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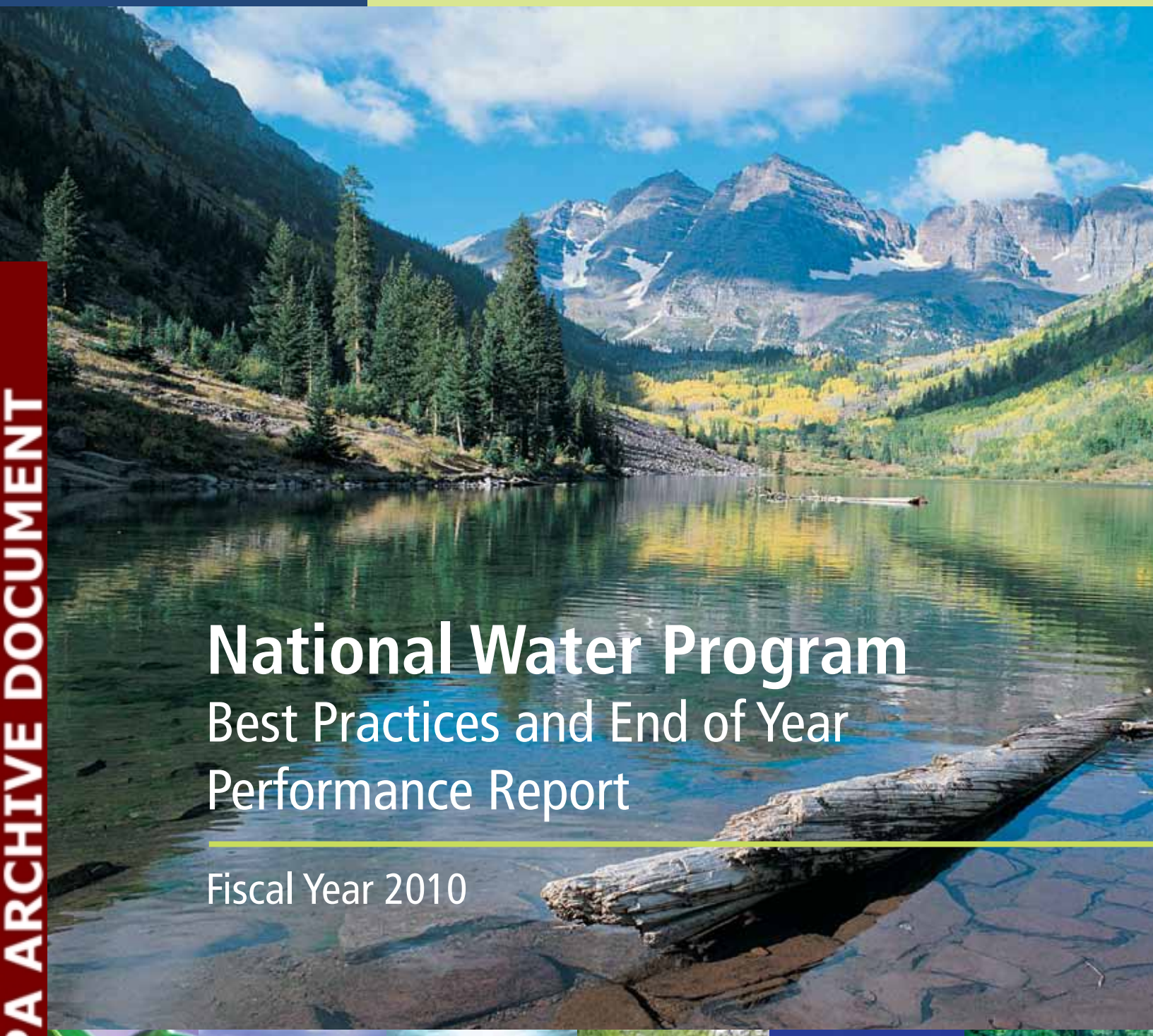
Office of Water



National Water Program

Best Practices and End of Year Performance Report

Fiscal Year 2010






April 2011

This report is based primarily on materials and analysis developed in December 2010 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 four key elements:

- Overview of performance for all FY 2010 National Water Program measures.
- Description of innovative approaches and best practices in program implementation.
- An appendix of FY 2010 national commitments and results for environmental and program-related measures.

Additional information concerning performance for each subobjective is available on the Internet at: http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan, or by clicking on the subobjective titles in Table 1 below.

The Web page 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 2010 National Water Program Best Practices and End of Year Performance Report* and supporting documents are available at: http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan.

Table 1: National Water Program—Goals, Objectives, and Subobjectives

Goal 2 Clean and Safe Water

Objective 2 .1 Protect Human Health

- Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink
- Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat
- Subobjective 2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming

Objective 2.2 Protect Water Quality

- Subobjective 2.2.1 Restore and Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis
- Subobjective 2.2.2 Protect Coastal and Ocean Waters

Goal 4 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective 4.2 Communities

- Subobjective 4.2.4 Protect Mexico Border Water Quality
- Subobjective 4.2.5 Protect the Pacific Islands Waters

Objective 4.3 Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

- Subobjective 4.3.1 Protect Wetlands
- Subobjective 4.3.3 Protect the Great Lakes
- Subobjective 4.3.4 Protect and Restore the Chesapeake Bay
- Subobjective 4.3.5 Protect the Gulf of Mexico
- Subobjective 4.3.6 Protect the Long Island Sound
- Subobjective 4.3.7 Protect the South Florida Ecosystem
- Subobjective 4.3.8 Protect the Puget Sound Basin
- Subobjective 4.3.9 Protect the Columbia River Basin

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National Water Program FY 2010 Performance Results

Executive Summary

Overview

EPA met 70% of its commitments for all National Water Program performance measures in FY 2010. Twenty-four percent (24%) were not met; for 6%, not enough data were available to assess progress or no reporting was expected by the end of the fiscal year. The FY 2010 results represented an increase in the number of measures met from the FY 2009 results (68%). Other highlights include:

- Sixty-seven percent (67%) of the outcome-based Strategic Targets met their FY 2010 commitments. This was a slight increase over the percentage of Strategic Targets met in 2009 (66%).
- Seventy-four percent (74%) of the output-oriented Program Activity Measures (PAMs) met their commitments in 2010. After a gradual increase in the percentage of PAMs that met their commitments over the previous four years, this was a slight increase over the FY 2009 result of 71%.
- Sixty-eight percent (68%) of the Water Program commitments under Goal 2 and 74% under Goal 4 of the FY 2006 Strategic Plan were met in FY 2010. This was the first year that the geographic programs under Goal 4 outperformed the core water program elements under Goal 2.
- The Columbia River, Puget Sound, Gulf of Mexico, Safe Swimming, Wetlands, Long Island Sound, Chesapeake Bay, Drinking Water, and Oceans/Coastal subobjectives were most successful in meeting FY 2010 commitments.
- On average, 87% of performance commitments set by the EPA regional offices for activities in their geographic areas were met in 2010 while 13% of commitments were missed. This was a slight improvement over the FY 2009 results of 84% met.

Protect Public Health

EPA met 80% of its commitments for all drinking water measures in 2010. Of these, the highlights were:

- Approximately 92% of the population was served by community water systems (CWSs) with drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards (commitment 89.9%).
- Ninety-one percent (91%) of the cumulative amount of Drinking Water State Revolving Funds available had loan agreements in place (commitment 85.7%). EPA has met its commitments for this measure for five years in a row.
- Ninety-six percent (96%) of Class I and 89% of Class II underground injection wells maintained their mechanical integrity, thereby reducing the impact of contaminants on underground sources of drinking water.

EPA did not meet 20% of its drinking water commitments in 2010. Challenges confronted by EPA and states include:

- Eighty-seven percent (87%) of community systems underwent a sanitary survey, which was just short of the Agency's national commitment of 88.6%. Conducting sanitary surveys is a resource-intensive effort, and EPA regions are working with their states to propose other resource options available under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) program.

EPA was successful in meeting three-fourths of its commitments under the Water Safe for Swimming subobjective in 2010. For coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state-based beach safety programs, EPA found that 95% of days of the beach season were open and safe for swimming (FY 2010 commitment 95%). EPA has consistently met this commitment over the past five years.

Restore and Improve Fresh Waters, Coastal Waters, and Wetlands

EPA and states met 59% of their commitments under the Water Quality subobjective in FY 2010 and fell short on 34%; data were not available for 7%. The percentage of commitments met dropped in FY 2010 after three years of steady increase. Highlights include:

- Over 2,900 of the waters listed as impaired in 2002 met water quality standards for all the identified impairments in FY 2010 (commitment 2,809). Out of a universe of 39,503 waterbodies, 7% were achieving attainment by the end of FY 2010.
- For the second 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 91% of water quality standards revisions submitted by states and territories (FY 2010 national commitment 85%).
- For the fourth consecutive year, EPA and states achieved the national goal of having current NPDES permits in place for 89.4% of non-tribal facilities (FY 2010 commitment 89%). 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 (188) with 215 waterbodies that were partially or fully restored.
- The Clean Water SRF utilization rate hit 100% for the first time in 2010. $84.1 billion in funds available for projects through 2010 have been committed to approximately 28,190 loans. In 2010, project assistance reached $10 billion, which funded 3,494 loans in a single year.

EPA faced several management challenges in restoring and improving freshwater quality in FY 2010. These include:

- As of 2010, 12 states and territories have adopted water quality criteria for nutrients, which was just below the national target of 13.
- In 2010, 2,262 total maximum daily loads (TMDLs)[1] were developed by states and approved by EPA. This was just short of the national commitment of 2,491, and seven of 10 regions met their commitments for this measure.

The 28 National Estuary Programs (NEPs) and their partners protected or restored almost 90,000 acres of habitat within the NEP study areas—10,000 short of EPA's goal of 100,000 acres. This is still a substantial accomplishment despite the fact that several Gulf NEPs diverted attention away from habitat protection to respond to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. In FY 2010, the 28 NEPs played the primary role in directing nearly $274 million in additional funds to on-the-ground activities (leveraged from approximately $20 million from EPA funds), which is a ratio of $14 raised for every $1 provided by EPA.

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 130,000 acres have been restored and enhanced since 2002. As of FY 2010, 47 states and 22 tribes have built capacities in wetlands monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.

1 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.

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 first time in five years, EPA achieved its national target (82%) for the percentage of the population in Indian Country served by CWSs that receive drinking water meeting all applicable health-based standards (87%). This achievement is especially important considering that 93% of the population in Indian Country is served by small systems.
- For the fifth consecutive year, the National Water Program has been unable to meet its annual commitment to reduce by 50% by 2015 the number of homes provided access to safe drinking water. However, the number of homes lacking access to safe drinking water has decreased from a high of 43,437 homes in FY 2009 to a low of 34,187 homes in FY 2010.
- More than 25,700 homes still lack access to basic sanitation, which is short of the Agency's FY 2010 goal of a reduction to 18,985 homes. The shortfall is most likely attributable to an increased number of homes on tribal lands requesting access, loss of safe water and sewer access to some previously served homes due to changes in regulation, infrastructure breakdown, and maintenance problems.

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.** Construction delays in 2010 had a significant impact on the U.S.–Mexico Border Program's performance. EPA fell short of its commitment to remove 36 million pounds of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) loadings from the U.S.–Mexico border area and ended the year with 18.7 million pounds removed. EPA provided access to safe drinking water for 21,650 additional homes on the U.S.–Mexico border, which was just short of its FY 2010 commitment of 21,899 additional homes. EPA provided adequate wastewater sanitation to an additional 75,175 homes over the past year but fell short of its FY 2010 commitment (190,720 additional homes).
- **U.S. Pacific Island Waters.** Fifty-two percent (52%) 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 2010 commitment of 62%. Monitored beaches in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories were open and safe for swimming for 80% of the days of the beach season in FY 2010.
- **Great Lakes.** From a baseline score of 20 in 2002, the Great Lakes Index declined in 2010 from a score of 23.9 to 22.7 using a 40-point scale. Average long-term total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish at sites on each Great Lake declined more than 43% annually between 2000 and 2008, meeting the target for declines in concentration trends. EPA, states, and other partners remediated 7.3 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments through 2009, including more than 1.3 million cubic yards for the most recent year reported.

- **Chesapeake Bay.** EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program made significant improvements over its FY 2009 results, meeting five of six (83%) of its commitments in FY 2010. For the second consecutive year, EPA met its annual goal for implementing phosphorus pollution control measures and came very close to meeting its annual goal for implementing nitrogen pollution control measures reduction practices. EPA expects enhanced implementation of nitrogen pollution control measures as a result of the TMDL that was established in December 2010.
- **Gulf of Mexico.** Although the Gulf Program ended the year ahead of its FY 2010 cumulative target (27,500 acres) and restored, protected, or enhanced an additional 200 acres of coastal and marine habitats (29,552 acres), this was significantly less than the approximately 4,000 acres restored in 2009. The size of the hypoxic, or "dead," zone in the Gulf of Mexico increased significantly from 3,000 square miles in 2009 to 8,000 square miles in 2010. There were a number of hydrological, climate, and monitoring factors that led to the large increase in the hypoxic zone over the past year.
- **Long Island Sound.** The Long Island Sound Program significantly exceeded its 2010 commitment (79 acres) by restoring or protecting 1,361 acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands. In 2010, the duration of hypoxia in Long Island Sound was 40 days and the area affected was 101 square miles, both well below average. This was an improvement over end-of-year hypoxic conditions in 2007, 2008, and 2009.
- **South Florida.** EPA's South Florida Program reported improvements in mean stony coral cover and the health and functionality of the sea grass beds in the Florida Keys Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) in 2010. In addition, EPA and its partners were able to maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS. For the third consecutive year, however, the Agency did not see an improvement in water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus.
- **Puget Sound Basin.** In 2010, EPA and its state, local, and tribal partners improved water quality in the Puget Sound Basin, which enabled the lifting of harvest restrictions in 4,453 acres of shellfish bed growing areas (cumulative from FY 2006). This significantly exceeded the FY 2010 commitment of 1,800 acres. Over 10,000 acres of tidally and seasonally influenced estuarine wetlands have been restored in the Puget Sound Basin since FY 2006. The program significantly exceeded its 2010 commitment due to the completion of a very large project that accounted for over 3,200 acres of habitat alone.
- **Columbia River Basin.** Working with EPA and other partners, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership protected, enhanced, or restored an additional 6,000 acres of wetland and upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed in FY 2010 for a total of 16,000 acres since FY 2006. Much of this progress is due to landowners embracing the benefits of wetland restoration on their property and greater access by restoration practitioners to multiple funding sources for nearly every project that was successfully implemented.

Introduction

This *FY 2010 Best Practices and End of Year Performance Report* describes the progress made in 2010 by EPA, states, tribes, and others toward the objectives and subobjectives described in the *FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance* and EPA's *FY 2009–2014 Strategic Plan*. The *Strategic Plan* and the *FY 2010 Guidance* are available on the Internet at: http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan.

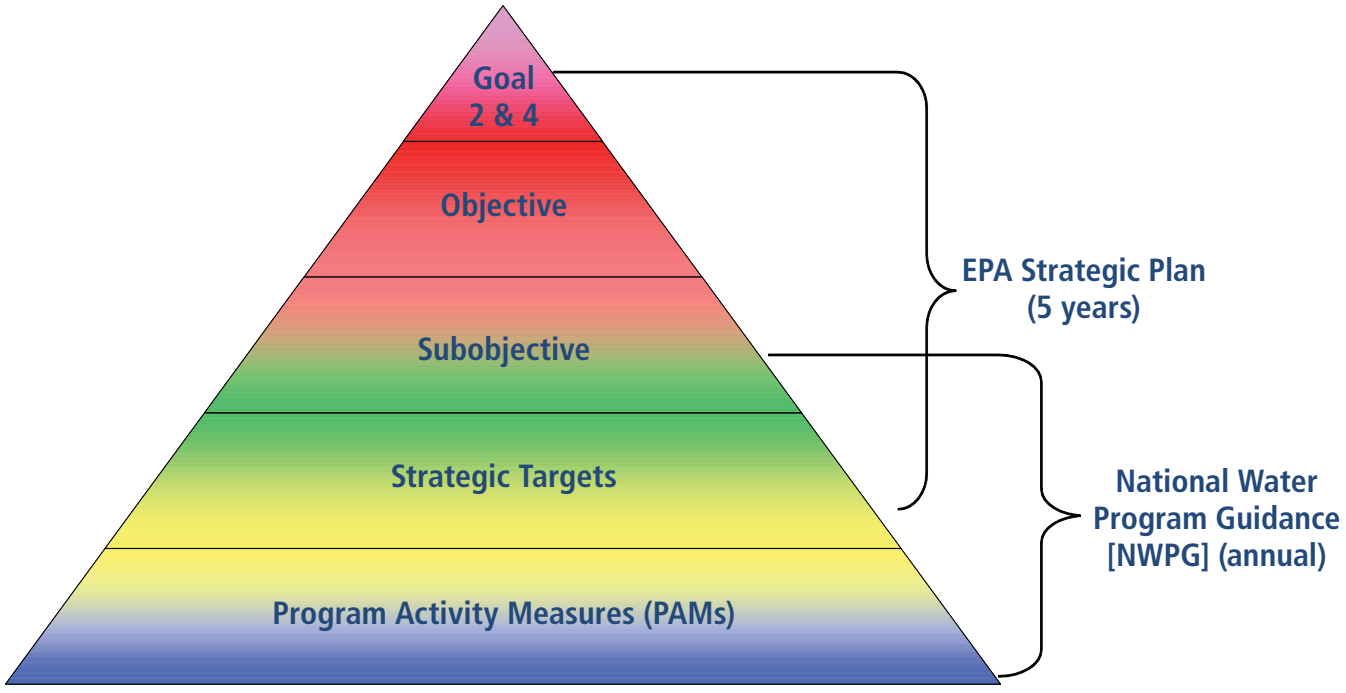
EPA's *FY 2009–2014 Strategic Plan* is divided into five goals. The National Water Program is addressed in both Goal 2, "Clean and Safe Water," and Goal 4, "Healthy Communities and Ecosystems," of the Plan. Each goal is divided into objectives and subobjectives, which include a limited number of targeted areas, or "strategic targets," where the Agency believes new or significant changes in strategies or performance measurement are most critical in helping EPA to better achieve and measure environmental and human health. Each strategic target includes a long-range quantitative goal.

In April 2009, the National Water Program published guidance that described the program strategies to be used to implement the *FY 2009–2014 Strategic Plan* in FY 2010, including specific measures to be used to assess program

implementation. The FY 2010 *National Program Guidance* is divided into 15 subobjectives (see Table 1, National Water Program: Key Goals, 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 2010 *National Water Program Guidance*.
- **National PAMs:** Core water PAMs (i.e., output measures) address activities implemented by EPA and by states/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 2010.

Performance Measure Architecture

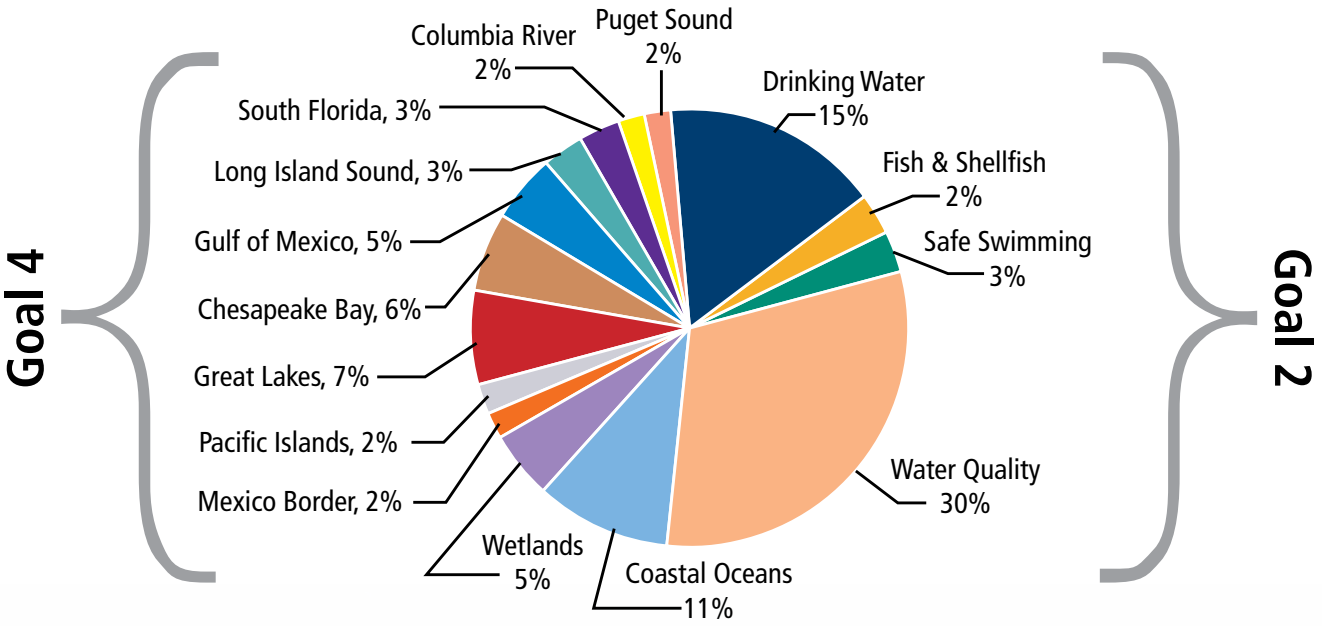


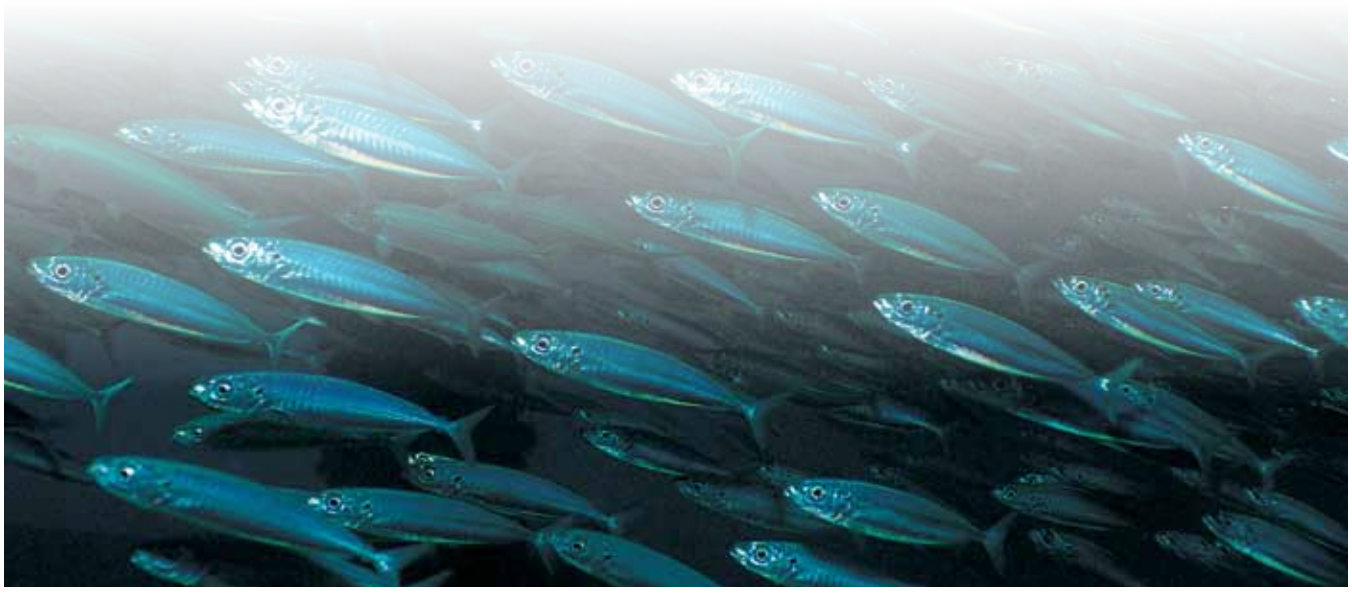
Overview of 2010 Performance Results and Recent Trends

Total Measures by Subobjective

Among the 15 subobjectives outlined in the *FY 2006–2009 Strategic Plan*, Water Quality had the largest share of performance measures (30%); Drinking Water was next with 15%; and Coastal and Ocean Protection was third with 11%. The remaining 44% of the measures were spread among the other 12 subobjectives (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Total Measures by Subobjective





FY 2010 Total Commitment Measures Met and Not Met

Two-thirds (70%) of commitment measures in the National Water Program were met in FY 2010. Twenty-four percent (24%) were not met; for 6%, not enough data were available to assess progress or no reporting was expected for 2010 (Figure 2). This was a slight increase over the number of measures met in FY 2009 and the number of measures with data unavailable or not reporting over FY 2009. The percentage of commitment measures met has remained fairly consistent over the past five years, averaging about 63% (Figure 3).

Figure 2: FY 2010 Results–Commitment Measures Met and Not Met

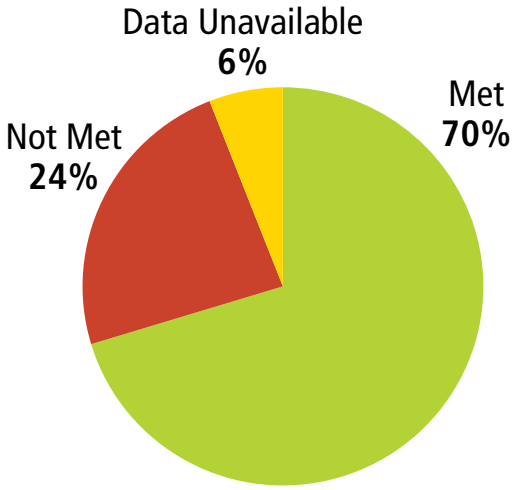
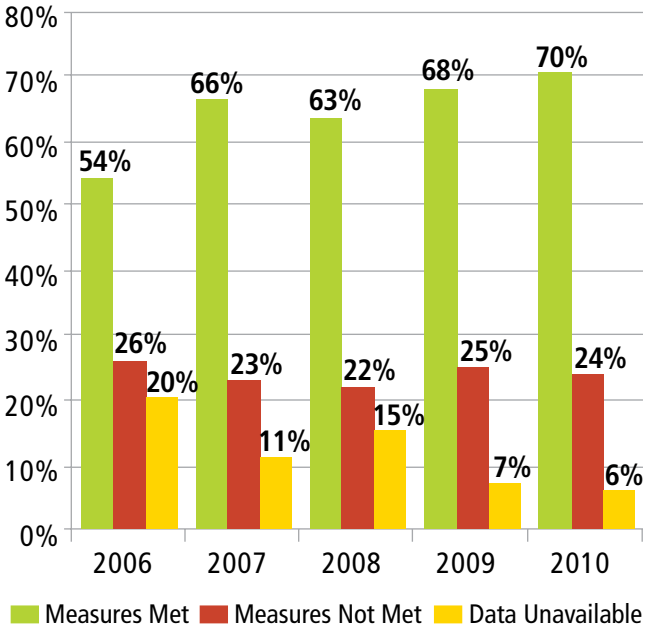


Figure 3: 2006–2010 Trend Data



Measures With Changes in Performance Status From FY 2009 to FY 2010

Twenty-three of the 101 commitment measures changed their performance status between FY 2009 and FY 2010. Eleven measures changed from not meeting to meeting their annual commitment, whereas 12 measures changed from met to not met over the past year. The Water Quality subobjective saw the greatest change from met to not met (six measures) for annual commitments. The South Florida and Chesapeake Bay subobjectives saw the greatest improvement in performance, with a shift in status of three and two measures from not met to met, respectively (Table 2).

