphorus baseline & meet discharge limits							
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		Not maintained				Not maintained							
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		Maintain Baseline				Maintain Baseline							
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		Not maintained				Not maintained							
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		Maintain Baseline				Maintain Baseline							
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08. 2005 Baseline: Average annual geometric mean phosphorus concentrations were 5 ppb in Everglades National Park, 10 ppb in Water Conservation Area 3A, 13 ppb in Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and 18 ppb in Water Conservation Area 2A; annual average flow – weighted total phosphorus discharges from Stormwater Treatment Areas ranged from 13 ppb for area 3/4 and 98 ppb for area 1W.													

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
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SFL-1	Increase percentage of sewage treatment facilities and onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems receiving advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology as recorded by EDU. in Florida Keys two percent (1500 EDUs) annually.	I												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		23.8%				42,000							
	FY 2009 BASELINE		32,000				32,000							
	UNIVERSE		75,000				75,000							
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 11.												
Subobjective 2.2.8 Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin														
SP-49	Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degraded or declining water quality. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,525										1,525	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		4,953										4,953	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		4,453										4,453	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		1,800										1,800	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,730										1,730	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		600										600	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,566										1,566	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		450										450	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		322										322	
	UNIVERSE		30,000 acres											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08. *Baseline is the end-of-year data for FY 07.												
SP-50	Remediate acres of prioritized contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		123										123	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		163										163	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		123.1										123.1	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		123										123	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		123										123	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		123										123	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		123										123	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		100										100	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		120										120	

FY 11 ACS Code	FY 2011 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	*Measure Groups	National Target	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	HQ
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	UNIVERSE		5,000 acres											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08. *Baseline is the end-of-year data for FY 07.												
SP-51	Restore acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		14,629										14,629	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		12,363										12,363	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		10,062.7										10,062.7	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		6,500										6,500	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		5,751										5,751	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		5,700										5,700	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		4,413										4,413	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		2,310										2,310	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		4,152										4,152	
	UNIVERSE		45,000 acres											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08. *Baseline is the end-of-year data for FY 07.												
Subobjective 2.2.12 Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin														
SP-52	Protect, enhance, or restore acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed. (cumulative starting in FY 05)	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		16,661										16,661	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		16,300										16,300	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		16,000										16,000	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		16,000										16,000	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		15,700										15,700	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		10,000										10,000	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		12,986										12,986	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		8,000										8,000	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		4,204										4,204	
	UNIVERSE		96,770 acres											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08. FY 07 end-of year adjusted data is not from ACS. Note: 13,000 wetland habitat acres and 3,000 upland habitat acres totals 16,000 acres.												
SP-53	Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	BUD												
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		63										63	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		60										60	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		20										20	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		20										20	

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* Measure categories include: OMB PA (OMB Program Assessment); BUD (Budget Measure); SG (State Grant Measure); SMM (Senior Management Measure); EQR (EPAStat Quarterly Report Measure); and NPMStat (OW EPAStat measure).														
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		10										10	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		5										5	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		0										0	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		0										0	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		n/a										n/a	
	UNIVERSE		400 acres											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08.												
SP-54	Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of certain contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue. (cumulative starting in FY 06)													
	FY 2011 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a										n/a	
	FY 2011 COMMITMENT		10%										10%	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a										Deferred	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Deferred										Deferred	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a										n/a	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		n/a [Commit. deferred for FY 09]										n/a	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		data n/a										data n/a	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		n/a										n/a	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		n/a										n/a	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		5 sites										5 sites	
	National Program Manager Comments	In 2010, there was a 84% decrease from 2006 detection numbers for CHLORPYRIFOS in the West Prong Little Walla Walla River, South of Stateline Road, Oregon. In 2010, there was a 100% reduction in azinphos-methyl in the West Prong Little Walla Walla River, South of Stateline Road, Oregon. 2006 (Baseline) median detection concentration = 0.029 µg/lg; 2010 median detection concentration = 0 µg/lg. All of the raw data can accessed through DEQ's Laboratory Analytical Storage and Retrieval (LASAR) database: http://deq12.deq.state.or.us/lasar2/ Data was not available for the Columbia River or WA sitesNew measures starting in FY 08. There will be no reporting on SP-54 until 2012.												

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