Table 2: Measures With Changes in Performance Status from FY 2009 to FY 2010

Subobjective	ACS Code	Measure Description	Performance Status	
			2009	2010
2.1.1. Water Safe to Drink	SP-3	Population served by CWSs Indian country	Not Met	Met
2.1.1. Water Safe to Drink	SDW-7c	Class III wells with mechanical integrity	Met	Not Met
2.1.3 Safe Swimming	SS-2	Public beaches monitored	Not Met	Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	SP-11	Remove causes of waterbody impairment	Met	Not Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-1b	States/territories on schedule to adopt nutrient criteria	Not Met	Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-5	States/territories adopted monitoring strategies	Met	Not Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-6a	Tribes implementing monitoring strategies	Met	Not Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-7	States/territories using Assessment Database (ADB)	Met	Not Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-8b	TMDLs developed by states	Met	Not Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-12b	Tribal permits current	Not Met	Met
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-14a	POTWs SIUs control mechanisms in place	Met	Not Met
2.2.2 Coastal/Oceans	SP-20	Ocean dumping sites acceptable conditions	Met	Not Met
2.2.2 Coastal/Oceans	4.3.2	NEP Acres habitat protected or restored	Met	Not Met
4.2.4 Mexico Border	SP-24	Safe drinking water homes Mexico Border	Met	Not Met
4.2.5 Pacific Islands	SP-27	Pacific Islands treatment plans w/ BOD limits	Met	Not Met
4.3.3 Great Lakes	4.3.3	Improve health—Great Lakes ecosystem	Met	Not Met
4.3.3 Great Lakes	GL-2	CSO permits consistent with national policy	Not Met	Met
4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay	SP-37	Bay sediment reduction	Not Met	Met
4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay	CB-1a	Bay point source nitrogen reduction	Not Met	Met
4.3.5 Gulf of Mexico	GM-1	Warning system to manage algal blooms	Not Met	Met
4.3.7 South Florida	SP-45	Achieve no net loss in South Florida stony coral	Not Met	Met
4.3.7 South Florida	SP-46	Maintain health of South Florida sea grass	Not Met	Met
4.3.7 South Florida	SP-47	Maintain South Florida coastal water quality	Not Met	Met

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

About 61% of the annual commitment measures in the *FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance* have had annual commitments since FY 2006 or FY 2007. Of these so-called "legacy" measures, 29% have met their commitments 100% of the time over the past four or five years (see Table 3). The Water Quality subobjective has the most legacy measures that have met their commitments every year (eight of 27). Three of eight Drinking Water, three of eight Great Lakes, and one of six Chesapeake Bay subobjective legacy measures have met their commitments 100% of the time since FY 2006. The ability to consistently meet annual commitments year after year is mostly due to a combination of effective program management and a strategic approach to setting realistic commitments (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	SP-4a	CWSs and source water protection	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	4
2.1.3 Safe Swimming	SP-9	Beach days safe for swimming	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	SP-10	Waterbodies water quality standards restored	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-3b	Tribes submitted water quality criteria	4
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-6b	Tribes providing water quality data	4
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-4a	States/territories water quality standards submissions	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-4b	Tribes water quality standards submissions	5
2.2.1 Water Quality	WQ-8a	Total TMDLs	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
2.2.2 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-30	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes air	5
4.3.3 Great Lakes	SP-32	Remediate cubic yards of contaminated sediment	5
4.3.3 Great Lakes	GL-3	High priority—Great Lakes beaches	5
4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay	CB-1b	Bay point source phosphorus reduction	5

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. For example, this would include outcomes such as the number of community water systems meeting drinking water standards, the number of waterbodies attaining water quality standards, and the number of additional acres of habitat protected or restored. In the National Water Program's portions of Goals 2 and 4 of the Agency's *Strategic Plan*, 67% of the strategic targets met their FY 2010 commitments. Twenty-five percent (25%) were not met, and 8% had no data available or did not report (Figure 4). There was an increase in the percentage of strategic targets met in 2010 (67% compared with 66% in 2009). The National Water Program has averaged approximately 60% of targets met over the past five years (Figure 5).

Figure 4: Strategic Targets Met and Not Met

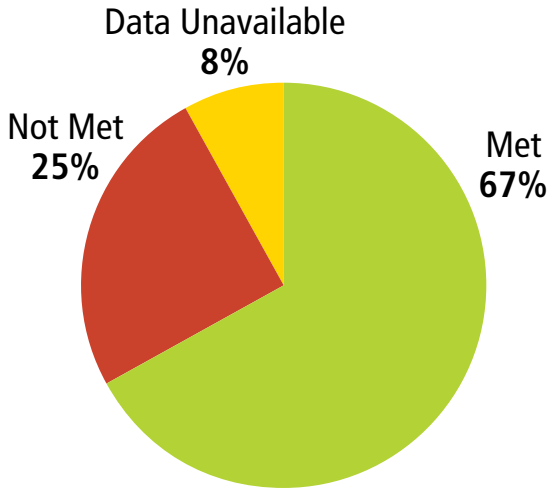
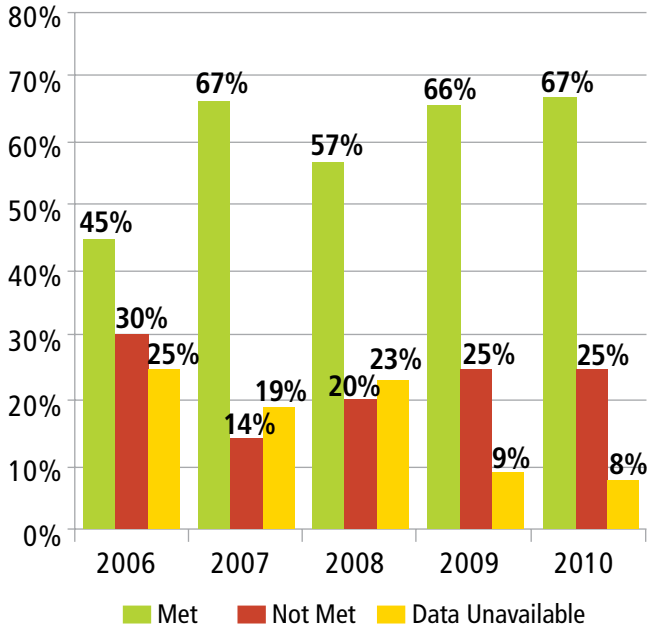
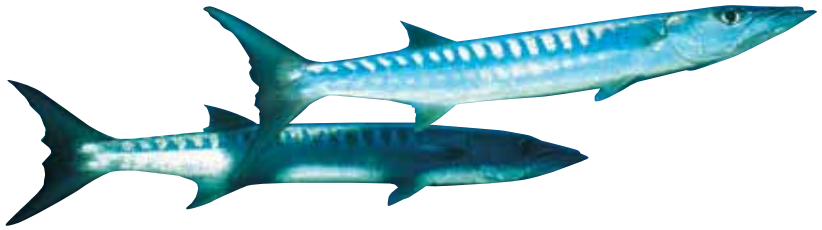


Figure 5: 2006–2010 Trend–Strategic Targets Met and Not Met





Performance Activity Measures (PAMs) Met and Not Met

PAMs are measures of activities and outputs to implement core water program areas. For example, this would include outputs such as the number of SRF projects that initiated operations, the number of TMDLs established or approved by EPA, and the number of high-priority NPDES permits issued as scheduled. Approximately one-third of these measures are indicator measures that do not have annual commitments (63% are commitment measures; 37% are indicators). Seventy-four percent (74%) of PAMs met their commitments in 2010. Twenty-two percent (22%) did not meet their commitments, and 4% lacked sufficient data (Figure 6). After four years of gradual increases in measures met, 2010 presented a continued increase in performance (74% from 71% in 2009) and no significant change in the percentage of measures with data unavailable (4% in 2010 and 2009) (Figure 7).

Figure 6: PAMs Met and Not Met

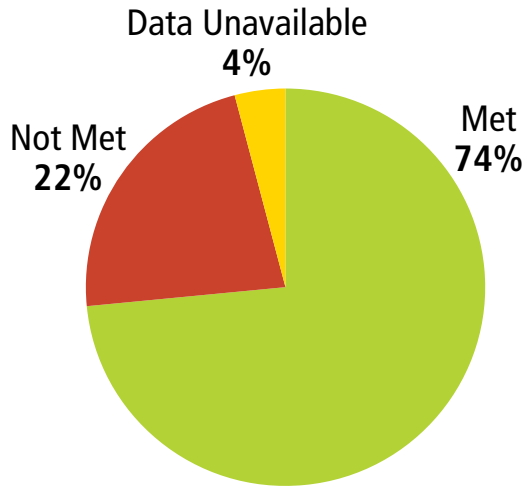
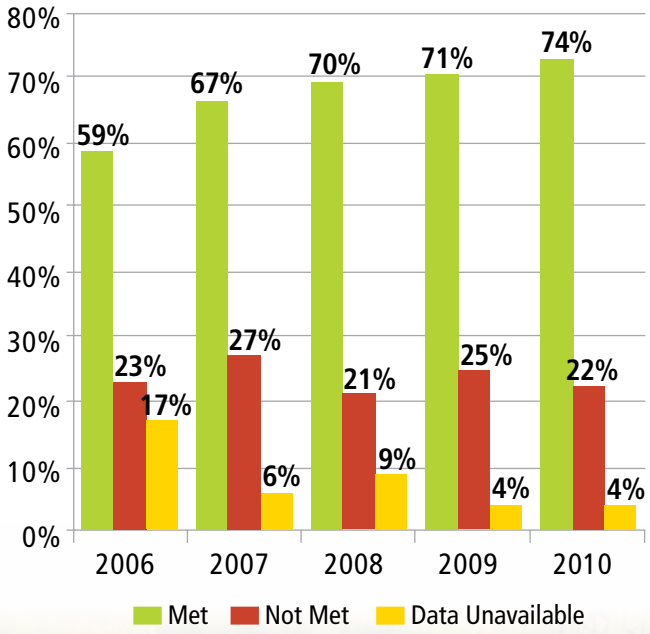


Figure 7: 2006–2010 Trend–PAMs Met and Not Met



FY 2010 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by Strategic Plan Goal

The National Water Program is spread across Goals 2 and 4 in EPA's *Strategic Plan*. To a large extent, Goal 2 represents the core drinking water and water quality programs and Goal 4 includes EPA's large aquatic ecosystem and geographic programs. For the first time since reporting began in FY 2008 on many of the aquatic ecosystems, the programs under Goal 4 were slightly more successful in meeting their commitments in FY 2010 than the core programs under Goal 2 (74% vs. 68%) (Figure 8). This continues a trend begun in 2009 and reflects an improvement in many of the large aquatic ecosystem programs in developing and striving to meet realistic commitments (Figure 9). The most successful programs under Goal 4 in meeting their FY 2010 commitments were the Columbia River, Gulf of Mexico, and Long Island Sound programs. Twenty-three percent (23%) of the commitments were not met and 3% were not reported under Goal 4. While 68% of the commitments under Goal 2 were met, 24% were not met, and 8% had no data available. It should be noted that although Goal 4 programs had more measures not met, they also had a higher percentage of measures with data reported.

Figure 8: FY 2010 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by Goal

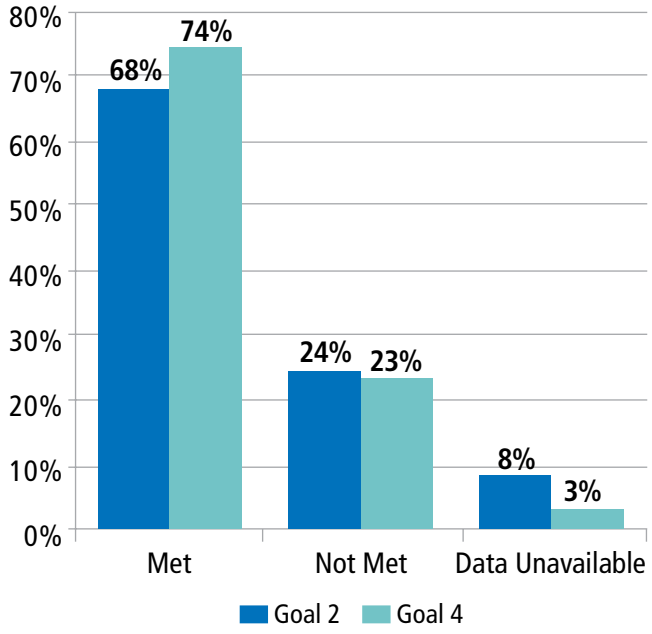
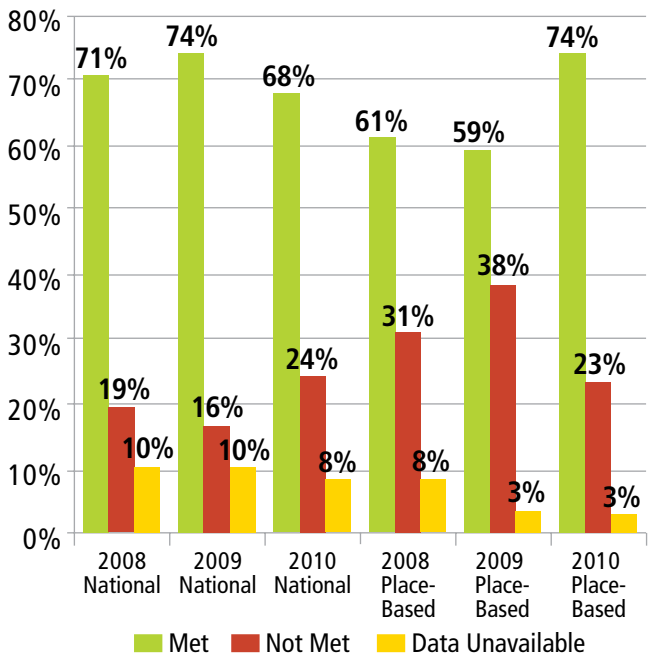


Figure 9: FY 2009 to FY 2010 Trend Results by Goal

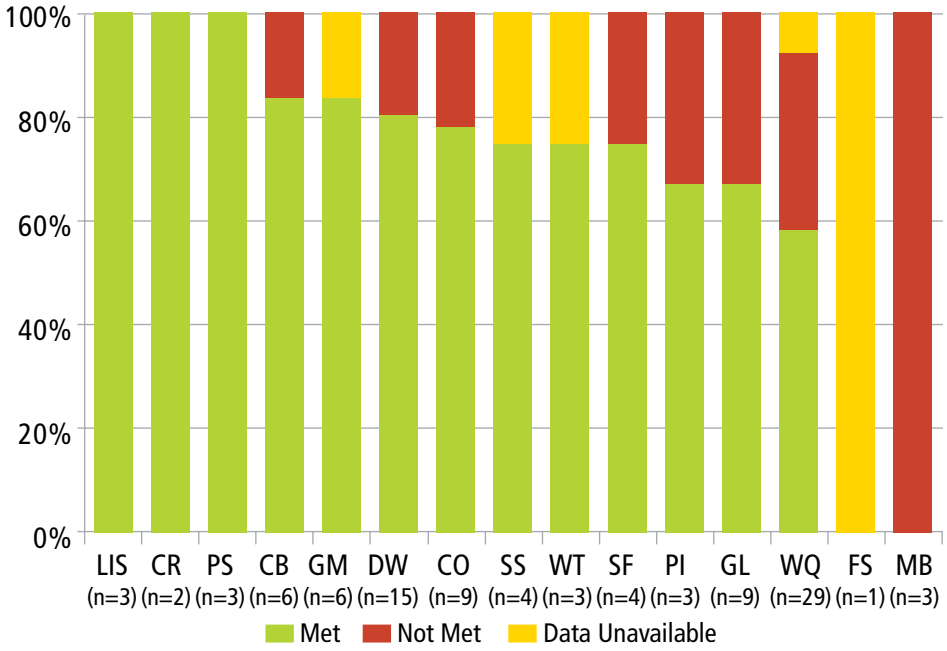


FY 2010 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by Subobjective

When the FY 2010 results are looked at by subobjective, the Long Island Sound, Columbia River, Puget Sound, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Safe Drinking Water, Coastal/Oceans, Safe Swimming, and Wetlands subobjectives were most successful in meeting FY 2010 commitments (Figure 10). It should be noted, however, that some subobjectives have more performance measures than others. For example, the Gulf has six measures, and Pacific Islands and Columbia River each have three commitment measures. In contrast, Drinking Water has 15 and Water Quality has 29 measures. The Mexico Border (three commitments) and Water Quality (29 commitments) subobjectives had the most difficulty in meeting their commitments in FY 2010. The Fish and Shellfish had one commitment measure but has been unable to report data for the past two years (SP-6).

In looking at long-term trends over the past three years by subobjective, the Oceans and Coastal Protection (84%), Drinking Water (78%), and Great Lakes (71%) subobjectives have been the most successful in meeting their commitments (Figure 11). Safe Swimming, Chesapeake Bay, and Gulf of Mexico subobjectives showed the most improvement in 2010 over their FY 2009 results. The Fish and Shellfish subobjective continues to have the greatest problems with data availability. Not all subobjectives are included in the following chart, since five did not exist prior to 2008.

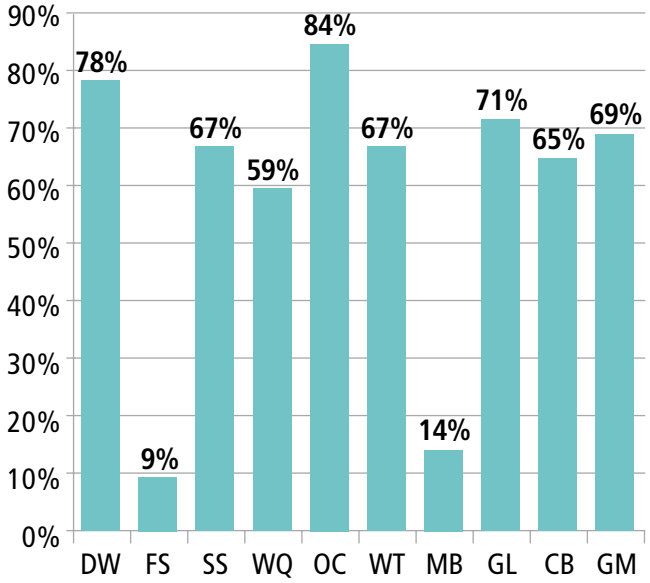
Figure 10: FY 2010 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by Subobjective



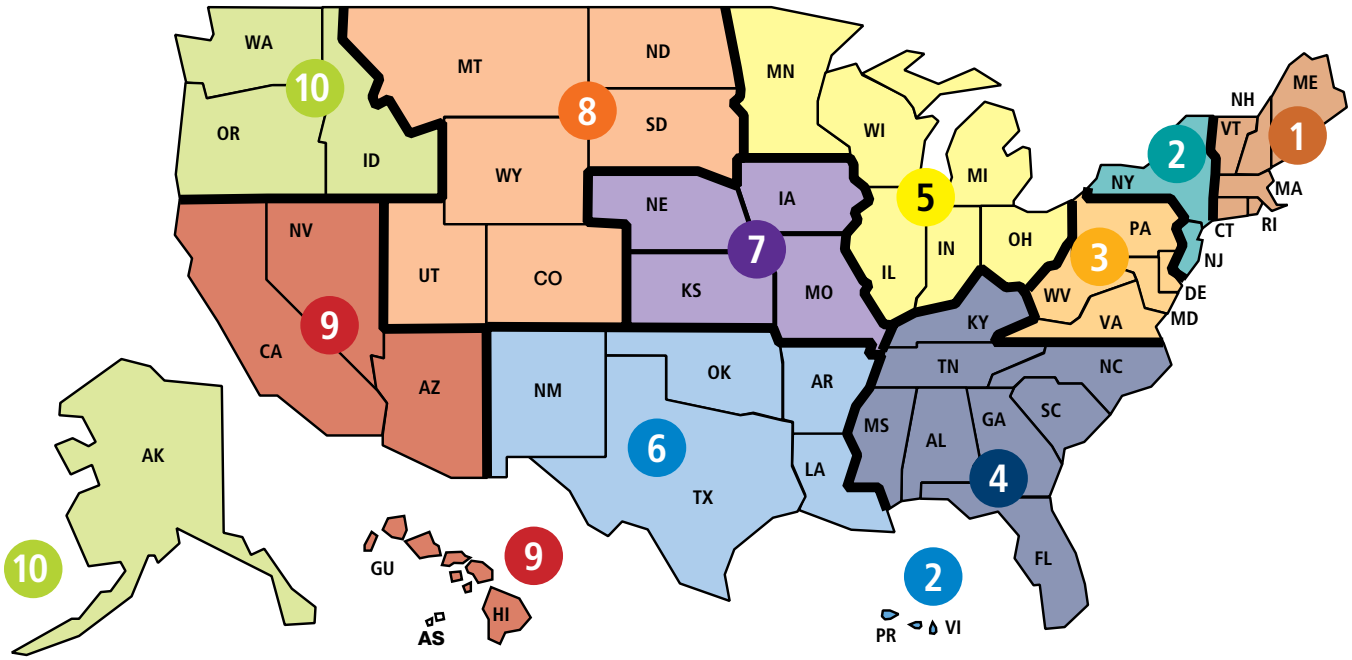
Subobjective acronyms:

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

Figure 11: Average Percent Measures Met by Subobjective (2006–2010)



Map of EPA Regions



FY 2010 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by EPA Region

EPA is broken up into 10 geography-based regional offices (see map on page 14). EPA regions and states are primarily responsible for implementing the programs under the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts. On average, 87% of performance commitments set by the EPA regional offices for activities in their geographic areas were met in 2010, while 13% of commitments were missed. This was a 3% increase over the FY 2009 results of 84% met and 16% not met. Region 2 (96%) and Region 1 (95%) met the highest percentage of their commitments in 2010 (Figure 12).

Over the past three years, Regions 2, 4, 1, and 6 have had the highest percentages of commitments met (Figure 13).

Figure 12: 2010 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by Region

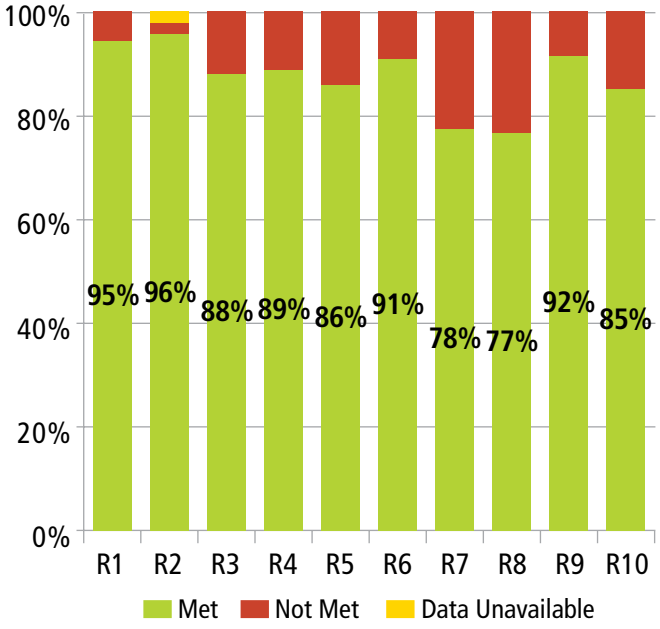
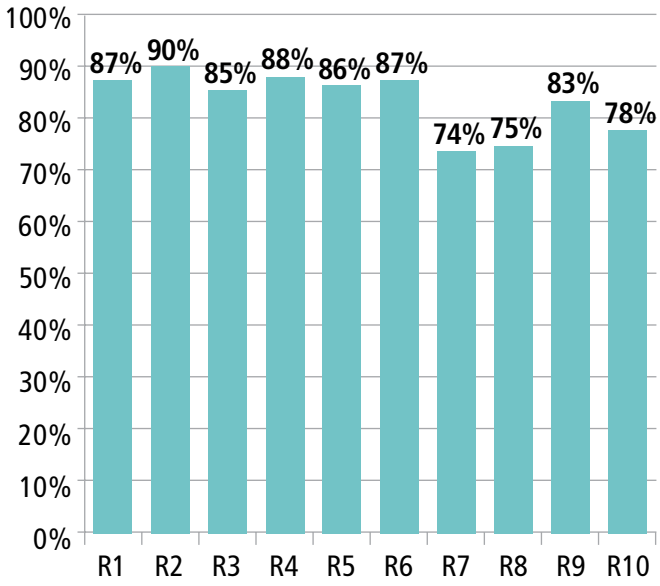


Figure 13: Average Percent Commitment Measures Met by Region (2007–2010)



A trend analysis of regional performance reveals that EPA Regions 9 and 1 exhibited the most improvement in meeting their annual commitments between FY 2007 and FY 2010. Region 9 increased its performance by 18% (74% to 92% commitments met; see Figure 14) and Region 1 saw a 16% increase in the number of commitments met between FY 2007 and FY 2010 (79% to 95%; see Figure 15). Region 10 also saw an improvement in performance, with an increase of 15% in commitments met over the past four years.

EPA Regions 5, 7, and 8 showed the greatest decline in commitments met between FY 2007 and FY 2010. Region 7 dropped by 6% (84% to 78%; see Figure 16), and Regions 5 and 8 decreased by 5% (91% to 86% and 82% to 77%; see Figure 17). Region 7 saw the greatest range in percent commitments met (20%) over the past four years. Regions 8, 9, and 1 had a variability of 19%, 18%, and 18%, respectively. **It should be noted that these regional trend analyses do not factor in ambitiousness of individual regional commitments, which may or may not contribute to success and decline**.

Figure 14: Region 9 Percent Commitment Measures Met Trend

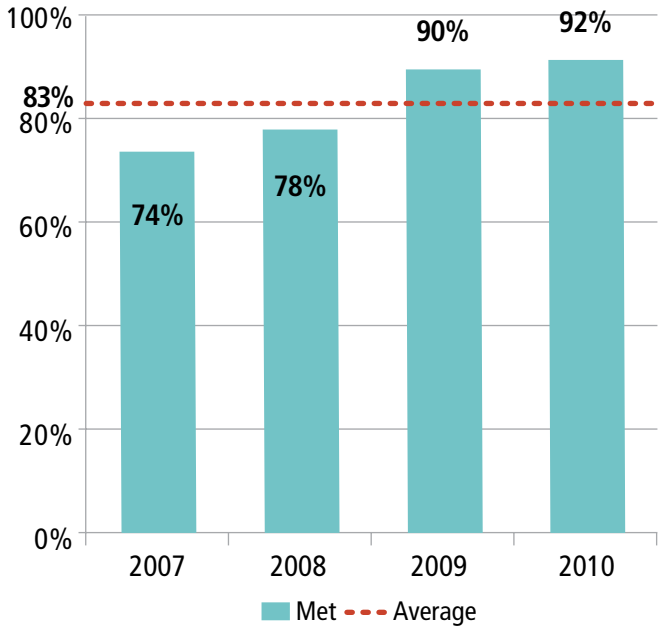


Figure 15: Region 1 Percent Commitment Measures Met Trend

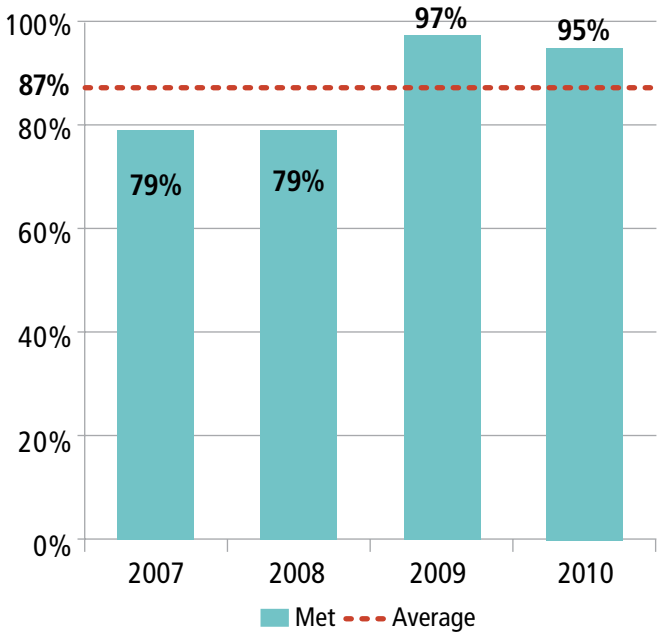


Figure 16: Region 7 Percent Commitment Measures Met Trend

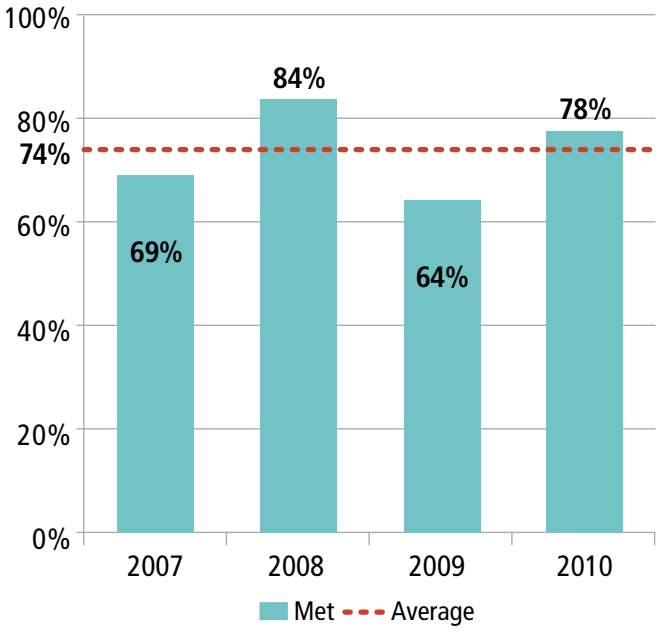
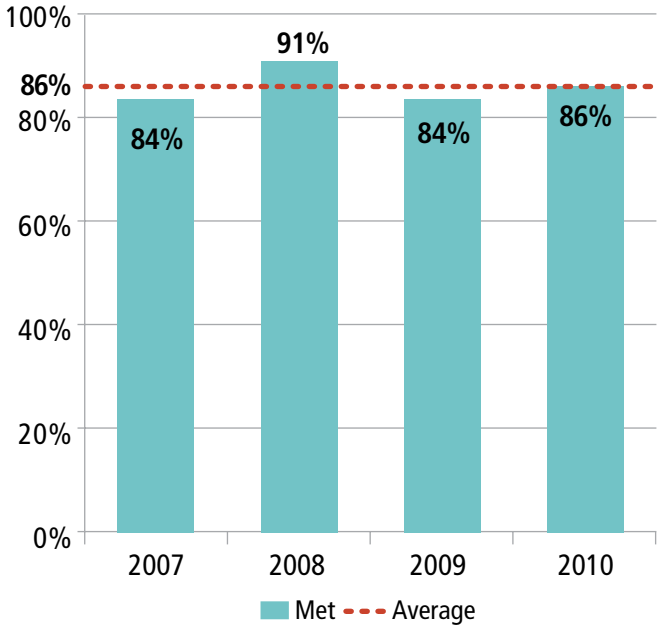


Figure 17: Region 5 Percent Commitment Measures Met Trend



FY 2010 Tribal Commitment Measures Met and Not Met

Ten of the National Water Program measures focus specifically on public health and environmental outcomes on American Indian lands. The Agency reduced the number of tribal commitments in FY 2010 from 13 to 10. There was a slight drop in the commitments met (six) and not met (four) in 2010 (Figure 18). These results indicate that water quality on tribal lands continues to be a concern for the water program. For more information on tribal performance results, see the chapter on "American Indian Drinking Water and Water Quality FY 2010 Performance" on EPA's Water Program Performance Page http://water.epa.gov/aboutow/goals_objectives/waterplan/National-Water-Program-Performance-Results.cfm.

FY 2010 Mid-Year Versus End of the Year Results

The National Water Program reports twice a year on performance, at mid-year and end of the fiscal year. Of the sixty-two (62) measures reported at mid-year, 82% (51) were on track to meet their annual commitments and 13% (8) were not on track. Of the 102 commitment measures reported at the end of the year, 70% (71) of measures were met and 24% (24) were not met (Figure 19). Several measures that were on track at mid-year were not met at the end of the year.

Figure 18: Tribal Results by Year

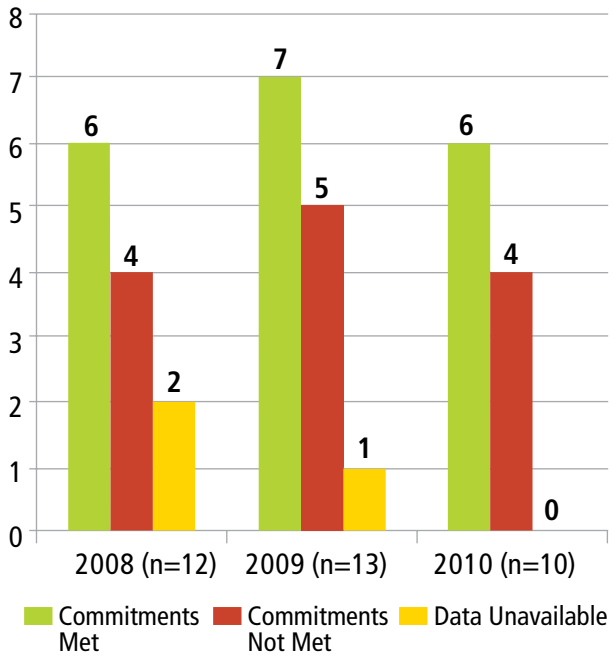
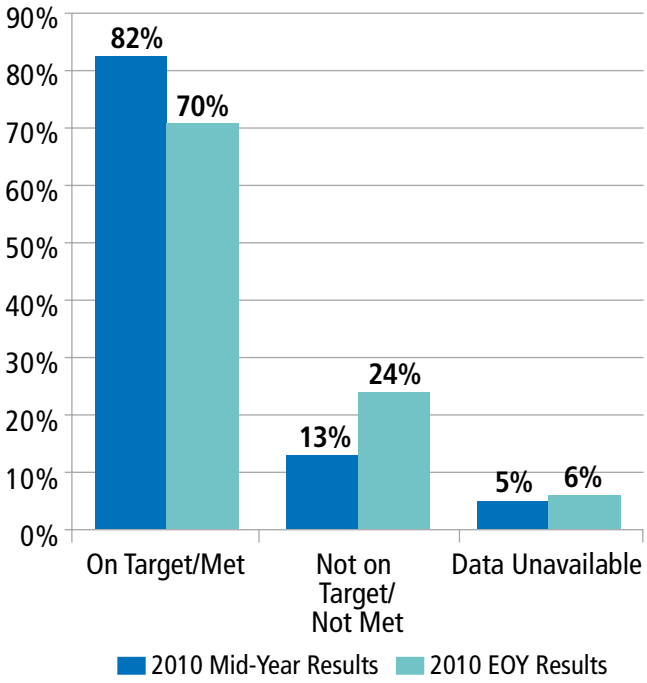


Figure 19: FY 2010 Mid-Year vs. EOY Results



National Water Program FY 2010 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 seven best practices highlighted in this section were selected from proposals submitted by the Office of Water Headquarters offices and water divisions in EPA's regional offices. The proposals were assessed according to 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.

The vision for this section 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.

Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Projects in the Columbia River Basin

Brief Description:

The Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Projects use monitoring data to drive collaborative implementation and focus technical assistance for BMPs to reduce the presence of current use pesticides in rivers and streams. The types of BMPs that have been implemented include:

- Spray drift reduction trainings and practices
- Installation of weather stations
- Use of biological controls (e.g., mating disruption)
- Integrated pest management training and technical assistance
- Use of less toxic pesticides
- Buffer strips and minimization of spraying near streams

The Oregon DEQ, in coordination with EPA, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, OSU Extension Service, Oregon Department of Agriculture, watershed councils and grower groups organizes legacy pesticide collection events to reduce legacy toxics and exposure to toxics in the watersheds. There have been six legacy pesticide collection events since 2006 that are associated with the Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships, plus two in the Southern Willamette River Basin.

The Oregon DEQ has established an informal Pesticide Stewardship Partnership working group in each watershed that meets periodically to review data and plan monitoring and BMP needs for the coming year. The DEQ provides some grant money to watershed councils or SWCDs to collect samples and help with outreach work.

Current Status:

The Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Projects are expanding to incorporate new watersheds and track new current use pesticides. In 2009, the Oregon DEQ, in partnership with the Oregon Department of Forestry and the Grand Ronde Tribe, expanded the Yamhill River Pesticide Stewardship Partnership to include three new monitoring locations in managed forest areas of the South Yamhill watershed to determine if forest use herbicides are a problem. In addition, the Long Tom Watershed Council received a foundation grant to work with DEQ and others on a Pesticide Stewardship Partnership in the City of Eugene (Amazon Creek) and agricultural areas just outside of the city limits. Monitoring will begin in the watershed in 2011. Three Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships are planned for 2011: two in the Clackamas

Subobjective:

Water Quality

Type:

Partnership

Highlights:

- **What:** The Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Projects organize legacy pesticide collection events and use monitoring data to drive collaborative implementation of best management practices (BMPs) to reduce the presence and concentrations of legacy and current use pesticides in rivers and streams in the Columbia River Basin.
- **Who:** The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) is working in partnership with the agricultural community, Oregon State University (OSU) Extension Service, tribes, watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts (SWCD), the Oregon Departments of Agriculture and Forestry, and EPA.
- **Why:** This project was implemented to reduce pesticides in Oregon waters to protect human health and aquatic life. There are water quality impairments and CWA 303(d) listings in many Columbia River Basin watersheds for pesticides, including organophosphates which bioaccumulate in fish that are consumed. ODEQ and its partners are addressing these listings through collaborative work efforts with the agricultural community to reduce these pesticides in fish and in water.

River Sub-basin (where surface water is a drinking water source) and one on Sauvie Island, northwest of Portland.

Outcomes:

DEQ and its partners (e.g., EPA, EWEB, ODA, SWCDs, watershed councils) collected over 100,000 pounds of agricultural pesticides, including over 1,000 pounds of DDT, since 2006 through seven grant-funded agricultural collection projects. Recent monitoring in the Walla Walla River Basin indicates that there has been a greater than 70% reduction of the insecticide chlorpyrifos in water column sampling between 2006 and 2008. Two of the areas that experienced reductions soon after the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership launched its collection efforts are dominated by one agricultural land use (tree fruit). The Partnership shared the monitoring data with the grower groups representing this agricultural sector. As a result, decreases in pesticides concentrations followed in subsequent years after outreach and BMP efforts were initiated for this agricultural sector.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

The Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Projects are innovative and successful because of the commitment of the partners to work together to increase awareness of and reduce toxics in the ecosystem. Oregon DEQ recommends, as a first step, identifying all of the key stakeholders in a watershed of concern that can assist in developing and implementing a pesticide stewardship type of program, and determining their level of interest. It is critical that the state or EPA not be seen as the sole driving force behind the project. The objective should be to have the local groups (growers, Extension agents, SWCDs) take ownership over the project and invest in the outcomes.

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2 Building Water Monitoring Capacity for Underserved Communities in Mexico

Brief Description:

This project develops water monitoring capacity and installation of best management practices (BMPs) for underserved populations among farmers, educators, students, and community groups in the state of Veracruz, Mexico. The project has already completed the first half of its three-year effort, with over 150 water quality monitors having been certified, including 60 students. Additionally, the curriculum *Exploring Alabama's Living Streams* has been adapted and translated into Spanish and titled *Explorando Nuestros Ríos Vivientes* (ENRV) for use by GWW in Mexico.

The first ENRV workshops were held in Coatepec and Xalapa, Mexico, for 50 educators in September 2009 and February 2010. These educators have in turn worked with hundreds of students on water quality hands-on training, and at least one group of educators (PASEVIC experiential education in science) has been working with disabled children. EPA staff participated in the graduation ceremony at C.E.T.-MAR (Center for the Technological Study of the Sea No. 7) for 30 students who had completed water quality monitoring certification. (This graduation was highlighted on the school's April 15, 2010, Facebook page: http://www.facebook.com/pages/CET-MAR-07-VERACRUZ/330552933150).

Agricultural producers (primarily cattle and trout) are currently being certified as water monitors to determine their stream water quality before and after BMP implementation in the la Antigua and Actopan watersheds. These BMPs will help eliminate infectious bacteria and excess nutrients from entering local streams. There is at least one public treatment works that has already modified its operation based on some of the water monitoring results. This project directly supports the State Governors' Gulf of Mexico Alliance priorities.

Current Status:

This partnership in Veracruz, Mexico, is developing rapidly and being expanded to other impacted watersheds in Mexico.

Subobjective:

Gulf of Mexico

Type:

Water Quality Monitoring

Highlights:

- **What:** A binational partnership that develops water monitoring capacity among underserved farmers, students, and community volunteers in Veracruz, Mexico. The project is in large part based on the knowledge and success of the EPA-funded Alabama Water Watch Program (http://www.aces.edu/dept/fisheries/aww/aww/).
- **Who:** Global Water Watch (GWW)—Auburn University, Primary Partners: SAGARPA (Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food), SEP (Secretariat of Public Education), SEV (Secretariat of Education of Veracruz), PASEVIC (Application Program of Experiential Education Systems and Science Inquiry), and SENDAS (Hiking and Meeting for Sustainable Self-Development).
- **Why:** Underserved populations in impacted watersheds in Veracruz, Mexico, are affected by bacterial and excess nutrient contamination of local streams. There is a lack of trained and certified water monitors in the underserved community in those impacted watersheds to help work toward solutions.

Outcomes:

Underserved community water monitors certified by GWW are now actively testing the waters in their communities and working with local landowners, leaders, and agencies to decrease bacterial, nutrient, and toxic impacts to streams. For example, the Tatahuicapan Agroforestry Cooperative has been able to successfully use its monitoring data to negotiate more funds for soil and water conservation management and to promote environmental services payment as a watershed conservation strategy in an area heavily dominated by cattle and farming. Additionally, in Coatepec, the Friends of the Pixquiac River have been very active in detecting point source discharges and working with the local community to help improve these discharges.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

There is a strong interest among farmers, educators, and the general public in Mexico to address water quality issues and Gulf of Mexico conservation. The ability to expand the capability of limited resources along with working long hours on some days to ensure project success gives the effort in Mexico a "fail-proof" attitude. Future expansion of monitoring activities into new areas in Mexico will need long-term resource consideration. Strong local partnerships have been vital for the success of the project.

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Troy Pierce, EPA Gulf of Mexico Program, 228-688-3658

Enhanced Watershed Improvement Tracking Through Simultaneous Segment Analysis (SSA)

Brief Description:

The EPA Region 6 Surface Water Center supports efforts to track the progress of watershed improvement goals (SP-12). Impaired segments of water bodies may be counted by assessing the impairments one at a time through spatial analysis, despite the spatial connection of multiple impairments to many watersheds. As a result, when these segments are improved, their full impact for meeting the objectives of measure SP-12 tends to be undercounted. Region 6 developed a user friendly analytical tool that allows for a rapid assessment of a restored segment's impacts on multiple watersheds, thereby fully accounting for improved watersheds. To achieve this, a comprehensive collection of the region's 2002 baseline 303(d) segments and their associated 12-digit hydrological units (HU) were spatially related through GIS, expanding the database to allow a single segment to be associated with multiple watersheds. The resulting image was then exported as a high resolution, large (92" × 92") PDF image with removable and searchable labels for all impaired segments and their associated HU. The PDF image allows a novice to visually analyze the map and quickly associate impaired segments with all related watersheds to assess improvement efforts. Although exporting GIS products as PDFs is common for producing printable maps, this best practice transforms the purpose of the PDF from a static image to a comprehensive, reusable, and analytical tool.

Current Status:

Prior to this tool, reporting "improved" watersheds required a skilled GIS user to acquire necessary data from online databases, import and analyze data in the GIS software, and create a single use map to be included in the report. This highly inefficient process had to be repeated for every report, representing a serious commitment of staff time. Furthermore, as the number of improved segments increases, the number of reports and staff time commitment would also increase using the previous approach. Thus, the Simultaneous Segment Analysis (SSA) tool requires little expertise with GIS and saves processing time when evaluating watershed restoration efforts.

Subobjective:

Water Quality

Type:

Information Technology

Highlights:

- **What:** Increasing the efficiency of watershed restoration assessment by formatting GIS analytical results into a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF) file.
- **Who:** Region 6.
- **Why:** Although GIS can be a powerful tool in creating and analyzing data relationships, it can require expensive licenses and extensive technical knowledge for proper use. Providing a product that is usable by a larger and more generalized audience increases the distribution and implementation of what would otherwise be inaccessible data and analysis.

Outcomes:

The ability to prioritize and effectively identify improved watersheds has enabled EPA Region 6 to almost double its cumulative number of restored watersheds under SP-12, from nine in FY 2009 to 17 in FY 2010. Furthermore, Region 6 expects to again double its SP-12 achievements for FY 2011. Although it required approximately 40 staff hours to develop, the investment returns an estimated average savings of seven hours per report. Not only is less time spent per report, but each report produces higher returns, requiring fewer reports to meet measure goals. The PDF also allows for easier distribution so that a much wider audience, those without GIS experience or software and with specific knowledge of the reported content, can independently access and utilize information that would otherwise be difficult to obtain. Region 6 hopes to expand reporting capabilities beyond its own staff to state and tribal entities. This change in practice only

utilized resources already within the Water Quality Protection Division, requiring no additional financial support or license purchases.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

Previous attempts to count watershed improvement often fell short because of inefficient reporting practices. Using available GIS and PDF resources, all HUCs (watersheds) that are associated with impaired segments are identified. This allows for simultaneous accounting of an improved segment's impact on adjoining watersheds, far increasing the overall count of improved watersheds. By changing how resources already available to the Division are utilized, Region 6 was able to recognize the full extent of its achievements, produce more thorough reports of improvements, and lower costs. With minimal modifications to their current practice and a modest investment of resources already present in Region 6, any region can develop its own SSA tool.

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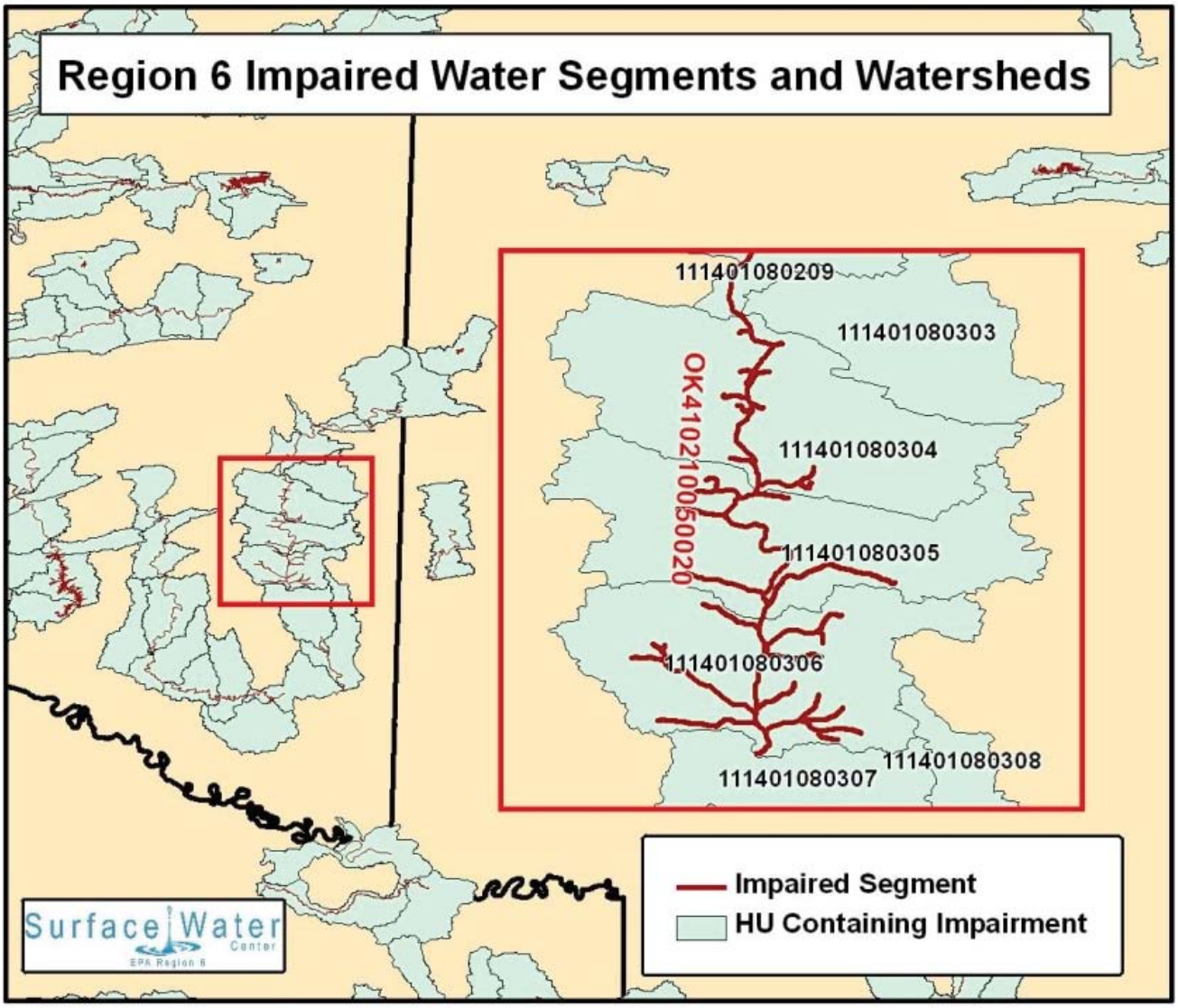
http://www.epa.gov/region6/water/swc/index.html



Town of Bladensburg, Maryland, Green Streets and Green Jobs Charrette and Design Guidebook

Brief Description:

Green Streets and Green Jobs are the focus of an exciting new initiative of Region 3, Office of State and Watershed Partnerships. Green Streets—urban transportation right-of-ways integrated with green techniques—achieve multiple benefits, such as improved water quality and more livable communities, through the integration of stormwater treatment techniques that use natural processes and landscaping. (For more information, see http://www.lowimpactdevelopment.org/greenstreets/background.htm or http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/gi_munichandbook_green_streets.pdf.)

As the first official project of the Chesapeake Bay/Anacostia Watershed *Green Streets–Green Jobs Initiative*, EPA and the Town of Bladensburg, Maryland, held a design charrette on October 25, 2010. A charrette is an intensive planning session in which citizens, designers, and others collaborate on a vision for development. It provides a forum for ideas and offers the unique advantage of giving immediate feedback to the designers. More importantly, it allows everyone who participates to be a mutual author of the plan. The Bladensburg charrette brought local and regional experts and decision makers together to plan and design a Green Streets project. Led by the mayor of Bladensburg, Walter Lee James, Jr., and Dominique Lueckenhoff of EPA, the charrette provided insight and support from both town and regional leaders such as Town Council members, the Town Administrator, and Congresswoman Donna F. Edwards.

Technical experts provided presentations on green technology and approaches in the areas of stormwater management (Tom Lipton, Portland, Oregon; Neil Weinstein, LID Center), renewable energy and energy conservation (Andrew Kreider, EPA), Green Construction (Mary Hunt, EPA), Green Financing and Green Jobs (Dan Nees, Chesapeake Funds/Forest Trends; Allan Hance, Chesapeake Bay Trust). These presenters highlighted the information provided in the Bladensburg Green Street Design Guidebook, which is intended as a take home booklet that introduces how green technology can be used to create a green street. The Guidebook, while formatted for a general audience, provides technical details to make an informed decision and includes the following:

- A brief introduction to Bladensburg and its regional connections.
- A description of the Port Towns Partnership and the *Green Streets–Green Jobs Initiative*.
- An introduction to going green, including why it makes sense, what makes a green street, and definitions and background information on green technologies and approaches. These technologies focus on achieving watershed protection through green infrastructure and LID techniques, renewable energy, green construction, and

Subobjective:

Water Quality

Type:

Partnership

Highlights:

- Review design options and provide design recommendations for the Bladensburg, Maryland, Green Streets Project, with the goal of moving Bladensburg towards its green community vision, incorporating a town center plan, holding a centennial celebration, and encouraging green job creation and green business incubation.
- Provide a "take-home" booklet that highlights how various green technologies can be brought together to create a holistic green street.
- Report of charrette findings and recommendations—to be used in future design of Bladensburg Green Streets.
- Documentation of charrette as a National and/or Chesapeake Bay Case Study—as a best management practice/tool for use by other communities.

- recycled materials use. Information will also be provided on green financing, green jobs, and green business incubation.
- A description of the anatomy of a green street and where each of the described LID or green infrastructure elements can be implemented on a typical street section.
- An explanation of the Maryland State Highway Administration's role in implementing green streets along route 450/ Annapolis Road, funding sources, and grant information.
- A glossary of terms, appendices, and additional resources, including case studies and links to additional information.

The 40 plus participants, including key officials in the town, citizens groups, union officials, and business representatives, utilized the information provided to brainstorm key issues and recommendations in the design and direction of Bladensburg Green Streets.

Current Status:

The charrette summary, findings, and recommendations report is being drafted for review by the participants. A partnering meeting to discuss the next steps in the Green Streets development process will be held by the Maryland State Highway Administration on December 13, 2010.

Outcomes:

- Unified support at all levels of government and the community for the *Green Streets–Green Jobs Initiative*.
- Identification of key issues of concerns and recommended actions for the Annapolis Road Green Streets Project.
- Financial support of the Maryland State Highway Administration for design and construction of the green streets.
- Street upgrades, which will include not only safety and transportation improvements, but also environmental and community improvements.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

The charrette process provides a focused, yet inclusive way to bring stakeholders together, aimed at creating energy and synergy around an issue. It was important to have a "place" on the agenda for technical experts and to gain political buy-in from local, state, and federal partners.

The outcomes of the charrette will serve as a strategy to be used with our new grantees in the Anacostia watershed as they move forward with their own green streets/green jobs design work.

In addition, Bladensburg and the first Anacostia Green Streets–Green Jobs project, Edmonston, Maryland, will be included in Region 3's Green Streets–Green Jobs Academy and Forum, to be launched in the spring of 2011.

We recommend that this process, with refinements, be replicated throughout the Anacostia watershed as we implement the *Green Streets–Green Jobs Initiative* and continue to fund technical assistance and training to ensure successful demonstration green streets projects.

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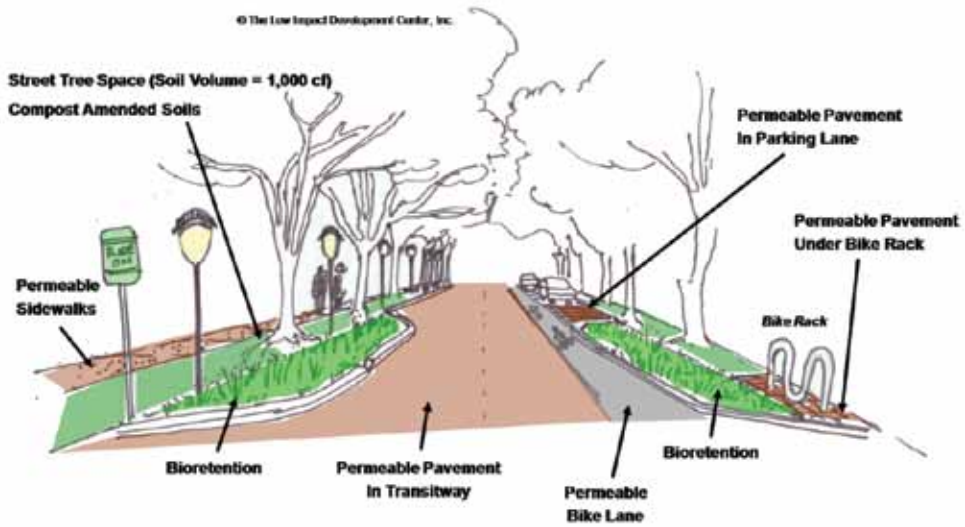

Escalation Process to Achieve Timely Award and/or Liquidation of Special Appropriation Act Project (SAAP) Grants

Brief Description:

The escalation process developed by Region 3 includes prepared response letters to a series of commonly encountered areas of delay in the award of new grants and the close-out of existing grants. The letters address: follow-up to pre-application meetings in which key dates and commitments are confirmed; lack of application and lack of local share funding; lack of progress midway through the grant period and lack of progress at the conclusion of the grant period; intent to terminate; and termination of the grant. Since initiating the letters, Region 3 grant project officers are seeing attention directed to the grant projects, and efforts have been made to take action so as not to lose federal funding. Our partners in the process are the state agencies, which oversee SAAP construction, and the Region 3 Office of State and Congressional Relations.

Current Status:

Region 3 is implementing its SAAP escalation process. The Region 3 process and templates were included in a draft Agency SAAP Management Plan that will be published in March 2011.

Outcomes:

Implementation of the EPA Region 3 SAAP escalation process has resulted in a reduction in unliquidated balances within the region. For example, EPA awarded a grant to the Brooke County Public Service District in West Virginia. After several time extensions and missed project milestones due to a legal dispute involving two municipalities, EPA sent a Notice to Terminate letter to the District. The letter and the potential loss of federal funds prompted a resolution; the parties resolved the differences and EPA was notified that the grantee was ready to proceed to construction. In another matter, EPA awarded a grant to the town of Delbarton, West Virginia. Five years after the award, the lack of a required local match resulted in minimal grant drawdown and EPA issued a Notice to Terminate letter. The town responded that it had secured all of the financing for the project and was ready to proceed to advertise the project for bids. And finally, after EPA issued a grant to Forward Township, there was little in the way of construction progress. EPA sent a letter to the township stating that a decision must be made to either continue supporting the project or deobligate the funds and return the money to the U.S. Treasury. Since the township was not able to demonstrate its ability to proceed with the grant process, the grant was terminated.

Subobjective:

All

Type:

Financial Process

Highlights:

- **What:** EPA Region 3 developed an escalation process for reducing the amount of unliquidated obligations and unobligated balances for Special Appropriations Act Projects (SAAPs) by using a series of letters/templates prompting action from pre-award to grant close out.
- **Who:** EPA Region 3 Office of Infrastructure and Assistance.
- **Why:** The Agency was criticized in an Inspector General report for the lack of a plan or process to guide unawarded SAAPs to award or awarded SAAPs to construction completion. The Region 3 Escalation Process is helping to achieve the goals of the Unliquidated Obligation Policy effective October 1, 2010.

The Region 3 SAAP Escalation Process is easily and readily transferable to other regions since SAAPs are similar from region to region, the oversight and management (i.e., application of the federal grant and procurement requirements and policies) is the same, and the problems causing project delays are common.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

Proactive management and direction of SAAPs achieves desired results. Explaining the grant process and communicating

expectations in writing prompts action. Informing grantees that SAAP funding does not last indefinitely, and that they run the risk of rescission unless action is taken, gets a project moving. Terminating funds that are not being used serves as a motivator to other communities.

Setting up and drafting the escalation process was the hardest and most time-consuming part. Now that templates are prepared, sending the letters is quick and easy.

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Moving Community Water Utilities Toward Sustainability Through Energy Management

Brief Description:

In the past, EPA Region 7 tried wholesale marketing of EPA's *Energy Management Guidebook for Wastewater and Water Utilities* (http://www.epa.gov/owm/waterinfrastructure/pdfs/guidebook_si_energymanagement.pdf), distributing it and encouraging communities to use it as a planning tool with little success. As a result, Region 7 determined from the outset that it would need partners with skills and resources beyond those available internally to achieve results. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources, MS&T, and the Siemens Corporation all responded to the opportunity to work collaboratively with EPA to find ways of providing leadership for community innovation. The group became the Missouri Water Utilities Partnership (MOWUP), an informal partnership. Eight mid-sized communities were invited to participate in the first Missouri Energy Management Initiative for Water and Wastewater Utilities. During the Initiative, partners assisted communities in creating and tracking their individual energy use, prioritizing energy saving opportunities, identifying funding options, developing communication networks, evaluating renewable energy options, and developing near and long-term plans for energy management. This work was accomplished during a series of four workshops facilitated by the University using EPA's Energy Management Guidebook, and through direct technical assistance by one or more of the partners.

By the time Energy Management Plans were complete, each community had identified at least one project that would improve energy efficiency by 15% and secured financing for that project. Projects ranged from installation of new pumps, motors, or drives to an upgrade of a digester complex to increase methane gas utilization for electricity production. Several communities had also decided to concurrently address energy efficiency at all of their municipally owned facilities and engaged local organizations in the process. In July 2010, the partnership held a press conference with mayors to showcase the initiative and anticipated results. These communities are now sharing their experiences at professional meetings and serving as consultants to other communities.

Subobjective:

Water Safe to Drink and Water Quality

Type:

Partnership

Highlights:

- **What:** An initiative to help eight pilot communities in Missouri reduce energy use at water and wastewater utilities, save money, and improve the environment through greenhouse gas emission reductions.
- **Who:** EPA Region 7 and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, the Missouri University of Science and Technology (MS&T), and the Siemens Corporation.
- **Why:** In the Midwest, where the price of energy is still relatively low, few communities have come to terms with the cost and environmental impacts of the energy they are using to treat and distribute water, although many are trying to find ways to reduce costs and become more sustainable. Region 7 and partners decided to use a community-based approach in Missouri as a way to encourage communities to use energy efficiency as a stepping stone to sustainable community development.

Current Status:

All eight communities are currently implementing projects while Region 7 is continuing to work with MS&T to develop case studies, which will be shared beginning in spring 2011. As a result of the success of the MOWUP Initiative, Region 7 and a similar partnership, MOWUP2, have started work with another group of Missouri communities. The next pilot group will focus on developing plans for communities to become more sustainable through both energy and water efficiency.

Outcomes:

The eight Energy Management Initiative communities will collectively reduce electricity use in Missouri by more than

8 million kilowatt hours per year and reduce greenhouse gas production by 16 million pounds per year. Each community is also projecting substantial cost savings. Additionally, each community has developed a stronger bond among stakeholders in clean water—citizens, elected officials, other departments in city government, and civic organizations. Participants have said that they can now use the same plan-do-check-act and stakeholder engagement tools that they learned through MOWUP to tackle other challenges in sustainable development.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

The innovation in this initiative was a "retail approach" characterized by good marketing, continuous technical assistance through an active public-private partnership, and helping customers (communities) meet their own sustainable development goals through cost reductions and environmental improvements. Because every water utility is different and because water managers have so many challenges facing them on a daily basis, a key success in this initiative was establishing a class or group to work through the energy planning process together. Through the workshops and exercises, they were able to learn from one another and from partners and speakers. Now these participants are far more credible than any of the partners individually at convincing other communities that energy and money can be saved while improving the environment—even in the Midwest.

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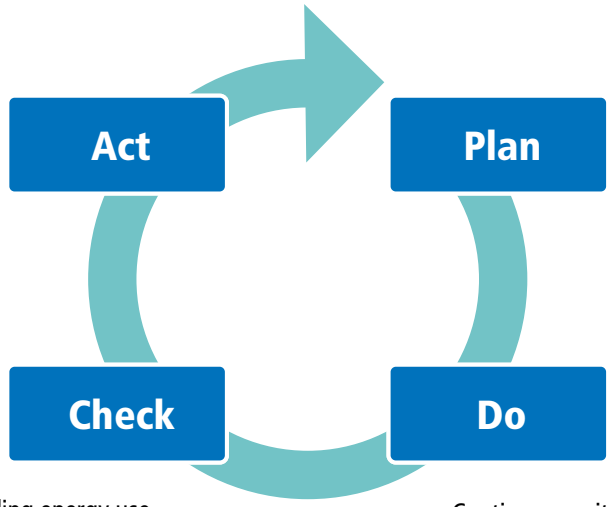
http://www.epa.gov/region07/water/si.htm

- Continue monitoring and recording
- Participate in Workshop 4
- Share Energy Management Plans
- Share Energy/Water Project Plans
- Participate in celebration with mayors
- Begin implementation of plans and construction of projects

- Begin a new cycle of planning
- What next for continuous improvement?



- Create Energy Team
- Participate in Workshop 1
- Conduct Energy Assessment
- Develop Energy Policy and Goals
- Determine energy baseline
- Create inventory of energy and water use

- Continue monitoring and recording energy use
- Participate in Workshop 3
- Share project plans
- Consider financing options, corrective action steps, water conservation practices
- Update city council on progress
- Develop long term action plan

- Continue monitoring and recording of energy use
- Participate in Workshop 2
- Begin development of Energy Plan
- Learn about energy contracting
- Identify potential near-term projects
- Conduct presentation to stakeholders

Advancing Green Jobs for the Drinking Water Sector

Brief Description:

The predicted shortfall of certified operators prompted EPA Region 1 and state public/private partners to implement a drinking water work force development strategy. These New England efforts promoted opportunities for students in vocational technical high schools to learn sustainable environmental principles and the drinking water operator trade. Key efforts included development of teacher tool kits, and educational programs and internships in environmental justice areas, as described below:

Teacher Tools for Water Operator Training:

- EPA Teacher's Resource Guide: Environmental Science Curriculum—a quick reference guide for teachers interested in using environment-related teaching materials available on EPA websites.
- EPA's Drinking Water Operator Training Modules—components of an operator's curriculum, which include lesson plans, activities, and training resources to prepare for certification exams.
- EPA's Drinking Water Operator Teacher's Toolkit—a menu of resources available for teachers and students to order as reference materials for drinking water operator certification training courses.

Water Sector Green Jobs Training Programs:

- Water Boot Camp for high school students in Bridgeport, Connecticut, an urban environmental justice showcase community. With support from EPA, the Connecticut Section of the American Water Works Association partnered with the Water and People Program and Aquarion Water Company to raise awareness about careers in the water industry. These two one-week water boot camps included classroom learning and hands-on activities (e.g., water quality analyses, stormwater stenciling).
- Environmental Placement Partnership Internship Program—the New England Water Works Association, in partnership with the CT AWWA and MWWA, is developing internship programs addressing the aging water operator work force. This effort will bolster the existing student drinking water operator training programs by placing students in jobs in the water sector. These internship programs will be designed to build green jobs capacity in environmental justice communities in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Highlights:

- **What:** In 2010, EPA Region 1 and partners advanced the Green Jobs for Safe Water Initiative to open up pathways for drinking water operations and other green jobs training in the water sector, with an emphasis on environmental justice areas.
- **Who:** EPA Region 1, Office of Environmental Justice, Office of Water, State Drinking Water Programs in Massachusetts and Connecticut, Massachusetts Water Works Association (MWWA), Connecticut Section of the American Water Works Association (CT AWWA), New England Water Works Association (NEWWA), the Water and People Program, and water utilities.
- **Why:** According to national and regional studies, more than 50% of the certified drinking water operators in the country will be eligible to retire over the next five to 10 years. Without committed and trained operators, there cannot be sustainable communities. To advance green economies and sustainability, EPA Region 1 and partners were particularly interested in providing pathways to these critical careers for students in underserved communities.

Current Status:

Two drinking water career videos recently produced in New England: OW/OGWDW's "Water You Waiting For?" (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/operatorcertification/wateryouwaitingfor) and CT AWWA/Water and People Program's "Water Boot Camp" (http://ctawwa.org/Water&People/index.htm).

Outcomes:

Eighteen high school students graduated from the 2010 Water Boot Camps held in Bridgeport, Connecticut. All boot camp graduates and parents expressed excitement about furthering their new knowledge of public health and the environment (see video above). Many student interns made lasting connections, including some with long-term job commitments from local water utilities. A number of students expressed interest in furthering their education in fields associated with the water profession.

The Environmental Placement Partnership Internship Program is designed for interns who have working knowledge or have participated in instructional/certificate programs for drinking water operations. Through this program, six students will be hired. The EPA teacher resource guides will be available to a growing number of interested vocational high schools and community colleges throughout New England. Based on the early successes of the outreach and training programs, all New England partners, including EPA Region 1, state drinking water programs, water associations, and utilities, are committed to carrying on the Green Jobs for Safe Water Initiative, with additional efforts for student operator training and tool development planned for 2011.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

Programs like the Water Boot Camp are needed in environmental justice communities because often students in these communities are not afforded the same educational resources that exist in other communities. The key to catching the interest of urban students to participate in rewarding opportunities like this is not only to demonstrate a great purpose, but also to provide incentives. Upon completion of the program, participants in the Water Boot Camp were given stipends by a non-profit organization. Students not only walked away with the reward of an expanded horizon of more career opportunities, but also with a financial reward. The incentive does not always have to be financial. Nonfinancial rewards like community service hours needed for high school graduation can also be used. EPA Region 1 staff also recommends that programs like the Water Boot Camp be hands-on. Keeping the students engaged with hands-on activities proved much more rewarding for the students.

Finding students genuinely interested in green jobs programs may also be difficult. It is important to seek help from teachers and non-profit job training programs to direct students to your programs and to also create an application and interview process. Students who had some environmental science knowledge and had positive attitudes were prime candidates.

Teachers and students are excited about learning what sustains their world and what environmental challenges may lie ahead. All it takes to make something happen is a local champion (e.g., Dave Kuzminski of the Water and People Program) and a utility host (e.g., Aquarion Water Company), commitment from the community, and a dash of interest and support from EPA and the states. There are tremendous opportunities to connect green jobs training to environmental justice areas, while at the same time building capacity for a sustainable water sector work force.

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Appendix A: FY 2010 End-of-Year NPM Guidance Measure Commitments and Results

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water					
Subobjective 2.1.1: Water Safe to Drink					
2.1.1	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.	89.9%	92%	▲
2.1.1	SP-1	Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	87.0%	89.6%	▲
2.1.1	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.	94.7%	97.3%	▲
2.1.1	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.	82.2%	87.2%	▲
2.1.1	SP-4a	Percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	35.4%	37%	▲
2.1.1	SP-4b	Percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	52.4%	58%	▲
2.1.1	SP-5	Number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.	27,367	34,187	▼
2.1.1	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.	88.6%	87%	▼
2.1.1	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.	55	63	▲
2.1.1	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	68%	Indicator

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water					
Subobjective 2.1.1: Water Safe to Drink					
2.1.1	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	Data unavailable	Indicator
2.1.1	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).	85.7%	91.3%	▲
2.1.1	SDW-5	Number of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects that have initiated operations. a	4,424	5,236	▲
2.1.1	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.	89%	96%	▲
2.1.1	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.	85%	89%	▲
2.1.1	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.	90%	75%	▼
2.1.1	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 #.]	71%	91%	▲
2.1.1	SDW-9	Percent of community water system intakes for which source water was assessed for drinking water use during the most recent reporting cycle.	Indicator	Data unavailable	Indicator
2.1.1	SDW-10a	Percent of waterbody impairments identified by States in 2002, in which there is a community water system intake and the impairment cause is for either a drinking water use or a pollutant that is regulated as a drinking water contaminant, for which there is a TMDL.	Indicator	Data unavailable	Indicator
2.1.1	SDW-10b	Percent of waterbody impairments identified by States in 2002, in which there is a community water system intake and the impairment cause is for either a drinking water use or a pollutant that is regulated as a drinking water contaminant, for which the waterbody impairments have been restored.	Indicator	Data unavailable	Indicator

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water					
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat					
2.1.2	SP-6	Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.	5.10%	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
2.1.2	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	Data unavailable	Indicator
2.1.2	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	Data unavailable	Indicator
Subobjective 2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming					
2.1.3	SP-8	Number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters, measured as a 5-year average.	2	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
2.1.3	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.	95%	95%	▲
2.1.3	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)	702	724	▲
2.1.3	SS-2	Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.	97%	99%	▲
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis					
2.2.1	SP-10	Number of waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained. (cumulative)	2,809	2,909	▲
2.2.1	SP-11	Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002. (cumulative)	8,512	8,446	▼
2.2.1	SP-12	Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach. (cumulative)	141	168	▲

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water					
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis					
2.2.1	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").	Data unavailable (not reporting until 2010)	Data unavailable	Long-term
2.2.1	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)	Data unavailable (not reporting until 2010)	Data unavailable	Long-term
2.2.1	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)	18,985	25,737	▼
2.2.1	WQ-1a	Number of States and Territories that have adopted EPA approved nutrient criteria into their water quality standards. (cumulative)	13	12	▼
2.2.1	WQ-1b	Number of States and Territories that are on schedule with a mutually agreed-upon plan to adopt nutrient criteria into their water quality standards. (annual)	32	32	▲
2.2.1	WQ-2	Number of Tribes that have water quality standards approved by EPA. (cumulative)	38	35	▼
2.2.1	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	38	▲
2.2.1	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.	16	18	▲
2.2.1	WQ-4a	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.	85.0%	90.9%	▲
2.2.1	WQ-4b	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from authorized Tribes that are approved by EPA.	71.8%	80%	▲
2.2.1	WQ-5	Number of States and Territories that have adopted and are implementing their monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules.	56	55	▼
2.2.1	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)	162	161	▼

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water					
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis					
2.2.1	WQ-6b	Number of Tribes that are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system. (cumulative)	99	107	▲
2.2.1	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)	45	44	▼
2.2.1	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.	2,592 (77%)	4,951	▲
2.2.1	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.	2,491 (76%)	2,262	▼
2.2.1	WQ-9a	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	8.5 million lbs	9.7 million lbs	▲
2.2.1	WQ-9b	Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	4.5 million lbs	2.6 million lbs	▼
2.2.1	WQ-9c	Estimated annual reduction in million tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	700,000 tons	2.1 million lbs	▲
2.2.1	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)	188	215	▲
2.2.1	WQ-11	Number, and national percent, of follow-up actions that are completed by assessed NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) programs. (cumulative)	Indicator	253	Indicator
2.2.1	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 #.]	89.00%	89%	▲

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water					
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis					
2.2.1	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 #.]	86%	88%	▲
2.2.1	WQ-13a	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general MS-4 permit.	Indicator	6,919	Indicator
2.2.1	WQ-13b	Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general industrial storm water permit.	Indicator	88,788	Indicator
2.2.1	WQ-13c	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general construction storm water site permit.	Indicator	186,874	Indicator
2.2.1	WQ-13d	Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general CAFO permit.	Indicator	7,882	Indicator
2.2.1	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.	21,298	17,948	▼
2.2.1	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	1,241	Indicator
2.2.1	WQ-15a	Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	<22.5%	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
2.2.1	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	Data unavailable	Indicator
2.2.1	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%)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
2.2.1	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%	100%	▲
2.2.1	WQ-19a	Number, and national percent, of high priority state NPDES permits that are issued as scheduled.	710	1,008 (142%)	▲
2.2.1	WQ-19b	Number, and national percent, of high priority state and EPA (including tribal) NPDES permits, that are issued as scheduled.a	792	1,063 (138%)	▲
2.2.1	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	442	Indicator

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water					
Subobjective 2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis					
2.2.1	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	13,932	Indicator
Subobjective 2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters					
2.2.2	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.	2.8	2.8	▲
2.2.2	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	▲
2.2.2	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	▲
2.2.2	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	▲
2.2.2	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	▲
2.2.2	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).	98%	90%	▼
2.2.2	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	89,985	▼
2.2.2	CO-1	Number of coastal waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained.	Indicator	Data unavailable	Indicator
2.2.2	CO-2	Total coastal and non-coastal acres protected from vessel sewage by 'no discharge zone(s)'.a	Indicator	53,635	Indicator
2.2.2	CO-3	Number of National Estuary Program priority actions in Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) that have been completed. (cumulative)	Indicator	365	Indicator
2.2.2	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	$274.30	Indicator
2.2.2	CO-5	Number of dredged material management plans that are in place for major ports and harbors.	Indicator	37	Indicator

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water					
Subobjective 2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters					
2.2.2	CO-6	Number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored in the reporting year.	Indicator	33	Indicator
2.2.2	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	▲
2.2.2	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	▲
Goal 4					
Subobjective 4.3.1 Increase Wetlands					
4.3.1	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	Data unavailable (not reporting in 2010)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
4.3.1	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	▲
4.3.1	WT-1	Number of acres restored and improved, under the President's 2004 Earth Day Initiative (cumulative).	96,000	130,000	▲
4.3.1	WT-2a	Number of States that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.	Indicator	47	Indicator
4.3.1	WT-2b	Number of Tribes that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.	Indicator	27	Indicator
4.3.1	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	Data unavailable	Indicator
4.3.1	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	21	22	▲
Subobjective 4.2.4 Sustain and Restore the U.S.–Mexico Border Environmental Health					
4.2.4	SP-23	Loading of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removed (cumulative million pounds/year) from the U.S.–Mexico Border area since 2003.	36 million pounds	18.7 million pounds	▼
4.2.4	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. a	21,899	21,650	▼
4.2.4	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. a	190,720	75,175	▼

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 4					
Subobjective 4.2.5 Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories					
4.2.5	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.	73%	82%	▲
4.2.5	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).	62%	52%	▼
4.2.5	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.	80%	80%	▲
Subobjective 4.3.3 Improve the Health of the Great Lakes					
4.3.3	4.3.3	Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic ecosystems.	23.0	22.7	▼
4.3.3	SP-29	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.	5%	6%	▲
4.3.3	SP-30	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in the air in the Great Lakes basin.	7%	7%	▲
4.3.3	SP-31	Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes Basin which are restored and de-listed.	3	1	▼
4.3.3	SP-32	Cubic yards of contaminated sediments remediated (cumulative) in the Great Lakes.	6.4 million	7.3	▲
4.3.3	GL-1	Number, and percent of all NPDES permitted discharges to the Lakes or major tributaries that have permit limits that reflect the Guidance's water quality standards, where applicable.	2,815 (96%)	2,767 (98%)	▲
4.3.3	GL-2	Number, and Great Lakes 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)	135	138	▲
4.3.3	GL-3	Percent of high priority Tier 1 (significant) Great Lakes beaches where States and local agencies have put into place water quality monitoring and public notification programs that comply with the U.S. EPA National Beaches Guidance.	100%	100%	▲

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 4					
Subobjective 4.3.3 Improve the Health of the Great Lakes					
4.3.3	GL-4a	Number of near term Great Lakes Actions on track.a	Indicator	Data unavailable	Indicator
4.3.3	GL-5	Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern. [New measure for FY 09]	26	12	▼
Subobjective 4.3.4 Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem					
4.3.4	SP-33	Percent of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from prior year.	Long-term	46%	Long-term
4.3.4	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	12%	Long-term
4.3.4	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).	52% (84.44 M lbs)	51%	▼
4.3.4	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).	66% (9.48 M lbs)	67%	▲
4.3.4	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).	67% (1.13 M tons)	69%	▲
4.3.4	CB-1a	Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	74% (36.92 M lbs)	78%	▲
4.3.4	CB-1b	Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	96% (5.92 M lbs)	99%	▲
4.3.4	CB-2	Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	65% (1,522 M lbs)	69%	▲
Subobjective 4.3.5 Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico					
4.3.5	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.	2.5	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
4.3.5	SP-38	Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority areas. (cumulative starting in FY 07)	96	170	▲
4.3.5	SP-39	Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats. (cumulative starting in FY 07)	27,500	29,552	▲
4.3.5	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	20,000km2	Long-term

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 4					
Subobjective 4.3.5 Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico					
4.3.5	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).	Expand operations in Campeche, MX	Completion in Campeche	▲
4.3.5	GM-3a	Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are on track. a	15	84	▲
4.3.5	GM-3b	Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are completed. a	5	6	▲
Subobjective 4.3.6 Restore and Protect Long Island Sound					
4.3.6	SP-41	Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound as measured by the Long Island Sound Nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).	52%	70%	▲
4.3.6	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	40 days, 101 sq miles	Long-term
4.3.6	SP-43	Restore or protect acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands.	33% (79 acres)	740% (1,361 acres)	▲
4.3.6	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)	33% (17 miles)	72% (13 miles)	▲
Subobjective 4.3.7 Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem					
4.3.7	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).	No net loss	No net loss	▲
4.3.7	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.	Maintain baseline	Maintained	▲
4.3.7	SP-47	Annually maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS.	Maintain baseline	Maintained	▲
4.3.7	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.	Maintain baseline and meet discharge limits	Not maintained	▼

Goal/ Objective/ Subobjective	ACS Code	FY 2010 National Water Program Guidance Measure Text	FY 2010 National Commitment	FY 2010 National End-of-Year Result	FY 2010 Performance Status
Goal 4					
Subobjective 4.3.8 Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin					
4.3.8	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)	1,800	4,453	▲
4.3.8	SP-50	Remediate acres of prioritized contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	123	123	▲
4.3.8	SP-51	Restore acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	6,500	10,062	▲
Subobjective 4.3.9 Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin					
4.3.9	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)	16,000	16,000	▲
4.3.9	SP-53	Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	20	20	▲
4.3.9	SP-54	Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue. (cumulative starting in FY 06)	Commitment deferred until 2012	Data unavailable	Long-term

FY 2010 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 2010 *National Water Program Guidance*. Each subobjective chapter includes the following information:

- A brief summary of overall performance in 2010 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 2010 commitments. Indicator measures are discussed where trends significantly differ from previous year's results. Annual Commitment System (ACS) measure codes are provided in the text in parentheses.

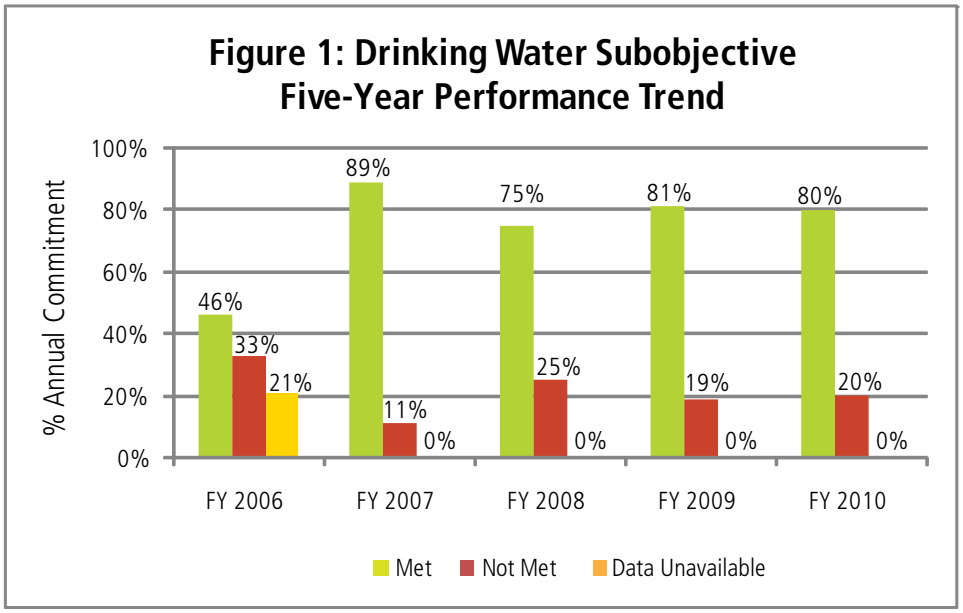
Key for Reading Performance Measure Charts and Tables

For all charts with national trend results, commitments are reflected by trend lines and results by vertical bars. For charts with regional FY 2010 results, a dotted line indicates the national FY 2010 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 different conditions. Green bars in both national and regional charts identify commitments met, and red bars identify measures not met.

For the measure summary tables in each subobjective chapter, a green "up" arrow means that a measure met its FY 2010 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 2010. Measures without data or not reporting in FY 2010 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 (D-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 2010. Twenty percent (20%) (3 of 15) of measures did not meet their commitments. EPA exhibited a slight decrease in the percentage of commitments met from 2009 to 2010 under the Water Safe to Drink subobjective. Data were available for all measures for the fourth consecutive year. (Figure 1)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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	▲	4/5	D-1/Fig. 2
SP-1	CWSs meeting safe standards	▲	3/3	D-1
SP-2	"Person months" with CWSs safe standards	▲	3/3	D-2/Fig. 4
SP-3	Population served by CWSs Indian Country	▲	2/5	D-2/Fig. 46
SP-4a	CWSs and source water protection	▲	5/5★	D-3/Fig. 8
SP-4b	Population and source water protection	▲	3/3	D-3
SP-5	Tribal households safe drinking water	▼	0/5	D-3/Fig. 49
SDW-1a	CWSs with sanitary survey	▼	0/4	D-4/Fig. 6
SDW-1b	Tribal CWSs with sanitary survey	▲	1/5	D-4/Fig. 48
SDW-2	Data for violations in SDWIS-FED	I		D-5
SDW-3	Lead/Copper Rule data in SDWIS-FED	I		D-5
SDW-4	DWSRF fund utilization rate	▲	5/5★	D-6/Fig. 10
SDW-5	DWSRF projects initiated	▲	4/4★	D-6
SDW-7a	Class I wells with mechanical integrity	▲	3/3	D-6
SDW-7b	Class II wells with mechanical integrity	▲	3/3	D-7
SDW-7c	Class III wells with mechanical integrity	▼	2/3	D-7
SDW-8	High Priority Class V wells	▲	2/3	D-8
SDW-9	CWS intakes for source water assessed	I		D-8
SDW-10a	Waterbody impairments with CWS intake and TMDL	I		D-9
SDW-10b	Waterbody impairments with CWS intake and impairment causes removed	I		D-9

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 2010 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 deliver safe drinking water to their customers. EPA measures the compliance of drinking water standards in three ways: by population, by community water systems, and by "person months." EPA, states, and community water systems (CWSs)[1] work together to increase the percentage of the population served by CWSs that meet all health-based standards.

For the fourth consecutive year, EPA met its commitment (89.9%) of providing approximately 91% of the population that was served by community water systems with drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards

[1] A CWS is a public water system that provides water to the same population year-round. As of December 2010, there were 51,388 CWSs.

(Subobjective 2.1.1) (Figure 2). Nine of 10 EPA regional offices met their FY 2010 commitments (Figure 3). Although regions use the national target of the population served by CWSs receiving safe drinking water as a point of reference, regional commitments to this outcome goal might vary based on differing conditions in each region.

EPA met its commitment for the percent of community water systems meeting all applicable health-based standards (89.6% versus 87%) (SP-1). The program has been working with states over the past year to re-energize state capacity development programs as part of the small systems approach. Regions 8 and 9 did not achieve their commitment, but given past end of year outcomes, they were two of only three regions that committed to stretch performance commitments that matched or exceeded the previous years' outcomes.

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

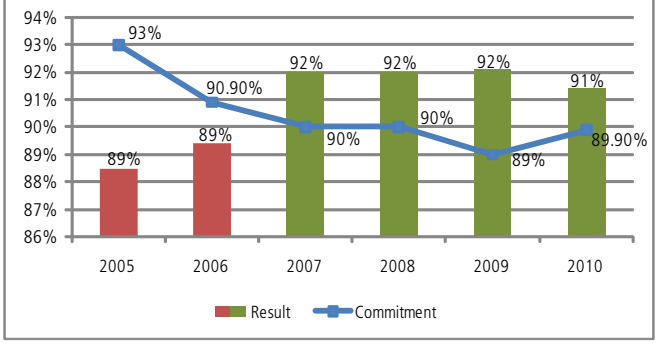
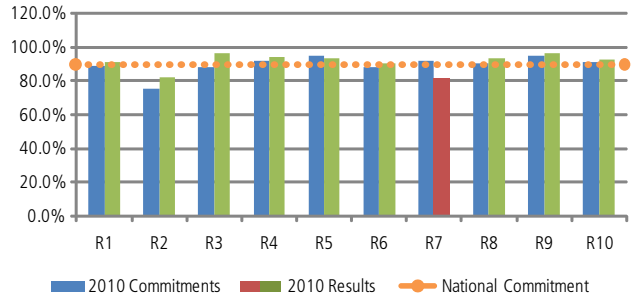


Figure 3: Percent Population With Drinking Water Meeting Standards by Region (2.1.1)



EPA also measures the percent of "person months"[1] during which CWSs provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards. The purpose of this measure is to capture the length of time a given population is served by a water system that is in violation with drinking water standards. In FY 2010, more than 97% of the population was served by CWSs over a 12-month period that was in compliance with drinking water standards (SP-2) (Figure 4). All EPA regions met their commitments for this goal (Figure 5).

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

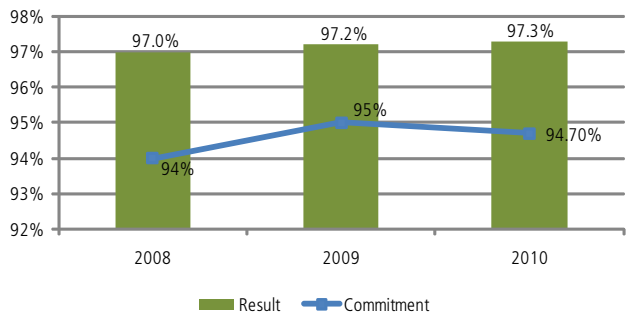
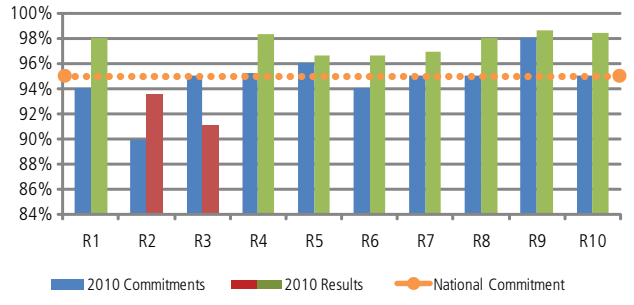


Figure 5: "Person Months" with CWSs Safe Standards by Region (SP-2)



According to EPA regulations,[2] CWSs are required to undergo a sanitary survey within three years of their last survey (five years for outstanding performers). Sanitary surveys are onsite reviews of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of public water systems. EPA estimates that in 2010, 87% of community systems underwent a survey (SDW-1a) (Figure 6). This is short of the Agency's commitment of 88.6%. Six of 10 regions met their commitments for this measure in FY 2010 (Figure 7). EPA has been faced with many challenges in attempting to meet its commitments for this measure over the past four years. Conducting sanitary surveys is a resource-intensive effort because state staff or contractors must physical-

[1] "Person-months" for each CWS is 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] Interim Enhanced and Long-Term 1 Surface Water Treatment Rules.

ly visit each community water system. State budget shortfalls and lack of resources (such as fuel and labor costs) have made it difficult for states to fill positions and undertake the necessary travel. Because states' resources may become more limited in the future, EPA regions are working with their states to help increase resources and propose further use of set-aside options available under the DWSRF program.

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

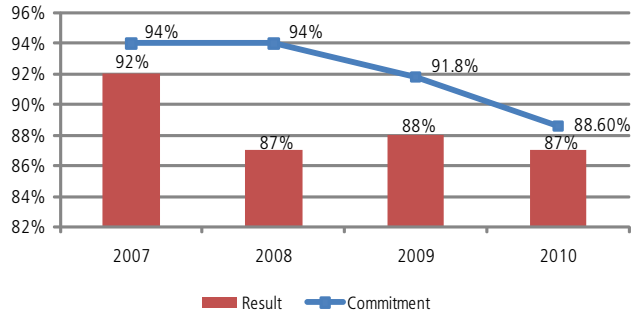
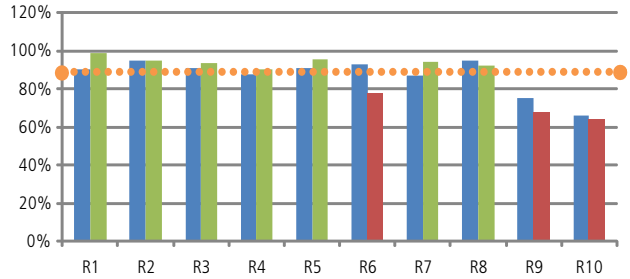


Figure 7: CWSs with Sanitary Surveys by Region (SDW-1a)



Source Water Protection: Community water systems minimized the risk[3] to public health for 37% of the nation's source water areas (both surface and ground water) (SP-4a) (Figure 8). This was slightly above the FY 2010 commitment of 35.4%. EPA met its commitment for this measure 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 commitment in FY 2010 (Figure 9).

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

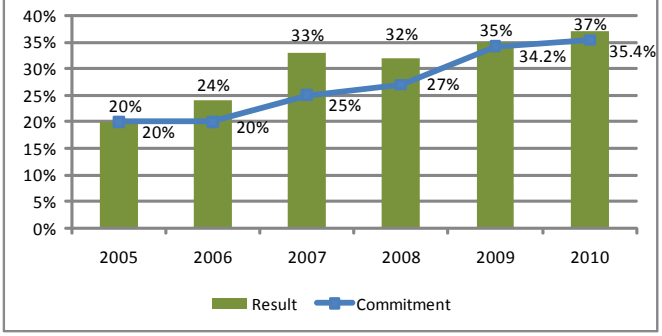
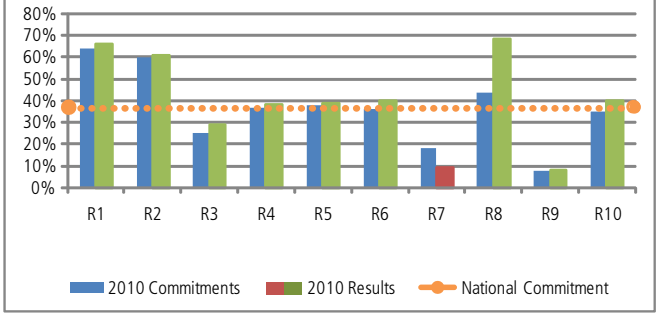


Figure 9: CWSs and Source Water Protection by Region (SP-4a)

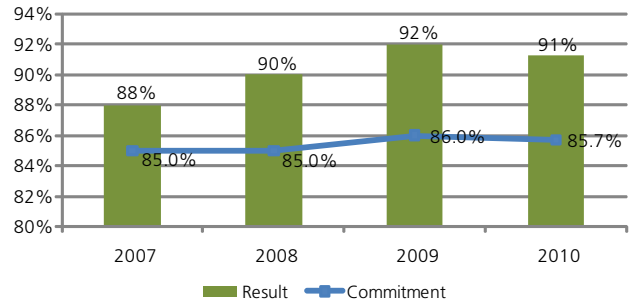


Water System Financing: Financing is a key component of the national drinking water program. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, in place since 1997, provides low-interest loans to communities for building and upgrading drinking water facilities. The SRF fund utilization rate—dollar amount of loan 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 2010 goal by establishing loan agreements for 91.3% of the cumulative amount of funds available (commitment of 85.7%). EPA has met its commitments for this measure for four consecutive years (SDW-4) (Figure 10). All 10 regions met their commitments in FY 2010, with a range of 85% to 104.6% of funds obligated (Figure 11). More than 5,236 SRF projects have initiated operations to date, which is up from 4,576 in FY 2009 and 4,082 in FY 2008 (SDW-5).

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

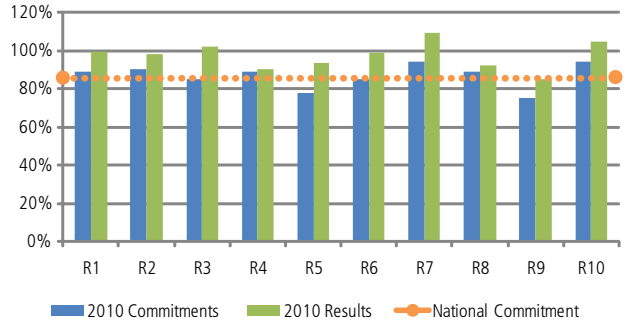
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provided $2 billion to states for the DWSRF to finance high-priority infrastructure projects needed to ensure clean water and safe drinking water. Despite the significant increases in SRF funding through ARRA, the utilization rate showed only a slight drop (92% to 91.3% in FY 2010). For more information on the ARRA measures and results, see Appendix B.

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



(Results included ARRA funds)

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



(Region-specific results may not include ARRA funds)

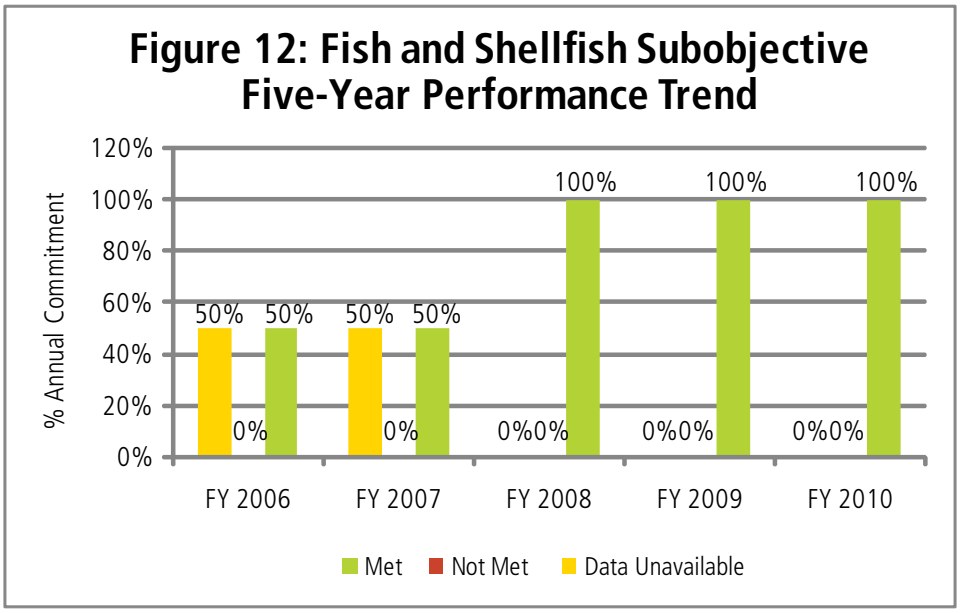
Underground Injection Control: EPA works with states to monitor the injection of fluids—both hazardous and non-hazardous—to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water. One way to prevent contamination is for states to maintain the mechanical integrity of underground injection wells. EPA met its FY 2010 commitments with 96% and 89% of its Class I and II wells, respectively (SDW-7a,b), that had lost mechanical integrity returning to compliance within 180 days. EPA fell short of its commitment of 90% for Class III wells, however, with 75% (two of three) of deep injection wells used for salt solution mining that have mechanical integrity returning to compliance within 180 days.

EPA also works with states to monitor the number and percentage of high-priority Class V wells identified in ground water-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. Ninety-one (91%) of high-priority Class V wells were closed or permitted in 2010 (SDW-8). This was above the 2010 commitment of 71%. Although this measure is fairly complex, it is important to note that the data indicate that wells are being addressed at a faster rate than they are being identified.[1]

[1] For SDW-8, the 2008 and 2009 results are not directly comparable because the definition was modified. In 2008, sensitive ground water areas were defined as source water protection areas for community water systems. In 2009, states were allowed to expand this definition, and most chose to consider the entire state as "sensitive ground water." The revision had the effect of greatly increasing the universe (denominator), thus the reason for the slight decrease in the percentage.

Subobjective: Fish and Shellfish

Data are not available at this time for commitments or indicators for 2010. EPA has struggled to provide data in a timely manner for measures under this subobjective over the past three years. (Figure 12)



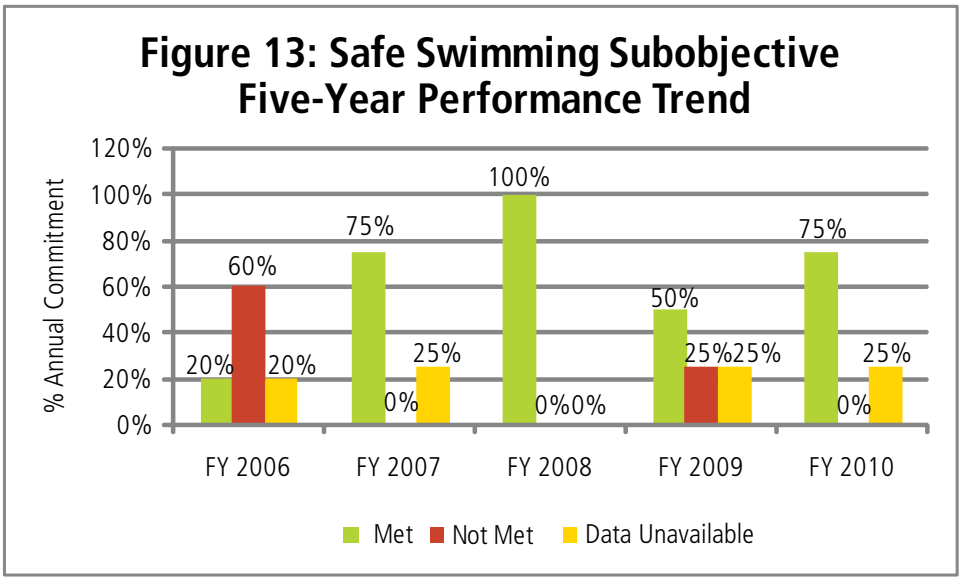
FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends/ # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish				
SP-6	Women and mercury blood levels	Data Unavailable	N/A	D-9
FS-1a	River miles fish consumption advisory	I	2/2	D-10
FS-1b	Lake acres fish consumption advisory	I	2/2	D-10

FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Elevated blood mercury levels pose a significant health risk, and consumption of mercury-contaminated fish is the primary source of mercury exposure. States have assessed 39% of river miles and 43% 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 1.4 million river miles and over 18 million lake acres. These data are based on the National Listing of Fish Advisories, which was issued in 2009 and covered the years 2007 and 2008. Results in 2010 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 2003–2004 data) was issued in December 2009 and EPA is currently analyzing the data. The Agency expects to report on this measure in FY 2011.

Subobjective: Safe Swimming

EPA was successful in meeting three-fourths of its commitments under the Water Safe for Swimming subobjective in 2010. There has been a great deal of variability in the number of commitment measures met and not met over the past five years. Data availability continues to be an issue for tracking waterborne disease. (Figure 13)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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 Long Island Sound				
SP-8	Waterborne disease and swimming	Data Unavailable	1/3	D-11
SP-9	Beach days safe for swimming	▲	5/5 ★	D-11
SS-1	CSO permits schedules in place	▲	4/5	D-12/Fig. 14
SS-2	Public beaches monitored	▲	3/5	D-12

Note: CSO=combined sewer overflow.

FY 2010 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.[1]

Beach Monitoring and Safety: For coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state-based beach safety programs, EPA found that 95% of beach season days were open and safe for swimming. This result met the FY 2010 target of 95%, and EPA has consistently met its annual targets over the past six years. Seven of eight EPA regions met their FY 2010 targets (Regions 7 and 8 do not have beaches under the program) (SP-9). States monitored and managed 99% of all Tier 1 (significant) public beaches covered under the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act program in 2010, which exceeded the annual goal of 97% (SS-2). All regions met their commitments in 2010.

Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs): Overflows from combined storm and sanitary sewers in urban areas can result in high levels of pathogens being released during storm events. Because urban areas are often upstream from recreational waters, these overflows are a significant source of unsafe levels of pathogens. Over the past five years, EPA and the states have made consistent progress in increasing the number of CSO permits with compliance schedules in place. As of 2010, EPA and states had 724 CSO permits with compliance schedules (SS-1) (Figure 14). This exceeded the 2010 national commitment of 702. The program has met its commitments in all of the past four years. Eight of nine regions met their commitment for this measure in 2010 (Figure 15). Approximately 85% of the universe of CSO permits now have compliance schedules in place, which is a 35% improvement over the 2008 baseline (Figure 16).

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

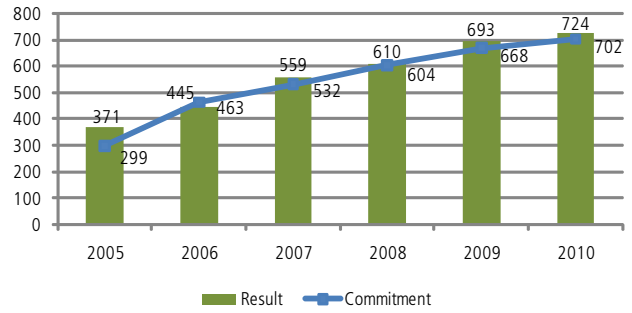


Figure 15: CSO Permit Schedules in Place by Region (SS-1)

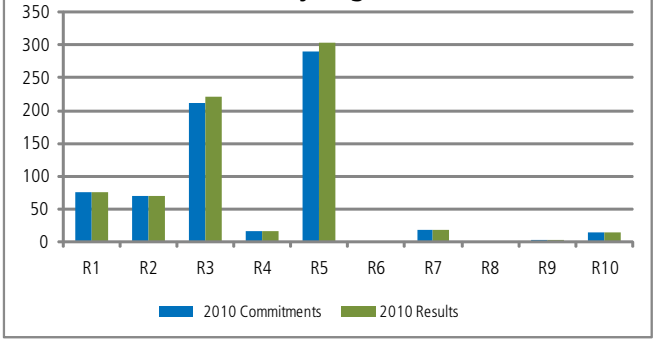
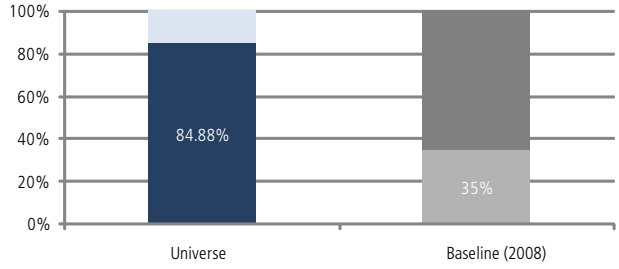


Figure 16: Percent of Universe and Above Baseline (SS-1)

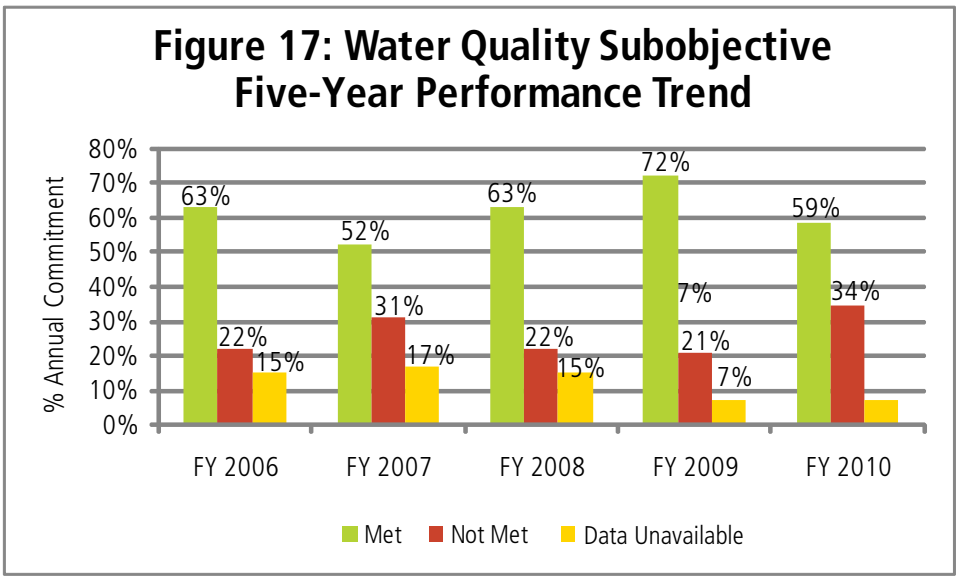


EPA was unable to report in FY 2010 the number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters (SP-8). EPA is currently working to replace this measure with an indicator that provides more meaningful data on waterborne disease.

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

Subobjective: Water Quality

EPA and states met 59% of their commitments under the Water Quality subobjective in FY 2010, fell short on 34%, and data were not available for 7%. The percentage of commitments met dropped in FY 2010 after three years of steady increase. The number of measures with commitments that were not met in FY 2010 (34%) was above 2009 (21%), and the percent of measures with data unavailable did not change. (Figure 17)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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-13/Fig. 18
SP-11	Remove causes of waterbody impairment	▼	2/3	D-13
SP-12	Improve water quality w/ watershed approach	▲	3/3	D-13
SP-13	Ensure wadeable stream conditions	LT		D-14
SP-14	Show improvement in tribal waters	LT		D-14
SP-15	Reduce tribal households lacking sanitation	▼	2/5	D-14/Fig. 50
WQ-1a	States/territories adopted nutrient criteria	▼	1/4	D-15/Fig. 23
WQ-1b	States/territories on schedule to adopt nutrient criteria	▲	3/5	D-15
WQ-2	Tribes water quality standards approved	▼	1/5	D-16/Fig. 52
WQ-3a	States/territories with updated water quality criteria	▲	2/4	D-16/Fig. 21
WQ-3b	Tribes with updated water quality criteria	▲	4/4 ★	D-17
WQ-4a	States/territories water quality standards revisions approved	▲	5/5 ★	D-17/Fig. 25
WQ-4b	Tribes water quality standards revisions approved	▲	5/5 ★	D-17
WQ-5	States/territories adopted monitoring strategies	▼	2/5	D-18/Fig. 27
WQ-6a	Tribes implementing monitoring strategies	▼	3/4	D-18/Fig. 53
WQ-6b	Tribes providing water quality data	▲	4/4 ★	D-19
WQ-7	States/territories using Assessment Database (ADB)	▼	4/5	D-19
WQ-8a	Total TMDLs	▲	5/5 ★	D-20
WQ-8b	TMDLs developed by states	▼	4/5	D-20/Fig. 29
WQ-9a	Nitrogen reduction	▲	2/4	D-21
WQ-9b	Phosphorus reduction	▼	1/2	D-21
WQ-9c	Sediment reduction	▲	2/2	D-21
WQ-10	NPS-impaired waterbodies restored	▲	3/4	D-22/Fig. 37
WQ-12a	Nontribal NPDES permits current	▲	4/5	D-23/Fig. 31
WQ-12b	Tribal permits current	▲	1/5	D-24
WQ-13a	Facilities covered by MS-4 permit	I		D-24

FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends/ # of Years Met	D-22Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 2.2.1 Water Quality (Continued)				
WQ-13c	Facilities covered by construction storm water permit	I		D-25
WQ-13d	Facilities covered by CAFO permit	I		D-25
WQ-14a	POTWs SIUs control mechanisms in place	▲	2/4	D-26
WQ-14b	POTWs CIUs control mechanisms in place	I		D-26
WQ-15a	Percent major dischargers in SNC	Data Unavailable	0/2	D-27
WQ-15b	Major Dischargers on impaired waters in SNC	I		D-27
WQ-16	POTWs comply wastewater discharge standards	Data Unavailable	2/2	D-28
WQ-17	CWSRF Fund utilization rate	▲	5/5 ★	D-28/Fig. 35
WQ-19a	High priority state NPDES permits	▲	5/5 ★	D-29
WQ-19b	High priority EPA NPDES permits	▲	3/5	D-29/Fig. 33
WQ-20	Facilities providing trading	I		D-30
WQ-21	Impaired segments restoration planning complete	I		D-30

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 2010 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 2010, a cumulative 2,909 of the waters listed as impaired in 2002 met standards for all the impairments identified, thus exceeding the FY 2010 commitment of 2,809[1] (SP-10) (Figure 18). Out of a universe of 39,503 waterbodies, 7% were achieving attainment by the end of FY 2010. Nine of 10 EPA regions met their 2010 commitments (Figure 19). The Agency has achieved 89% of its FY 2014 goal of 3,250 waterbodies (Figure 20).

Figure 18: Waterbodies Meeting Water Quality Standards by Fiscal Year (SP-10)

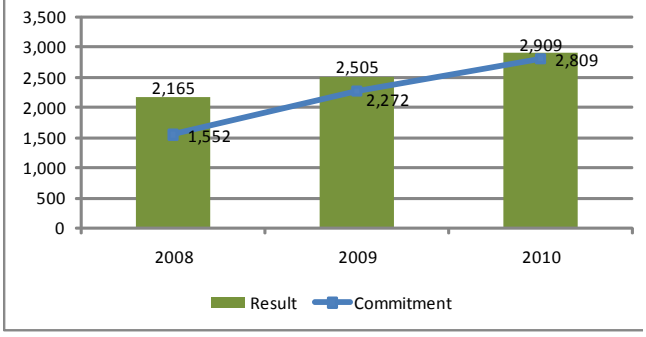
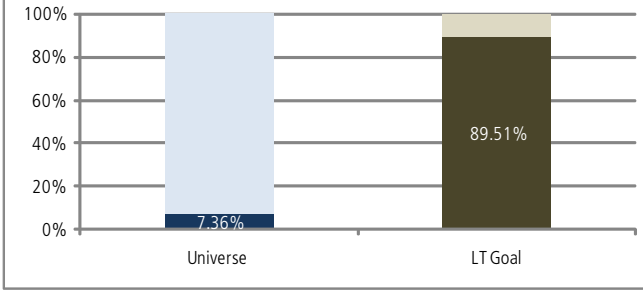


Figure 19: Number of Waterbodies Now Meeting Standards by Region (SP-10)

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



At the end of the year, EPA and states had removed 8,446 specific causes of waterbody impairments that states had identified in 2002 (SP-11). EPA fell short of meeting its FY 2010 commitment of removing 8,512 causes of waterbody impairments, primarily because of a delay in reviewing Integrated Reports (IRs) from states.

EPA and states were successful in improving water quality conditions in 168 impaired watersheds nationwide cumulatively through 2010 using the watershed approach (SP-12). This was a significant increase over the 2009 result of 104 improved watersheds nationwide. Multiple years of targeted effort came to fruition in FY 2010, resulting in the annual goal being exceeded. EPA and states are now at the stage where longer term projects in a number of the regions are showing measurable results. Most of the easier watersheds that were closest to the criteria indicating incremental improvement have been counted, however, leaving the more complicated watershed restoration projects that take longer to produce quantitative results. Maintaining this exceptional pace may be hampered in upcoming years due to state budget restrictions.

[1] 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 (IRs).

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 second 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 2010 result of 38 states and territories (66%) was above the national goal of 37 (59%). Nine of 10 regions met their commitments (Figure 22).

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

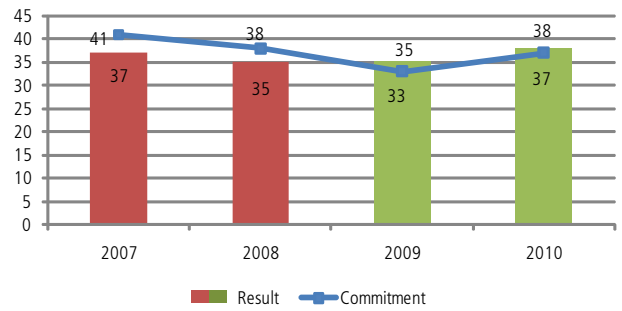
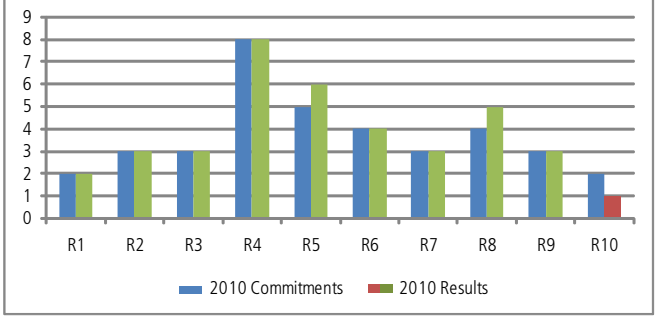


Figure 22: States/Territories Submitted Water Quality Criteria by Region (WQ-3a)



In 2010, 32 states and territories were on schedule with a mutually agreed upon plan to incorporate nutrient criteria into their water quality standards (commitment = 32, results = 32) (WQ-1b). EPA continues to place a high priority on state adoption of numeric criteria for nitrogen and phosphorus pollution, while also encouraging states to take action to reduce loadings of these pollutants while they develop their numeric criteria. For example, a policy memorandum issued in March 2011, "Working in Partnership with States to Address Phosphorus and Nitrogen Pollution through Use of a Framework for State Nutrient Reductions," encourages states to develop watershed scale plans for targeting adoption of the most effective agricultural practices and other appropriate loading-reducing measures in areas where they are most needed while they develop numeric nutrient criteria and related schedules. In addition, EPA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) evaluated the effectiveness of EPA's strategy to determine what improvements EPA can make to accelerate progress. The OIG recommended that EPA establish better metrics to gauge the actual progress made by the states. In response, EPA has adopted new measures in FY 2011 for tracking state progress in developing numeric nutrient criteria.[1]

As of 2010, 12 states and territories have adopted water quality criteria for nitrogen and phosphorus pollution, which is just below the national target of 13 (WQ-1a) (Figure 23). There was a similar pattern in 2009, and progress has been slow over the past few years for this measure, in part because of the scientific complexity of such criteria and programmatic and policy challenges. Six of seven regions met their commitments for this measure in 2010 (Figure 24).

[1] EPA Needs to Accelerate Adoption of Numeric Nutrient Water Quality Standards, Report No. 09-P-0223, August 26, 2009, http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2009/20090826-09-P-0223.pdf. See definitions of FY 2011 measures WQ-1a, 1b, and 1c at http://water.epa.gov/aboutow/goals_objectives/waterplan/def_wq11.cfm#WQ-1.

Figure 23: States/Territories Adopted Nutrient Criteria by Fiscal Year (WQ-1a)

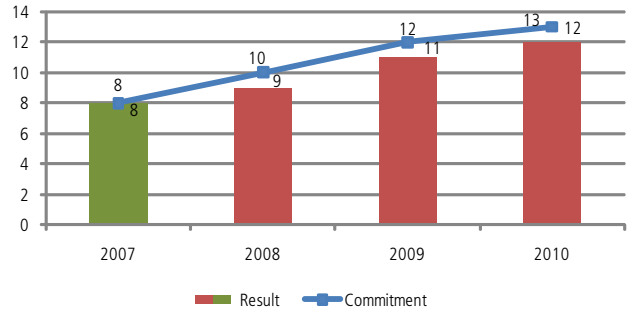
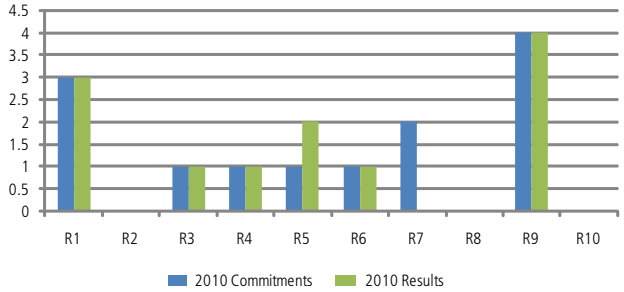


Figure 24: States/Territories Adopted Nutrient Criteria by Region (WQ-1a)



EPA exceeded its FY 2010 national commitment (85%) by approving 91% of water quality standard revisions submitted by states and territories (WQ-4a) (Figure 25). Nine of 10 regions met their commitments for this measure (Figure 26). EPA attributes at least some of this success to working with states and territories early in their standards development process to help them submit standards that EPA can approve.

Figure 25: States/Territories Water Quality Standards Submissions by Fiscal Year (WQ-4a)

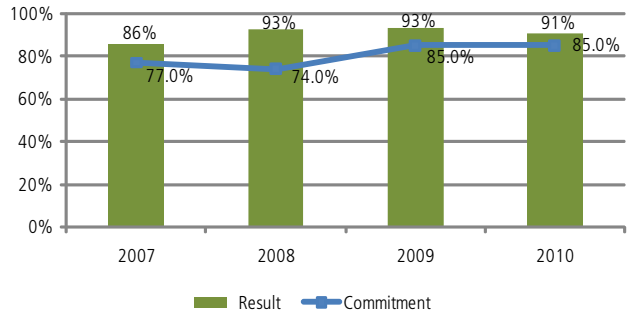
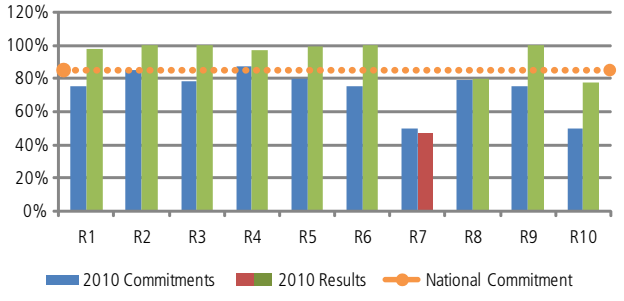


Figure 26: States/Territories Water Quality Standards Submissions by Region (WQ-4a)



Water Quality Monitoring. Throughout FY 2010, 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 track changes and identify 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 a greater integration of the various water monitoring approaches in an effort to better understand water quality across spatial, ecoregional, and geographic scales.

One approach to monitoring that EPA is promoting is conducting probabilistic surveys. EPA, states, tribes, and other partners are making progress toward the goal of monitoring all water types nationwide in a statistically valid manner. Statistical surveys are a cost-effective and scientifically credible means to assess and report on the current status of a water resource and, over time, changes and trends for that water resource. Initiated in 2005, the National Aquatic Resources Surveys (NARS) program relies on EPA and state/tribal collective efforts to conduct annual surveys of a specific waterbody type (streams, rivers, lakes, coasts/estuaries, or wetlands) and repeats each survey on a five-year cycle. At the end of FY 2011, EPA and the states/tribes will have completed the first full rotation of the program, thus having surveyed 100% of the nation's waters.

The number of states and territories implementing comprehensive monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules declined in FY 2010 (WQ-5) (Figure 27). This was due to the Virgin Islands (VI) falling significantly behind in implementing its monitoring strategy and consequently not being able to expend past years' supplemental monitoring funds. The VI is currently under a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) that seeks to address and remedy these shortfalls. Nine of 10 regions met their commitments for this measure in FY 2010 (Figure 28)

Figure 27: States/Territories Adopted Monitoring Strategies by Fiscal Year (WQ-5)

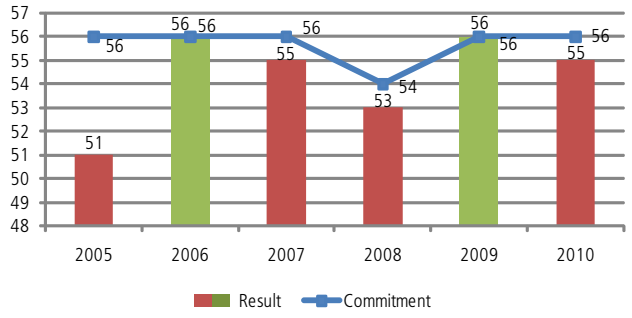


Figure 28: States/Territories Adopted Monitoring Strategies by Region (WQ-5)

The number of states providing electronic information for integrated reporting of water quality assessment data dropped from 45 to 44 in FY 2010 (WQ-7). Long-standing issues with assessment database submissions from two states in Region 3 were not resolved. Discussions are continuing, with hopes to resolve the issues prior to the next reporting cycle in 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 2010, 2,262 TMDLs[1] were developed by states and approved by EPA (WQ-8b) (Figure 29). This was just short of the national commitment of 2,491. Six of 10 regions met their commitments for this measure (WQ-8b) (Figure 30). 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 water having been listed as impaired under CWA Section 303(d). The national 2010 end of year pace was 147%, which exceeded the commitment of 77% (WQ-8a). The program exceeded its commitment primarily because EPA developed an estimated 2,600 TMDLs for Pennsylvania due to state budget cuts and layoffs that impacted the state's ability to develop TMDLs.

Figure 29: State Developed TMDLs by Fiscal Year (WQ-8b)

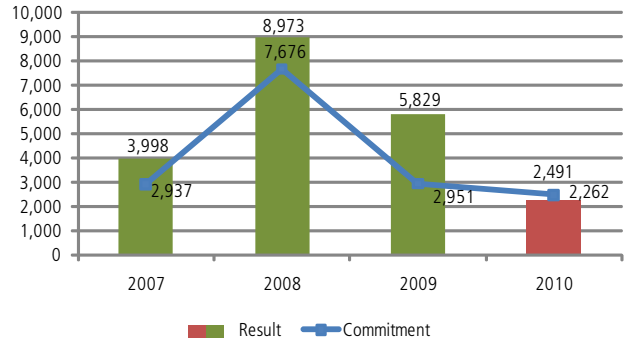
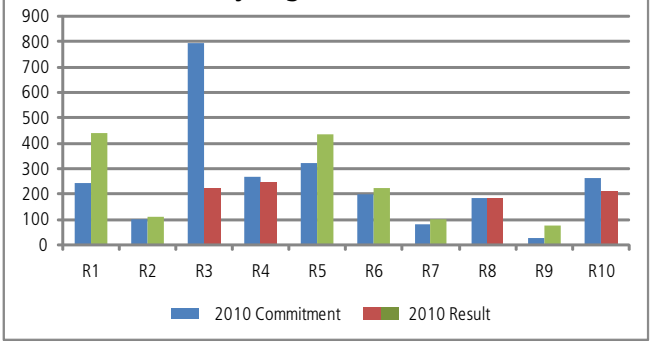


Figure 30: State Developed TMDLs by Region (WQ-8b)



[1] 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.

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 and for publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) to have pretreatment programs to control contributions from industrial facilities to sewage treatment plants. For the fourth year in a row, EPA and states achieved the national goal of having current NPDES permits in place for 89.4% of facilities (108,755 non-tribal facilities), exceeding the national commitment of 89% (104,623 non-tribal facilities) (WQ-12a) (Figure 31). Six of 10 regions met or exceeded their commitments in 2010 (Figure 32). This was a slight decrease over 2009, when seven of 10 regions exceeded their 2009 commitments.

Figure 31: Non-Tribal NPDES Permits Current by Fiscal Year (WQ-12a)

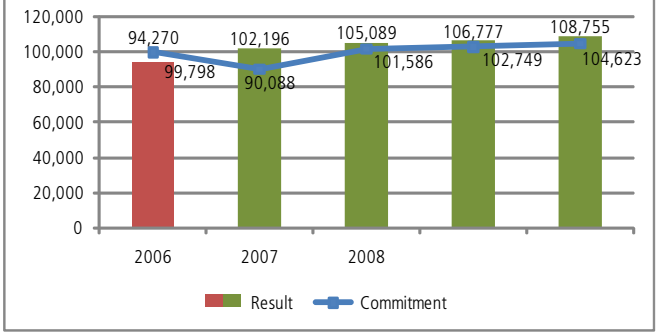
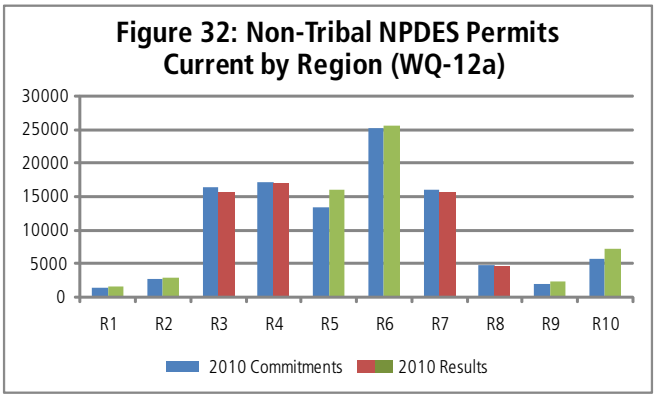


Figure 32: Non-Tribal NPDES Permits Current by Region (WQ-12a)



EPA has been working with states to structure the permit program to better support comprehensive protection of water quality on a watershed basis. 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 2010, both EPA and authorized states issued 1,097 priority permits (144% of the universe), exceeding the national commitment of 792 permits (95%) (WQ-19b) (Figure 33). EPA and authorized states have exceeded their commitments (seven of 10 regions met their commitments in 2010) for issuing high-priority permits for the past five years.[2] States have continued their efforts in coordination with EPA regions to maintain strong performance in the issuance of their high-priority permits (Figure 34).

Figure 33: High Priority NPDES Permits by Fiscal Year (WQ-19b)

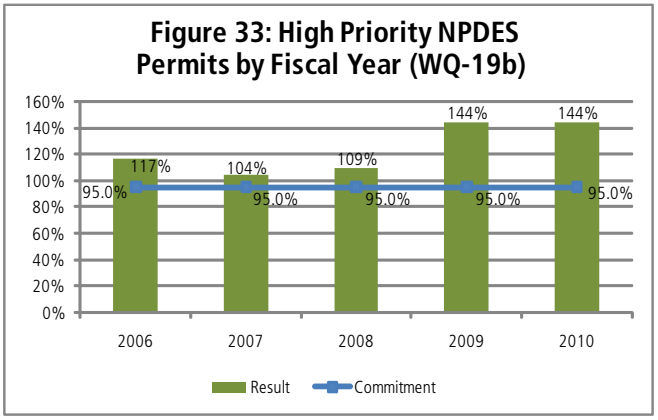
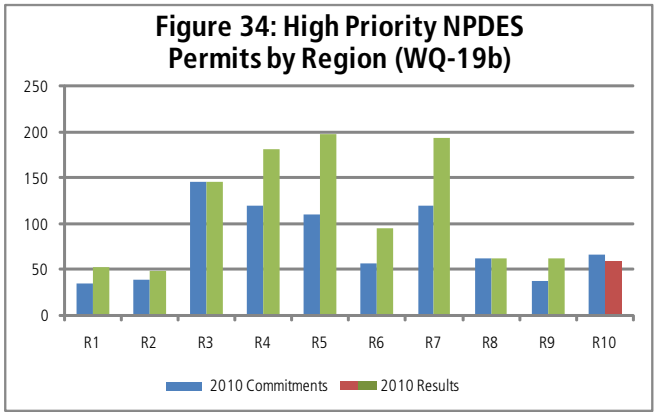
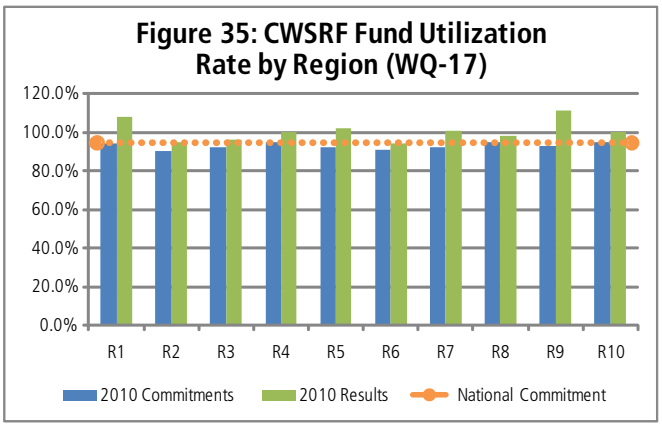


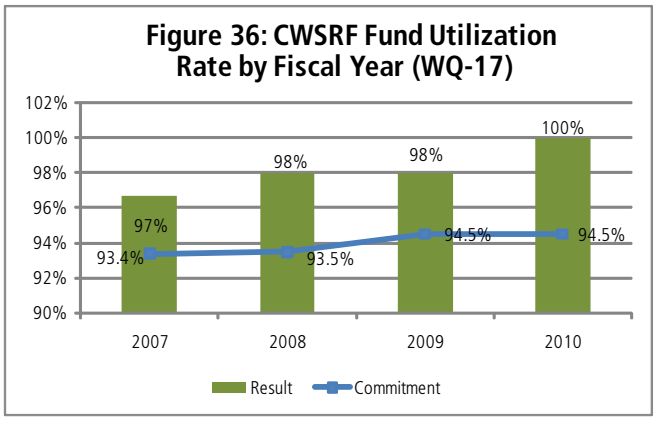
Figure 34: High Priority NPDES Permits by Region (WQ-19b)



[4] When states establish their lists each year, they designate priority permits to be issued within the fiscal year, as well as for two successive years. If a state is able to issue permits designated for a future fiscal year ahead of schedule, it receives credit toward the current fiscal year target, which might result in more permits being issued than originally targeted. In order to simplify the process and to be more transparent, EPA developed a new policy for 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.

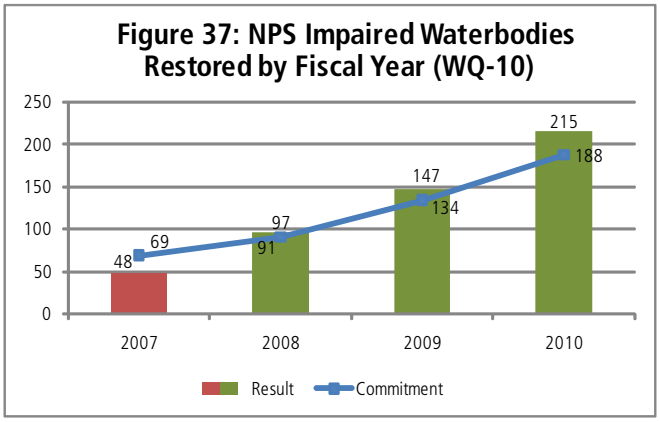
Clean Water Financing. The Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs) provide low-interest loans to local governments to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects. The CWSRF utilization rate hit 100% for the first time in 2010. All 10 regions met their commitments for this measure (Figure 35). Of the $75.2 billion in funds available for projects through 2010, $73.6 billion have been committed to more than 24,400 loans. In 2010, project assistance reached $4.8 billion, which funded 1,780 loans in a single year. Nationally, since 2001, fund utilization has remained relatively stable and strong at over 90% (WQ-17) (Figure 36). Demand for CWSRF funding was much greater than in previous years given the possibility for communities to receive a portion (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 come to the CWSRF for project funding.

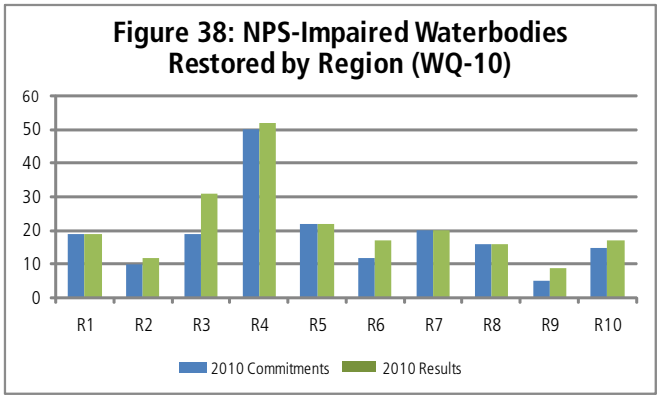




(Numbers reflect base program only and do not include ARRA funded projects)

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 to implement programs and management practices to control polluted runoff throughout the country. EPA and states made significant gains in FY 2010 in documenting the full or partial restoration of waterbodies that are primarily nonpoint source impaired. Nationally, EPA exceeded its FY 2010 commitment (188) with 215 waterbodies that were partially or fully restored (against a universe of 5,967 waterbodies) (WQ-10) (Figure 37).[1] All 10 regions met their annual commitments (Figure 38).

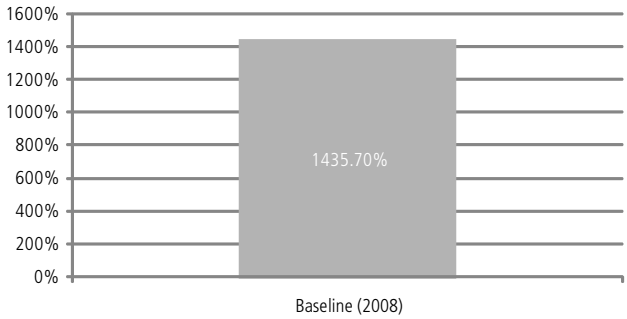




[1] EPA continues to highlight nonpoint source success stories on its website at http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Success319/.

EPA and states increased their output by 46% from 2009 and almost 1500% over the baseline year in 2002 (Figure 39). Contributing factors to EPA's FY 2010 results include: 1) the maturation of projects that have been developed and implemented over a period of years and 2) communication among regions, local watershed organizations, conservation districts, and state government to identify areas where restoration projects have been implemented or that have a watershed plan in place that may have resulted in water quality improvements.

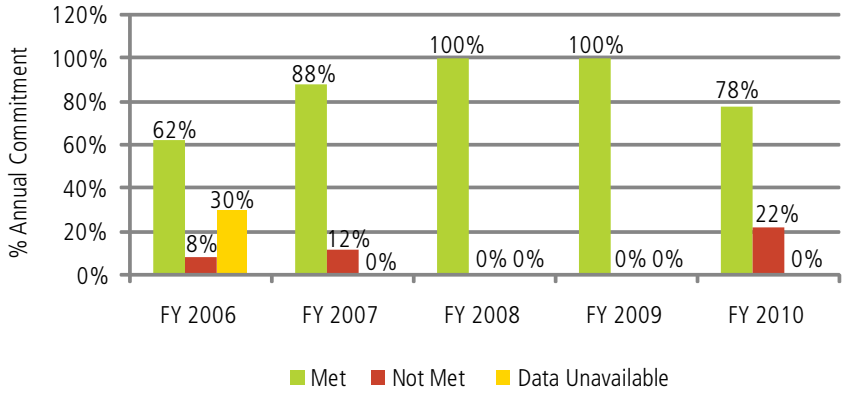
Figure 39: Percent Above Baseline (WQ-40)



Subobjective: Coastal Oceans

EPA's Coastal and Ocean Protection program met 78% (seven of nine) of its commitments in 2010. This was a decrease from the FY 2008 and FY 2009 rate of 100% of commitments met. (Figure 40)

Figure 40: Coastal Oceans Subobjective Five-Year Performance Trend



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	CommitmentMet/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/Oceans				
2.2.2	Improve coastal aquatic system health	▲	5/5 ★	D-31
SP-16	Maintain aquatic health–Northeast	▲	3/3	D-31
SP-17	Maintain aquatic health–Southeast	▲	3/3	D-32
SP-18	Maintain aquatic health–West Coast	▲	3/3	D-32
SP-19	Maintain aquatic health–Puerto Rico	▲	3/3	D-32
SP-20	Ocean dumping sites acceptable conditions	▼	2/3	D-33/Fig. 44
4.3.2	NEP acres habitat protected or restored	▼	4/5	D-36/Fig. 43
CO-1	Coastal waterbody impairments restored	I		D-33
CO-2	Coastline miles protected vessel sewage	I		D-34
CO-3	NEP priority actions completed	I		D-34
CO-4	Rate of return federal investment for NEP	I		D-34
CO-5	Dredged material management plans in place	I		D-35
CO-6	Active dredged material sites monitored annually	I		D-35
CO-7	Maintain aquatic health–Hawaii Region	▲	1/1	D-36
CO-8	Maintain aquatic health–South Central Alaska	▲	1/1	D-36

FY 2010 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 what additional actions are 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 41). 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 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 (the score is 2.3 not including Alaska and Hawaii) (Figure 42). Because 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.

Figure 41

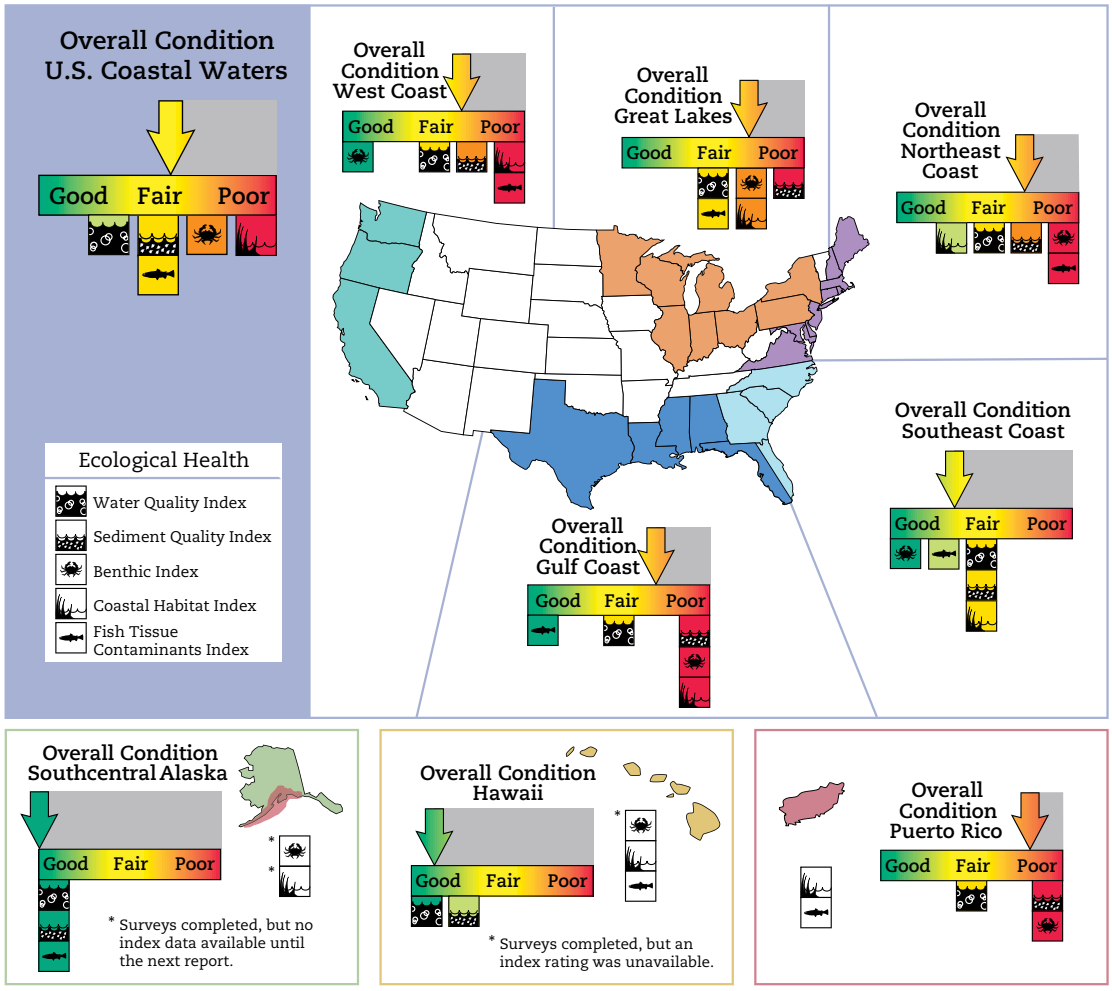


Figure 42

Comparison of Scores for Indicators of Condition by Geographic Region from Three National Coastal Condition Reports[1]

Report	Gulf Coast	Southeast Coast	Northeast Coast	S. Central Alaska[2]	Hawaii[2]	West Coast[3]	Great Lakes[3]	Puerto Rico[3]	United States[4]
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

1 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.

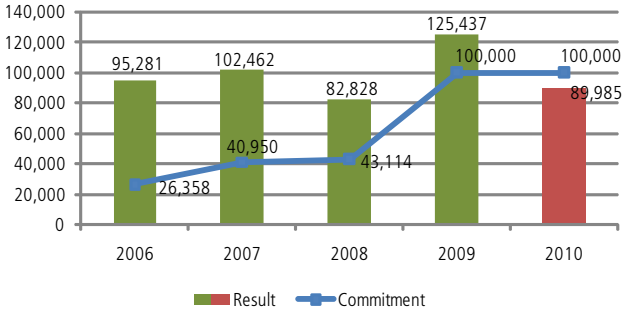
2 Alaska and Hawaii were not reported in the NCCR I or NCCR II. The NCCR I assessment of the Northeast Coast region did not include the Acadian Province. The West Coast ratings in the NCCR I were complied using data from many different programs.

3 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).

4 U.S. score is based on an areally 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 almost 90,000 acres of habitat within the NEP study areas—10,000 short of EPA's goal of 100,000 acres (4.3.2) (Figure 43). This is still a substantial accomplishment despite the fact that several of the Gulf NEPs and their partners diverted their attention away from habitat protection and restoration projects in order to respond to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. EPA has learned that habitat protection and restoration is not an easy process to forecast due to such factors as weather variability, funding, and negotiations with landowners.

Figure 43: NEP Acres Habitat Protected or Restored by Fiscal Year (4.3.2)



In FY 2010, the 28 NEPs played the primary role in directing nearly $274 million in additional funds toward Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) implementation (leveraged from approximately $20 million from EPA Section 320 and earmarked funds), which is a ratio of $14 raised for every $1 provided by EPA. This is slightly higher than the 12:1 leveraging ratio in FY 2009 (C/O-4). Nearly 95% 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 2010, 90% 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). This fell short of the annual commitment of 98% (Figure 44). Due to potential impacts of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill on the ocean dumping sites in the Gulf of Mexico, Region 4 reported that multiple ocean dumping sites in the Gulf of Mexico (i.e., Gulfport Western, Gulfport Eastern, Pensacola Offshore, and Pascagoula) likely do not meet environmentally acceptable conditions. Region 6 reported that a number of ocean dumping sites may not meet environmentally acceptable conditions because resources were diverted to oil spill efforts (Figure 45).

Figure 44: Ocean Dumping Sites Acceptable Conditions by Fiscal Year (SP-20)

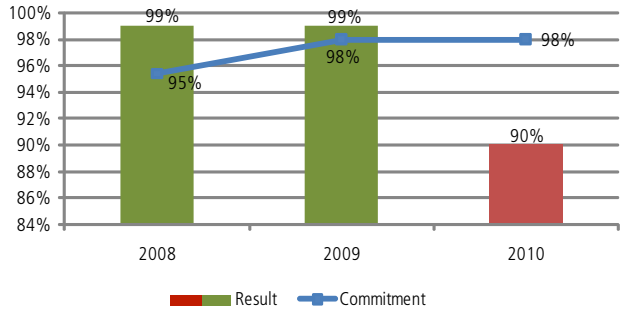
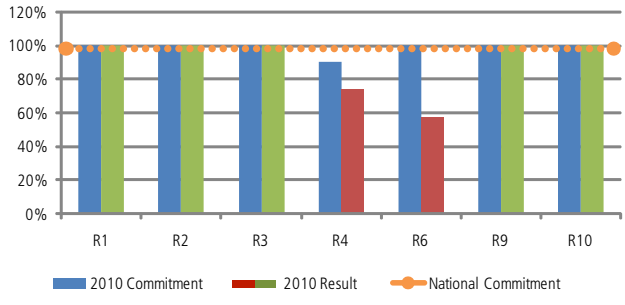


Figure 45: Ocean Dumping Sites Acceptable Conditions by Region (SP-20)



Both the number of dredged material management plans that are in place for major ports and the number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored dropped in FY 2010 compared to the previous year, from 38 to 37 and from 38 to 33, respectively.

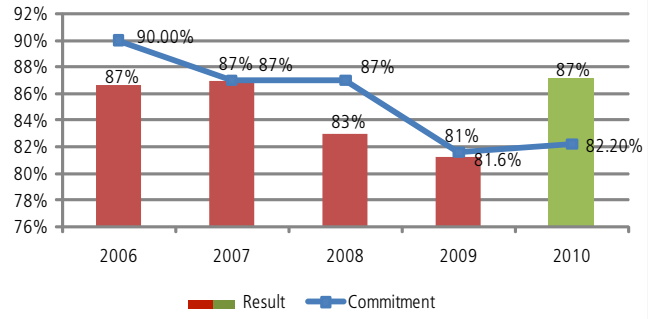
American Indian Drinking Water and Water Quality FY 2010 Performance

Drinking Water

An important priority for the National Water Program is ensuring 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). OW 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 tribal households lacking access to safe drinking water (SP-5), and the number of tribal community water systems (CWSs) undergoing sanitary surveys (SDW-1b). EPA met two of the three commitments for these measures in FY 2010.

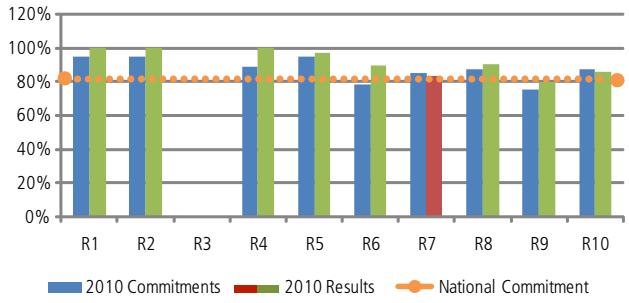
For the first time in five years, EPA achieved its national target for the percentage of the population in Indian Country served by CWSs that receive drinking water meeting all applicable health-based standards (SP-3) (Figure 46).

Figure 46: Population Served by CWSs In Indian Country by Fiscal Year (SP-3)



(Universe: 777,181 people)

Figure 47: Population Served by CWSs In Indian Country by Region (SP-3)



Seven of the nine regions with direct responsibility for implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in Indian Country met or exceeded their individual SP-3 commitments in 2010 (Figure 47). This achievement is especially important considering approximately 93% of the population in Indian Country is served by small systems (501–3,300 people; 64%) or very small systems (25–500 people; 29.2%). Throughout the United States, smaller systems generally have greater difficulty maintaining compliance with new and existing drinking water regulations than larger systems.

For the fourth year in a row, EPA has met its annual commitment for the percent of CWSs that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years, as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term I Surface Water Treatment Rules. Sixty-three (63) tribes underwent a sanitary survey in FY 2010, which was above the commitment of 55 (SDW-1b) (Figure 48).

For the fifth consecutive year, the National Water Program has been unable to meet its annual commitment in coordination with other federal agencies to reduce by 50 percent by 2015 the number of homes provided access to safe drinking water (SP-5) (Figure 49). However, the number of homes lacking access to safe drinking water has decreased from a high of 43,437 homes in FY 2009 to a low of 34,187 homes in FY 2010. The program suspects that the historic deviation from the measure is most likely attributable to an increase in the total number of tribal homes tracked by the Indian Health Service and a loss of safe water access at previously served homes. In 2003, when this measure was first introduced, the universe of total homes in Indian Country was 319,070 homes. As of 2010, that number has increased to 383,674 homes. Since 2003, however, over 80,000 homes in Indian Country have received access to safe drinking water. For FY 2011, the program has developed a new

measure that more accurately tracks the interagency provision of access to safe drinking water in Indian Country, while maintaining measure SP-5 as an indicator.

Figure 48: Number of Tribal CWSs Undergoing Sanitary Surveys (SDW-1b)

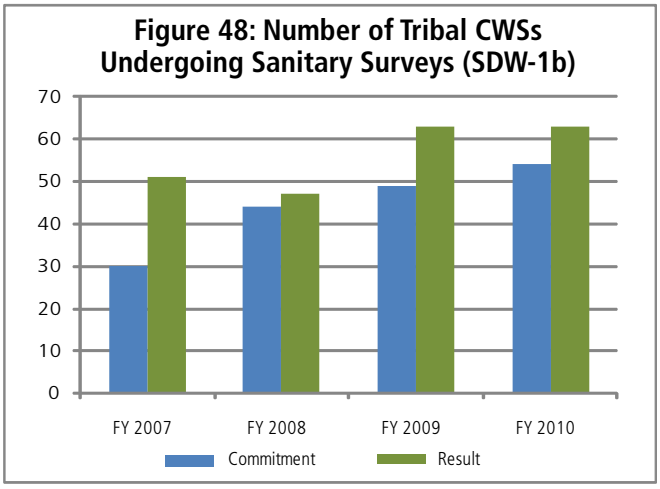
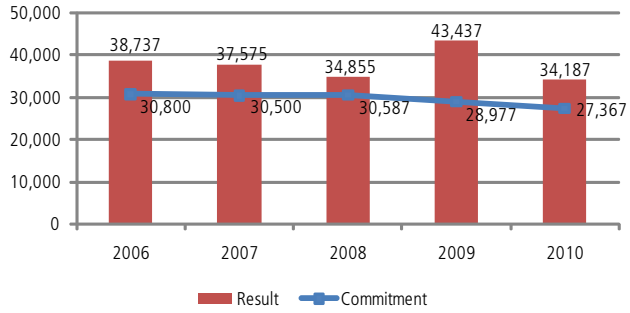


Figure 49: Tribal Households Lacking Access to Safe Drinking Water by Fiscal Year (SP-5)



Universe: 383,674 homes (FY 2010)
Universe: 68 CWS (FY 2007)

Despite progress made on tribal compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and greater access to safe drinking water, challenges remain in protecting public health under the SDWA in Indian Country. Below are the top-ranked barriers to safe drinking water included in a report commissioned by EPA, HUD, USDA, and IHS titled, "Meeting the Access Goal: Strategies for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment to American Indian and Alaska Native Homes October 2008," prepared for the Infrastructure Task Force.

- Suboptimal tribal utility operation & maintenance (O&M) capacity (technical, financial, and managerial).
- Prohibitive O&M costs for low housing densities and systems in remote geography or harsh climate.
- Funding for O&M costs at federal agencies that have authority to provide it has not been appropriated by Congress.
- Funding for technical assistance is decreasing.

Limits in statutory authority and funding availability may hinder the National Water Program's ability to address all of these barriers. However, increased coordination with other federal partners operating in Indian Country and the inclusion of sustainability to guide the efforts undertaken by the program will enable EPA to ensure the provision of safe drinking water and the protection of public health.

Water Quality

The National Water Program has four measures for tracking access to basic sanitation and the integrity of tribal water quality programs. These include the number of tribal households with access to basic sanitation (SP-15), the number of tribes with water quality standards (WQS) approved (WQ-2), the number of tribes implementing monitoring strategies (WQ-6a), and the percentage of current tribal NPDES permits (WQ-12a). OW missed its commitments for three out of four of these measures in FY 2010.

The Agency has had challenges meeting its annual commitment of reducing the number of households on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation. More than 25,700 homes still lack access to basic sanitation, which does not meet the Agency's FY 2010 goal of reducing this number to 18,985 homes (SP-15) (Figure 50). Since 2003, however, over 43,000 homes in Indian Country have received access to basic sanitation. Although the reduction of homes lacking access to basic sanitation from 28,052 homes in FY 2009 to 25,737 homes in FY 2010 is not insignificant, the shortfall is most likely attributable to several factors, including:

(1) An increased number of homes on tribal lands tracked by the Indian Health Service.

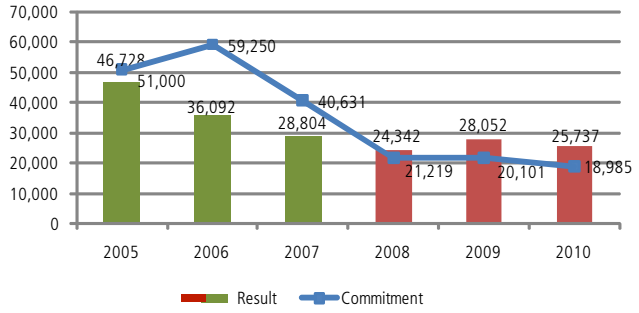
(2) A loss of basic sewer access of some previously served homes.

The impact from malfunctioning or outdated wastewater infrastructure affects water quality on tribal lands, as sewage is inadequately treated prior to release to surface water or ground water. Challenges to gaining access to basic sanitation are described in the Drinking Water section and are included in a report commissioned by EPA, HUD, USDA, and IHS titled, "Meeting the Access Goal: Strategies for Increasing Access to Safe Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment to American Indian and Alaska Native Homes October 2008," prepared for the Infrastructure Task Force.

In 2003, when measure SP-15 was first introduced, the universe of total homes in Indian Country was 319,070 homes. As of 2010, that number had increased to 383,674 homes. For FY 2011, the program has developed a new measure that more accurately tracks the interagency provision of access to basic sanitation in Indian Country. The current measure (SP-15) will continue to serve as an indicator that will allow the programs to continue reporting the need for infrastructure assistance on tribal lands.

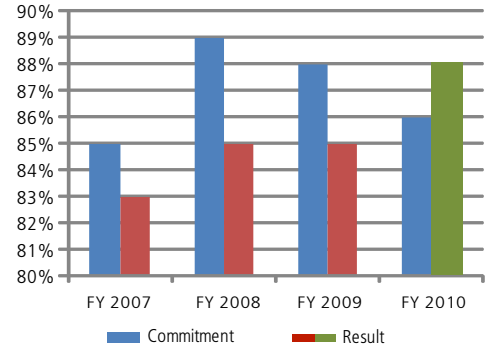
Although Indian tribes have made progress over the past few years in receiving EPA approval for WQS and criteria (WQ-3b and WQ-4b), EPA and other federal agencies have struggled to meet their annual commitments for keeping NPDES permits current. In FY 2010, permits for 88% of tribal facilities were considered current, slightly above the national goal of 86% (WQ-12b) (Figure 51).

Figure 50: Tribal Households Lacking Access to Basic Sanitation by Fiscal Year (SP-15)



(Universe: 383,674 homes [FY 2010])

Figure 51: Percent of Tribal NPDES Permits Current (WQ-12b)

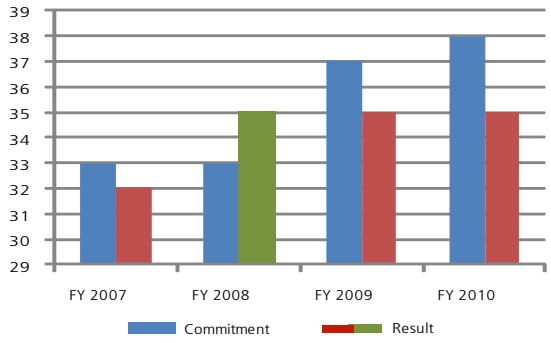


(Universe: 411 tribal facilities)

EPA is committed to assisting any tribe interested in adopting WQS under the Clean Water Act (CWA), and the Agency tracks progress under measure WQ-2 (Figure 52). 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 or want WQS authority. For this measure, therefore, the universe reflects all federally recognized tribes who have applied for "treatment in the same manner as a state" (TAS) to administer the WQS program (as of September 2009). In FY 2010, EPA approved standards for 35 tribes, falling short of the annual goal of 38.

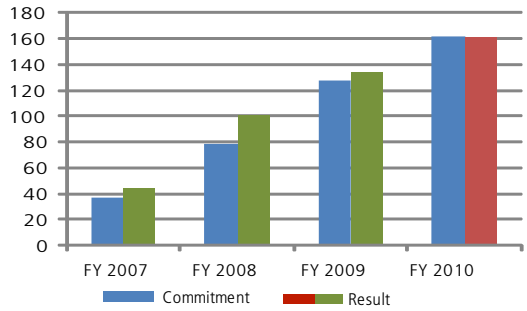
Tribes continue to develop and implement their ambient water quality monitoring strategies. One hundred and sixty-one (161) tribes that currently receive funding under CWA Section 106 developed and began implementing monitoring strategies in FY 2010. This was an increase of 31 tribes over the FY 2009 results but just short of the FY 2010 commitment of 162 tribes (WQ-6a) (Figure 53). Monitoring strategies are an important first step in tribes' understanding and assessment of the water resources on their reservations. While annual tribal Section 106 work plans provide a shorter term prioritization of a tribe's monitoring and assessment activities for a given fiscal year, monitoring strategies provide a longer term framework for all monitoring activities that a tribe does, or would like to do, and are the basis for running a successful monitoring program.

Figure 52: Number of Tribes with WQS Approved (WQ-2)



(Universe: 58 tribes)

Figure 53: Number of Tribes Implementing Monitoring Strategies (WQ-6a)



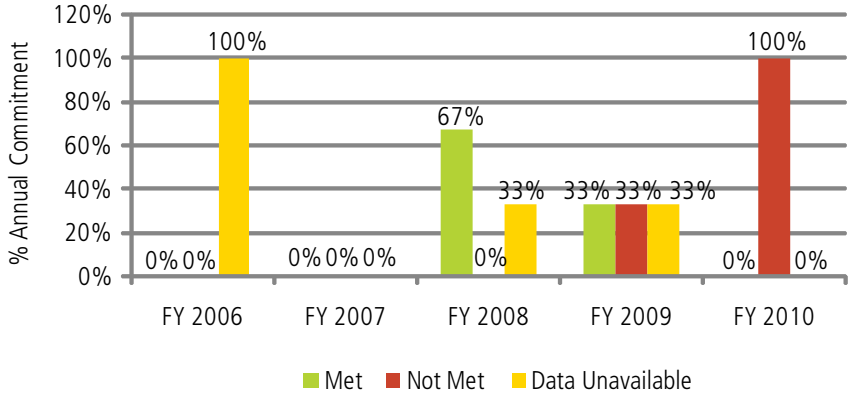
(Universe: 242 tribes)

One of the most important factors contributing to success of tribal monitoring and assessment programs is improved tools for data submission. One hundred and six (106) tribes are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system against the FY 2010 commitment of 99 (WQ-6b). EPA has provided the Water Quality Exchange (WQX), a Web-based data submission tool that uses the WQX data flow framework for facilitating data submission to the STORET Warehouse. EPA continues to enhance this tool as well as promote training and assistance in its use. Tribes have also leveraged Exchange Network grant funding to assist in local data management and data submission through WQX. All of these additional elements have contributed to the success of meeting and exceeding the target for this measure.

Subobjective: Mexico Border

In FY 2010, EPA did not meet its commitments for the U.S.–Mexico Border Program due to construction delays for a small number of projects, as outlined below (Figure 54). In 2006 and 2007, EPA focused its efforts on refining the methodology for commitment-setting and associated data collection, while also providing end of year results for these measures. In 2008 and 2009, EPA developed a methodology for reporting on the amount of pollutants (biological oxygen demand [BOD]) removed from wastewater in the border region as a result of EPA investments in wastewater infrastructure. EPA reported on this measure for the first time in FY 2010.

Figure 54: Mexico Border Subobjective Five-Year Performance Trend



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends/ # of Years Met	D-22Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.2.4 Mexico Border				
SP-23	BOD loadings removed Mexico Border	▼	0/1	D-40
SP-24	Safe drinking water homes Mexico Border	▼	2/3	D-41/Fig. 55
SP-25	Wastewater sanitation homes Mexico Border	▼	1/3	D-41/Fig. 56

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 bi-national 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. Although EPA closely monitors the progress of all border infrastructure projects, the nature of infrastructure projects is such that unanticipated delays can and sometime 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.

FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Construction delays in 2010 had a significant impact on the U.S.–Mexico Border Program's performance. For the first time in FY 2010, EPA began reporting on the amount of pollutants (BOD) from wastewater that are removed as a result of EPA investments in wastewater infrastructure. EPA funding supported the removal of 18.7 million pounds of BOD loadings from the U.S.–Mexico Border area, short of its commitment of 36 million pounds (based on a baseline of 0 in 2003) (SP-23). EPA based the FY 2010 target on expected project completions for the year. Two large wastewater projects faced construction delays and were completed in the first quarter of FY 2011 rather than in FY 2010 as expected. BOD removal associated with these two projects will be reported in FY 2011.

Safe Drinking Water to Homes in U.S.–Mexico Border Area. EPA provided access to safe drinking water for 21,650 additional homes in the U.S.–Mexico Border area that lacked access to a potable water supply in 2010 (SP-24) (Figure 55). A construction delay on a small water project in Region 6 resulted in the connections target falling slightly short of the commitment of 21,889 additional homes. The project is scheduled for completion in FY 2011, and its connections are incorporated in the FY 2011 target. Since 2003, the Agency has provided access to safe drinking water to 52,130 additional homes. As a result, the Agency has exceeded its long-term 2012 commitment of 24,628 additional homes.

Adequate Wastewater Sanitation to Homes in the U.S.–Mexico Border Area. EPA provided adequate wastewater sanitation to an additional 75,175 homes over the past year. Two large wastewater projects were completed in the first quarter of FY 2011 rather than FY 2010, preventing EPA from meeting its FY 2010 commitment of 190,720 additional homes. EPA will report the connections associated with these two projects in FY 2011, and they have been incorporated into the FY 2011 target. Cumulative wastewater sanitation connections made through FY 2010 total 254,125 homes (SP-25) (Figure 56), exceeding the Agency's long-term commitment of connecting 172,681 homes by FY 2012.

Figure 55: Access to Safe Drinking Water in Homes in Mexico Border by Fiscal Year (SP-24)

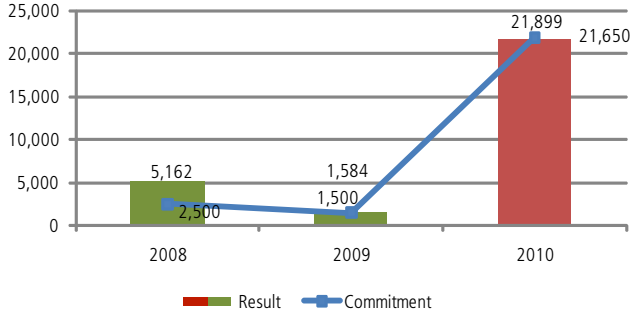
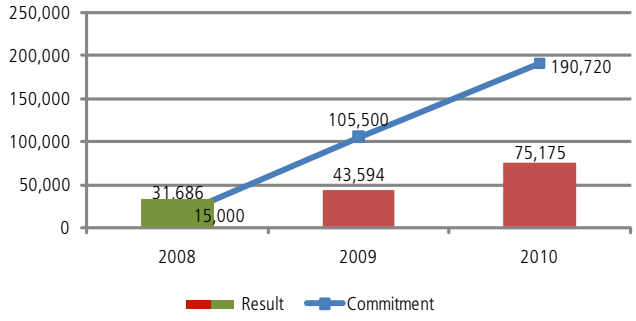
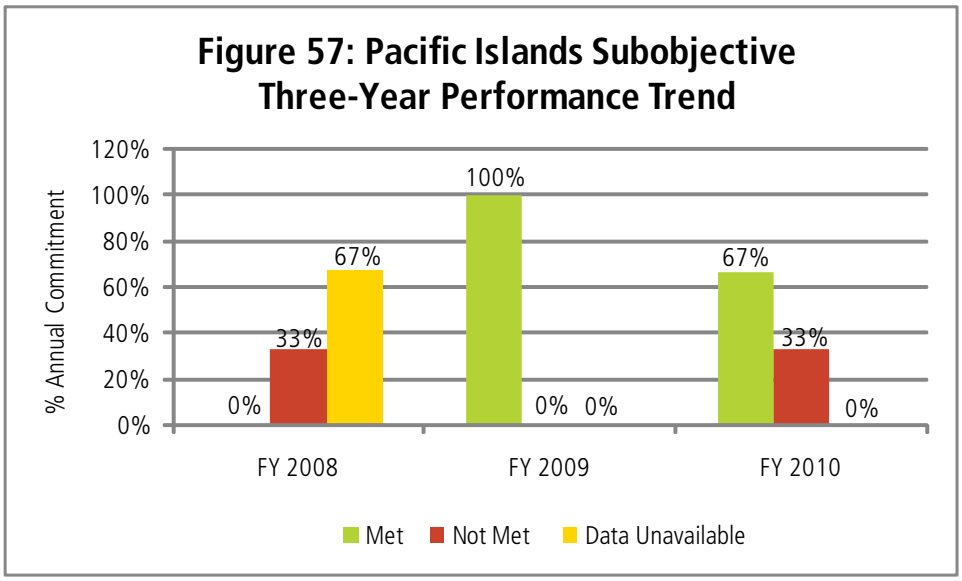


Figure 56: Access to Wastewater Sanitation in Homes in Mexico Border by Fiscal Year (SP-25)



Subobjective: Pacific Islands

The Pacific Islands met two of three of its commitments in 2010. This was a decrease in the number of commitments met from 2009. (Figure 57)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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	▲	3/3	D-42
SP-27	Pacific Islands treatment plans w/ BOD limits	▼	2/3	D-42
SP-28	Pacific Islands beach days open for swimming	▲	2/3	D-42

FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

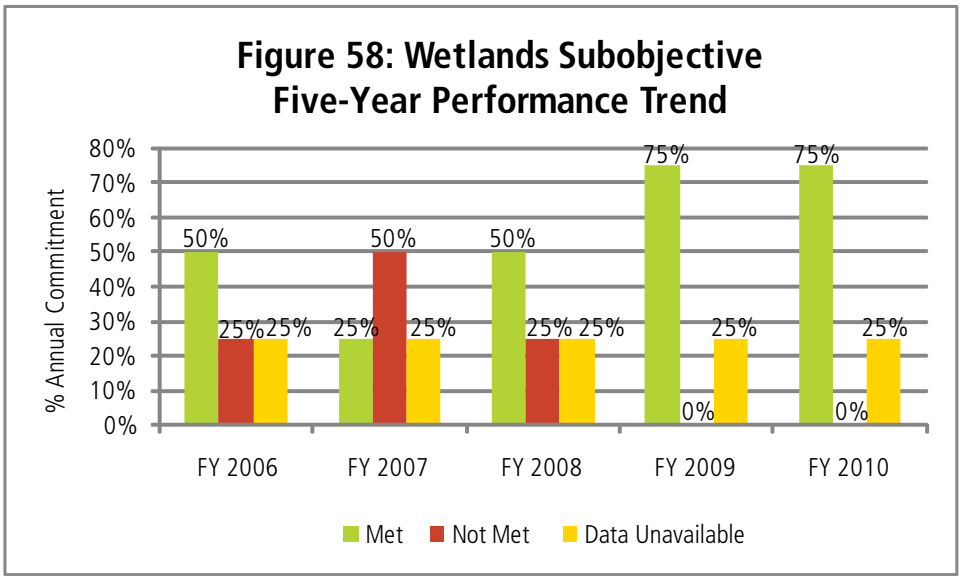
The U.S. Pacific Island Territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are responsible for providing adequate drinking water and sanitation service to the public. In 2010, 82% of the population in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories was served by community drinking water systems that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards throughout the year (SP-26). The FY 2010 commitment was 73%. EPA is targeting improved infrastructure financing, enforcement, and technical assistance to improve the water and wastewater situation in the Pacific Islands.

Fifty-two percent (52%) of sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories complied with permit limits for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) pollutants and total suspended solids (TSS) (SP-27). This was below the FY 2010 commitment of 62%. Wastewater treatment plants on Guam were in compliance only 23% of the time in FY 2010, which lowered the average. The poor compliance is largely a result of plants that are in need of major rehabilitation.

Monitored beaches in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories were open and safe for swimming for 80% of beach-season days in FY 2010 (SP-28), meeting the commitment of 80%. The results for this measure have been virtually the same over the last three years despite improvements in the Pacific Islands' sewage treatment system. Weather patterns, as much as wastewater compliance, may impact the results for this measure.

Subobjective: Wetlands

Although EPA's Wetlands Program has had a mixed record of performance over the past five years, it has been more successful in 2009 and 2010 in meeting commitments. EPA met three of four commitments in 2010. (Figure 58)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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	Data Unavailable	0/3	D-37
SP-22	No net loss of wetlands	▲	2/2	D-37
WT-1	Wetland acres restored and enhanced	▲	5/5 ★	D-38
WT-2a	States and tribes that have increased capacity in one or more core elements	I		D-38
WT-2b	Number of core elements developed by states and tribes	I		D-39
WT-3	404 permits with greater environ. protection	I		D-39
WT-4	States wetland condition trend has been measured	▲	4/5	D-40

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, such as water quality improvements, flood protection, shoreline erosion control, and ground water exchange. Wetlands are the primary habitat for fish, waterfowl, and other wildlife and as such, provide numerous opportunities for education, recreation, and research. EPA recognizes that the challenges the nation faces to conserve our wetland heritage are daunting and that many partners must work together for this effort to succeed.

No Net Loss and the Number of Wetland Acres Restored/Enhanced. In 2010, EPA, in partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, achieved a "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 more than 130,000 acres restored and enhanced since 2002 (WT-1). EPA has significantly exceeded its commitment under this measure every year since 2004. While significant achievements among Five-Star grant partners have contributed, it is primarily due to the effective wetland and stream restoration work reported by NEP partners. It is often difficult to determine an accurate number of NEP habitat acres that will be improved and restored, because projects can sometimes take a number of years to design, fund, implement, and complete. For example, large restoration projects often have multiple partners, funding issues, and other problems that delay projects for years. EPA's previous commitments may have been too conservative, and the Agency has increased future targets based on these past results.

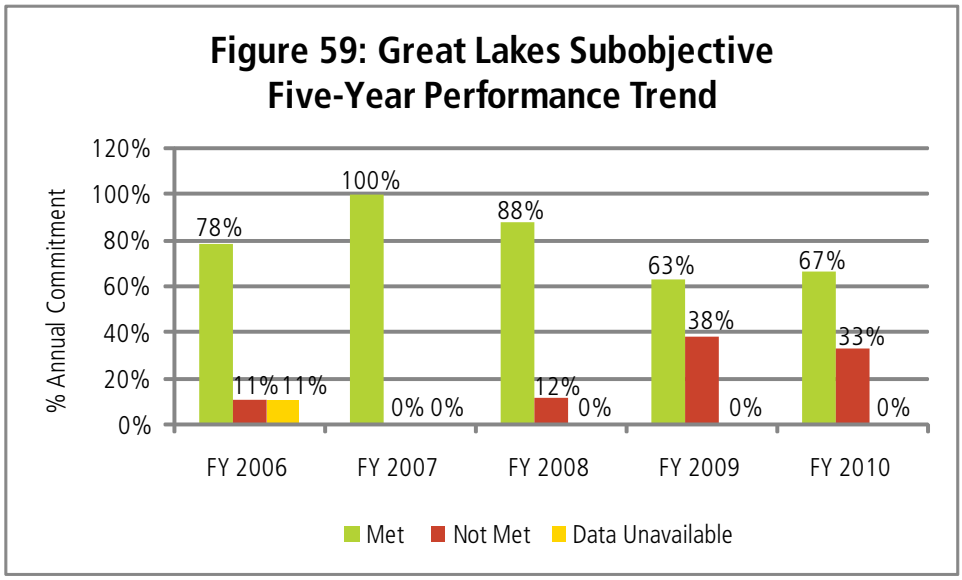
State and Tribal Wetlands Program Capacity. As of FY 2010, 47 states and 22 tribes have built capacities in the core program elements of wetlands monitoring, regulation, voluntary restoration and protection, and wetland water quality standards (WT-2a/b). This measure was changed in 2010 to gauge the number of states/tribes building the core elements of their programs (WT-2a), as well as the number of core elements that have been developed by states and tribes to a point of being fully functional (WT-2b). The new 2010 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 20 states in FY 2009 to 22 states in FY 2010 (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 2010. 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 of 10 EPA regions in the Regional Wetlands Monitoring Work Groups that facilitate data and information sharing, and 3) EPA working actively 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 2010 (SP-21). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to issue a draft report with the latest results in FY 2011. The result for this measure, however, does not represent real-time annual data. Data reported under this measure are pulled from the *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Status and Trends Report,* which is issued every five years. The most recent 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 next *Status and Trends Report* will be released in 2011 and will discuss the timeframe 2005–2009.

Subobjective: Great Lakes

The Great Lakes National Program Office met 67% (six of nine) of their performance commitments in 2010. This represents an improved level of performance for the Great Lakes National Program over 2009. (Figure 59)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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	▼	4/5	D-43/Fig. 60
SP-29	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes fish	▲	4/4★	D-43
SP-30	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes air	▲	5/5	D-44
SP-31	Restore Areas of Concern (AOCs)	▼	1/5	D-44
SP-32	Remediate cubic yards of contaminated sediment	▲	5/5★	D-44/Fig. 61
GL-1	Permitted discharges reflect standards	▲	3/5	D-45
GL-2	CSO permits consistent with national policy	▲	4/5	D-46
GL-3	High priority—Great Lakes beaches	▲	5/5★	D-46
GL-4a	Great Lakes near term actions on track	I		D-47
GL-5	Beneficial Use Impairments (BUIs) restored	▼	0/2	D-47

FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

EPA's Great Lakes annual performance goal assesses the overall progress 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, Area 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, ecosystem 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 in 2010 from a score of 23.9 to 22.7 in 2010 (4.3.3) (Figure 60). The decline was not indicative of an overall decline in ecosystem health but rather, an underlying problem with reporting on the beaches component of the index. This problem (an unanticipated adjustment in the number of beaches reported by a state) will be addressed in the future by using a more appropriate measure, one linked directly to national beach reporting.

The results of analyses reported in 2010 indicated that average long-term total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish at sites on each Great Lake declined more than 43% annually between 2000 and 2008, meeting the target for declines in concentration trends (SP-29).

PCBs were banned in the 1970s and continue to degrade. Contaminated sediment remediation (including Legacy Act and Superfund) is removing additional PCBs from the environment. Based on Lake Michigan data, current concentrations in lake trout are approximately eight times the wildlife protection value (0.16 parts per million [ppm]), and current concentrations in game fish fillets are approximately 10 times the unlimited consumption level for protection of human health (0.05 ppm).

Atmospheric deposition has been shown to be a significant source of pollutants in the Great Lakes. Average long-term concentrations of PCBs in U.S. air measured at stations on Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Erie decreased more than 7% annually, meeting the targeted commitment (SP-30).

A prominent source of pollution in the Great Lakes is contaminated sediments. Data for 2009, which became available in FY 2010, reported the remediation of more than 1.3 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments through the combined efforts of EPA, states, and other partners. Having remediated almost 7.3 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments through 2009, this is the fifth consecutive year that the Great Lakes National Program Office has met its commitments for this measure (SP-32) (Figure 61). As of 2010, the Great Lakes Program has achieved approximately 90% of its 2014 goal of 8 million acres. The volume of sediments remediated to date represents about 16% of the estimated universe of contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes basin (Figure 62).

Figure 60: Improve Health in the Great Lakes Ecosystem by Fiscal Year (Subobjective 4.3.3)

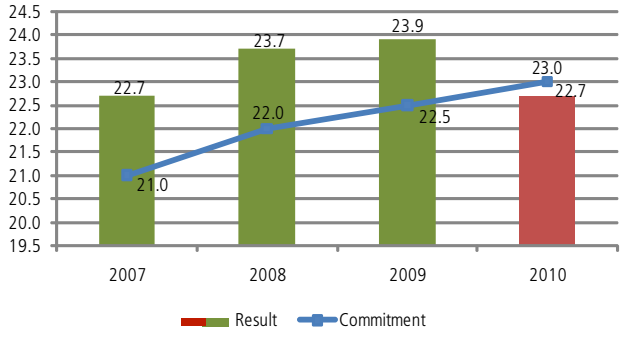
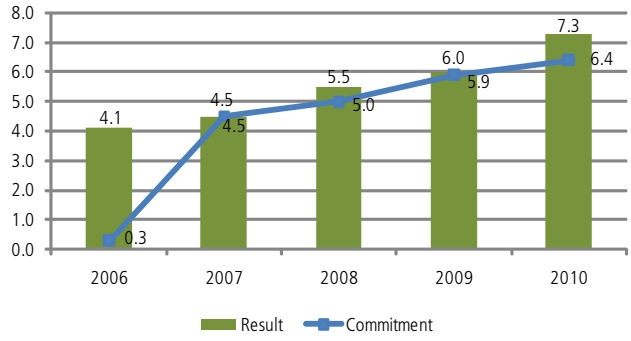
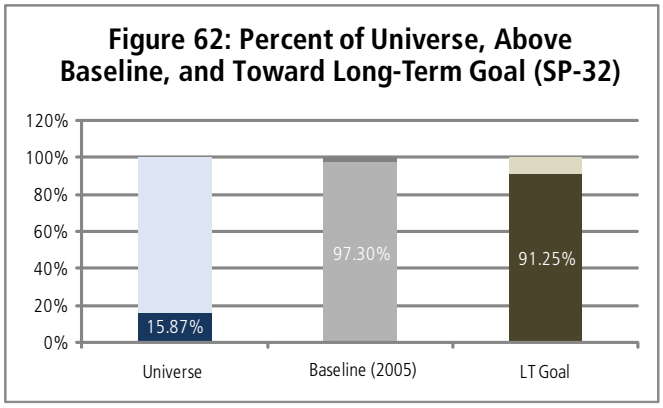


Figure 61: Remediate Cubic Yards Contaminated Sediment in the Great Lakes by Fiscal Year (SP-32)





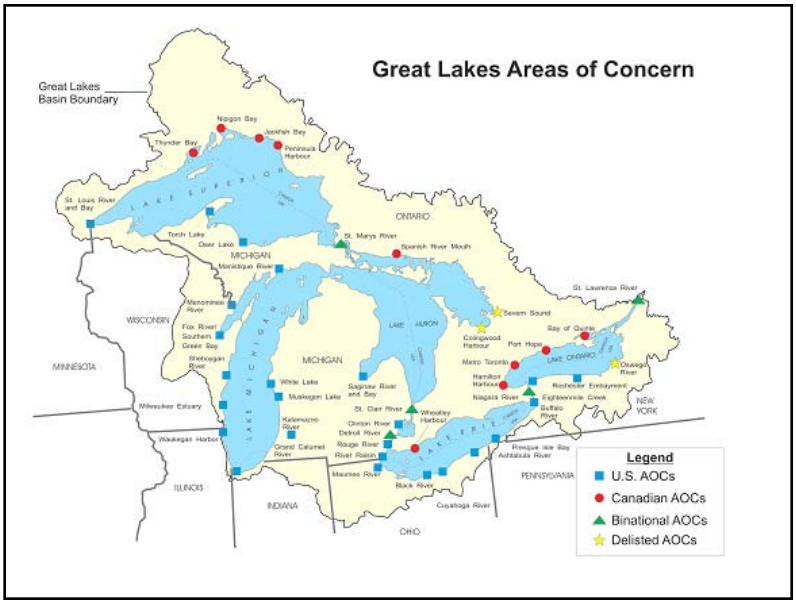
The Great Lakes Program met its 2010 commitment for the percentage of NPDES-permitted dischargers to the Great Lakes and its tributaries that have permit limits reflecting Great Lakes Water Quality Guidance water quality standards (GL-1) (commitment =96%; result = 97%).

The Agency met its 2010 commitment of 135 combined sewer overflow (CSO) permits in the Great Lakes basin that are consistent with national CSO policy (GL-2). Regions 2, 3, and 5 met 88% (23 of 26), 100% (1 of 1), and 90% (114 of 127) of their universes, respectively.

Each year for the past five years, 100% of all high-priority Great Lakes beaches where states and local agencies have put water quality monitoring and public notification programs into place complied with the U.S. National Beaches Guidance.

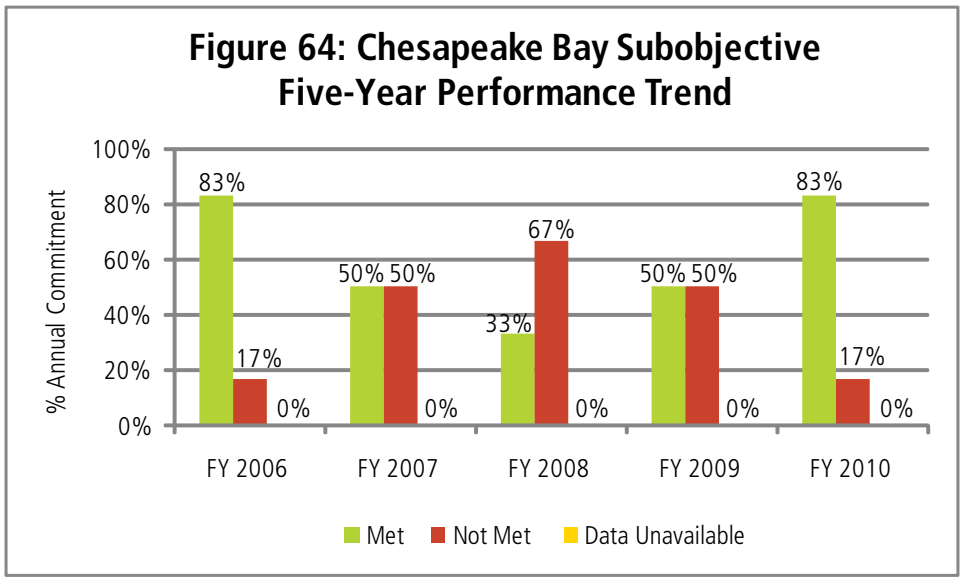
A key Strategic Target for the Great Lakes National Program Office is to restore and de-list AOCs within the Great Lakes basin. A de-listing indicates that the area meets the public's vision for that area and that it is no longer among the most polluted areas in the Great Lakes. EPA and its partners failed to meet its commitment for three (cumulative) AOC de-listings through 2010; none were de-listed over the past year (SP-31) (Figure 63). De-listing has been delayed largely because of the lag time between environmental cleanup (such as the five completed Legacy Act sediment remediations) and monitored environmental response. EPA is increasing staff and funding for the program and is systematically working with states to address beneficial use impairments through target setting and de-listings.

Figure 63



Subobjective: Chesapeake Bay

EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program met 83% (five of six) of its commitments in FY 2010. This is a significant improvement over the FY 2009 results and the best performance of the program since FY 2006. (Figure 64)



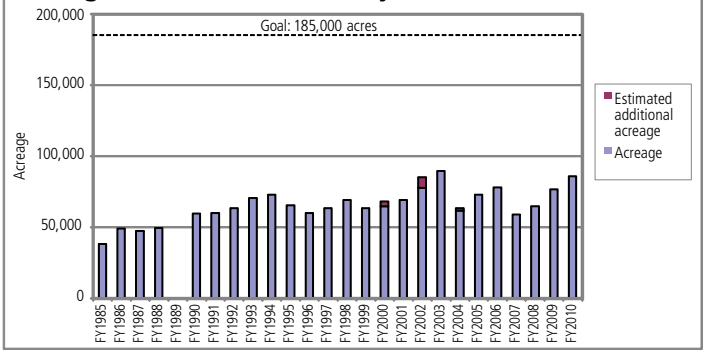
FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator) (Data Unavailable = No Data/Not Reporting) (LT = Long-Term Target)	Past Trends/ # of Years Met	Appendix Page Number (D-0)/ Figure Number
Subobjective 4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay				
SP-33	Chesapeake Bay SAV restored	LT		D-47
SP-34	Chesapeake Bay dissolved oxygen attained	LT		D-48
SP-35	Bay nitrogen reduction practices implemented	▼	1/5	D-49/Fig. 67
SP-36	Bay phosphorus reduction practices implemented	▲	3/5	D-50/Fig. 66
SP-37	Bay sediment reduction practices implemented	▲	3/5	D-50/Fig. 68
CB-1a	Bay point source nitrogen reduction	▲	2/5	D-51
CB-1b	Bay point source phosphorus reduction	▲	5/5★	D-52
CB-2	Bay forest buffer planting goal achieved	▲	3/5	D-52

Note: SAV = submerged aquatic vegetation

FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

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 submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) (SP-33) and levels of dissolved oxygen (DO) (SP-34). Based on annual monitoring from the prior year, the Chesapeake Bay Program reported 85,899 acres of SAV in the bay. This represents approximately 46% of the program's long-term goal of 185,000 acres, which is the amount necessary to achieve Chesapeake Bay water quality standards (Figure 65). Monitoring data from the previous three years indicate that about 12% 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 65: Underwater Bay Grass Abundance



For the second consecutive year, EPA met its annual goal for implementing phosphorus pollution control measures in the Chesapeake Bay watershed (commitment = 9.48 million pounds [M lbs]; result = 9.61 M lbs) (Figure 66). EPA came very close to meeting its annual goal for implementing nitrogen pollution control measure reduction practices (commitment = 84.44 M lbs; result = 83.57 M lbs) (Figure 67). EPA expects enhanced implementation of nitrogen pollution control measures as a result of the total maximum daily load (TMDL) that was established December 2010.

Figure 66: Implementing Phosphorus Pollution Control Measures in the Ches. Bay by Fiscal Year (SP-36)

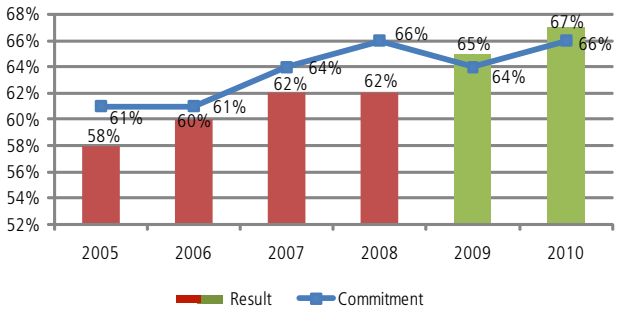
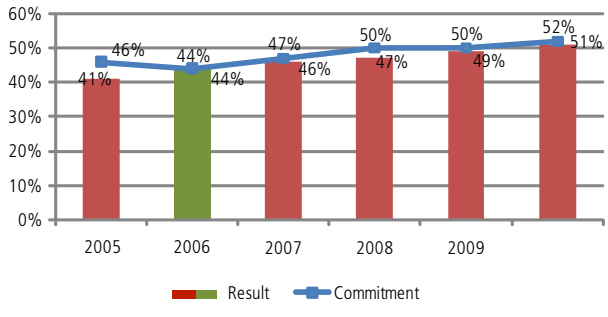
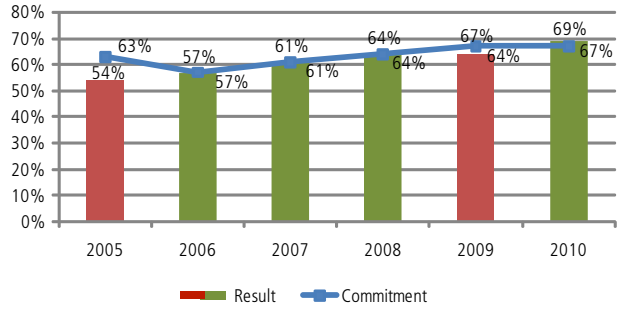


Figure 67: Implementing Nitrogen Pollution Control Measures in the Ches. Bay by Fiscal Year (SP-35)



The Chesapeake Bay Program met its 2010 commitment for implementing sediment control measures in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, achieving 69% of its long-term implementation goal (SP-37) (Figure 68).

Figure 68: Implementing Sediment Pollution Control Measures in the Ches. Bay by Fiscal Year (SP-37)

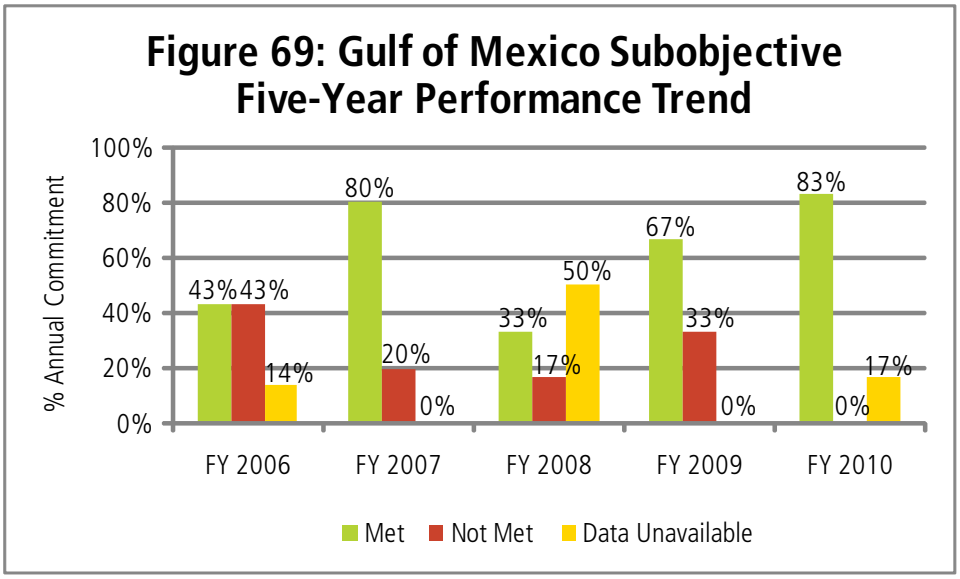


Point sources, such as industrial dischargers and wastewater treatment plants, are significant sources of nitrogen and phosphorus pollution into the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay Program met its 2010 commitment for reducing nitrogen from point sources (CB-1a) for the first time in three years. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of its point source nitrogen reduction goal (38.8 M lbs) was achieved in 2010, which was above the Agency's commitment of 74% (36.92 M lbs). The program met its commitment for reducing phosphorus by reaching 99% of its point source phosphorus reduction goal (6.16 M lbs) (CB-1b). This is the last year results can be reported for the nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment measures, as they were established using an obsolete model for estimating loadings to the watershed. Furthermore, the annual commitments, baseline, long-term goal, and deadline have changed as a result of the TMDL.

State and federal efforts to accelerate forest buffer planting resulted in an improvement between FY 2009 and FY 2010. The Chesapeake Bay Program and its partners were successful in meeting the 2010 commitment of planting more than 6,500 miles of forest buffer within the bay watershed. The program has reached 69% of its long-term goal of planting 10,000 miles of forest buffer (CB-2).

Subobjective: Gulf of Mexico

EPA met five of its commitments and was unable to report on one commitment in FY 2010. EPA has continued to meet the majority of its commitments to protect the Gulf of Mexico for three of the past four years. (Figure 69)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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	Data Unavailable	1/3	D-53
SP-40	Reduces hypoxic zone Gulf of Mexico	LT		D-54
SP-38	Impaired water segments and habitat restored	▲	4/5	D-53
SP-39	Gulf Acres restored or enhanced	▲	4/5	D-54/Fig. 71
GM-1	Warning system to manage algal blooms	▲	4/5	D-55
GM-3a	Gulf near-term actions on track	▲	3/3	D-55
GM-3b	Gulf near-term actions completed	▲	3/3	D-56

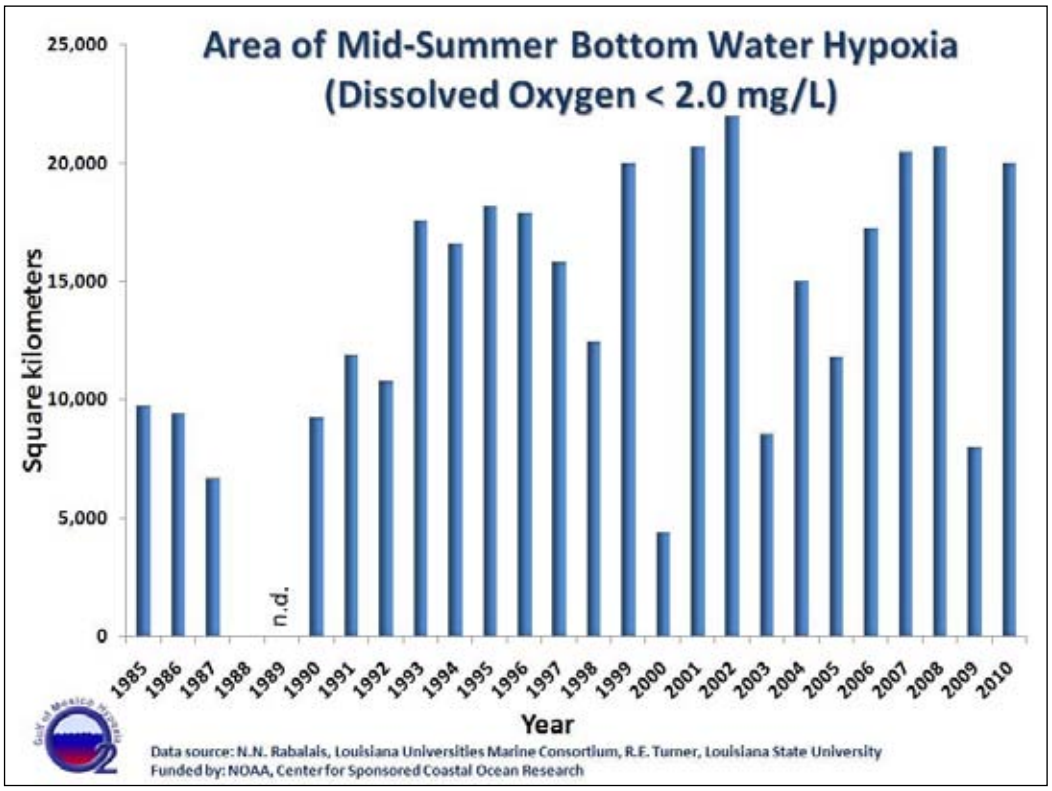
FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

The Gulf of Mexico basin has been called "America's Watershed." Its U.S. coastline is 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) (2008) indicates that the overall aquatic ecosystem health of the coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico is 2.2 on a five-point scale, in which 1 is poor and 5 is good (Subobjective 4.3.2). Data will not be available again on ecosystem health for the Gulf until the next publication of the NCCR in FY 2011.

The size of the hypoxic, or "dead," zone,[1] in the Gulf of Mexico increased significantly from 8,000 square kilometers (km^2) (3,000 square miles [mi^2]) in 2009 to 20,000 km^2 (8,000 mi^2) in 2010 (SP-40) (Figure 70). There were a number of hydrological, climate, and monitoring factors that led to the large increase in the hypoxic zone over the past year (e.g., lower than average Mississippi River flow, timing of monitoring during weather events).[2] The five-year running average is currently at 17,300 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 70



[1] 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.

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

Acres Habitat Restored. The Gulf of Mexico Program ended the year ahead of its FY 2010 cumulative target (27,500 acres) to restore, protect, or enhance coastal and marine habitats. Regional collaboration through coordinated efforts helped restore about 200 acres in 2010. Although this was less than the approximately 4,000 acres restored in 2009, the program has restored, enhanced, or protected a total of 29,522 acres in the states of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas since 2006 (SP-39) (Figure 71). The program is expected to meet its 2014 target of 32,600 acres in FY 2011. Slightly less than 1% of the total universe of habitat acres has been restored (Figure 72).

Figure 71: Gulf of Mexico Acres Restored or Enhanced by Fiscal Year (SP-39)

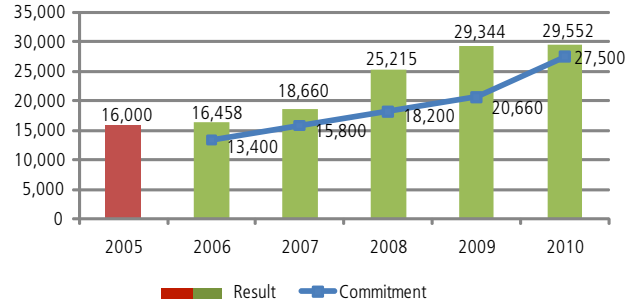
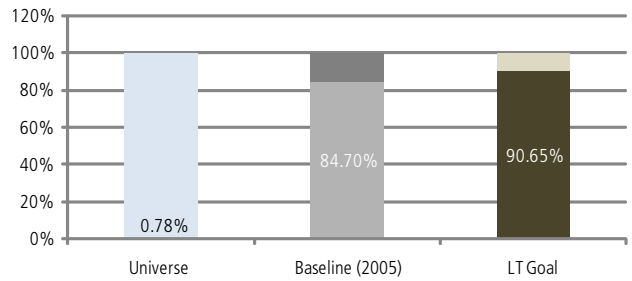


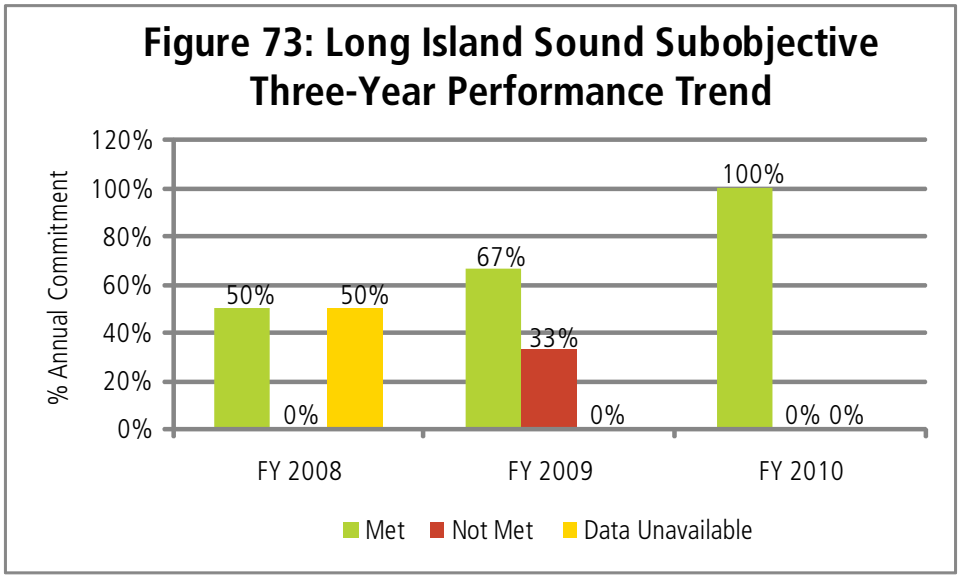
Figure 72: Percent of Universe, Above Baseline, and Toward Long-Term Goal (SP-39)



Percent Impaired Segments Restored. With the support of numerous federal, state, local, and private partners, EPA restored water and habitat quality to 170 impaired waterbodies in 13 priority coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico. This exceeded the 2010 goal of 96 impaired waterbodies (SP-38) and was an increase of 39 segments restored over FY 2009.

Subobjective: Long Island Sound

EPA partners maintained pace from the previous year by meeting two of three commitments for the Long Island Sound Program in FY 2010. (Figure 73)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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	▲	1/3	D-56
SP-42	Reduce Long Island Sound hypoxic zone	LT		D-57
SP-43	Restore Long Island Sound coastal habitat	▲	3/3	D-58
SP-44	Re-open river and streams for fish passage	▲	3/3	D-58

More that 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 2010 dollars, that equates to $9.2 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 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

The Long Island Sound Program significantly exceeded its 2010 commitment (79 acres) by restoring or protecting 1,361 acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands (SP-43). This represents a whopping 740% of the 2014 habitat acres goal (415 acres in FY 2009 and 1,361 acres in FY 2010). The original 2010 target was annualized based on past progress. In the interim, EPA received appropriations that enabled the leveraging of funding by the states for acquisitions of several properties that helped exceed expectations. EPA also reported that since FY 2006, it has reopened 69.9 miles of river and stream corridor to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installation of bypass structures such as fishways (SP-44). This exceeded the 2010 commitment of 17 miles. EPA reported that its success was due to effective coordination among federal, state, and local partners and appropriate landowners on planned projects.

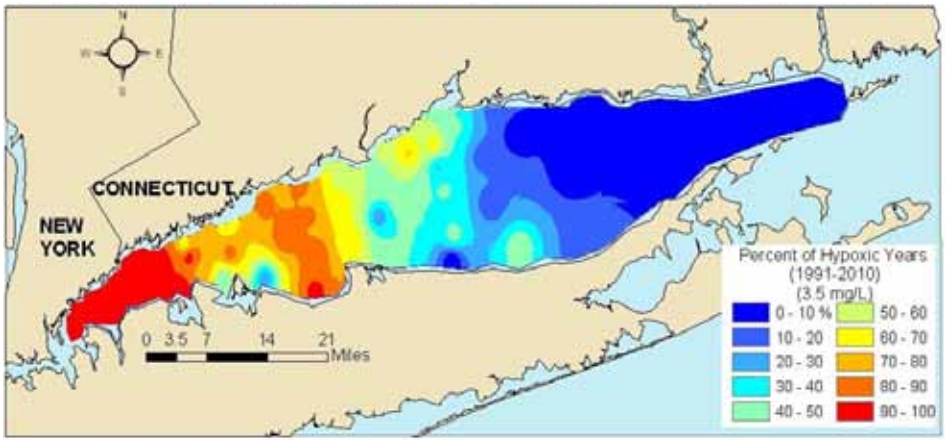
The Long Island Sound Program has made substantial progress in reducing point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound and exceeded the 2010 percentage target of reduction toward its 2014 goal (SP-41). States reported via EPA an average daily discharge of nitrogen of 33,703 Trade Equalized (TE) pounds, which was a reduction from the baseline discharge of 59,146 TE pounds and represents 70% of the final reduction target of 100%. This achievement was due substantially to New York City's Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) coming on line with nitrogen reduction improvements that have been ongoing for several years. The 2009 percent reduction target was 52%.

A key measure for assessing water quality in the Long Island Sound is the size and duration of its hypoxic zone. In 2010, the maximum area and duration of hypoxia in Long Island Sound was 40 days and 101 square miles, both well below average (SP-42) (Figure 74). This was an improvement over end of year hypoxic conditions in 2007, 2008, and 2009. This 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. 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 Long Island Sound.

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 STPs has been reduced by over 76,000 pounds per day from baseline loads. Since EPA approval of the nitrogen TMDL in 2000, post-TMDL area and duration of hypoxia averages are 56.9 days and 179 square miles, respectively, versus pre-TMDL averages of 56.2 days and 208 square miles.

Figure 74

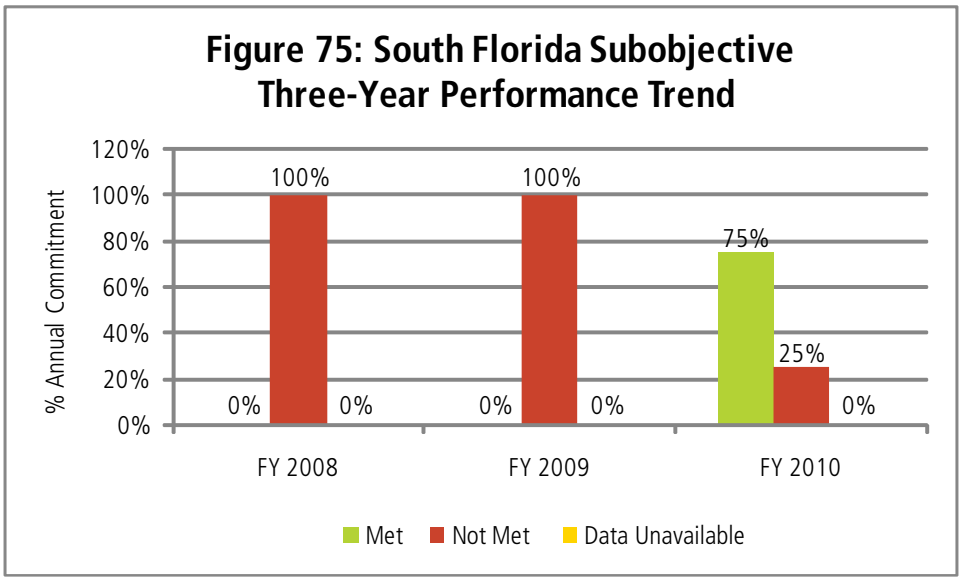
THE FREQUENCY OF HYPOXIA IN LONG ISLAND SOUND BOTTOM WATERS



In 2010, the Long Island Sound Program achieved 72% of the Agency's 2014 goal for reopening river and stream miles to diadromous fish passage (22.8 miles in FY 2009, 13.1 miles in FY 2010) (SP-44). This measure is an annualized estimate of a six-year long-term goal to reopen 50 river miles to fish passage by the Long Island Sound Management Conference Partners. 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.

Subobjective: South Florida

EPA made significant improvements in the performance of its South Florida program in FY 2010. The Agency and its partners met three of four commitments. (Figure 75)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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	▲	1/3	D-59
SP-46	Maintain health of South Florida sea grass	▲	1/3	D-59
SP-47	Maintain South Florida coastal water quality	▲	1/3	D-60
SP-48	Improve Everglades water quality	▼	0/3	D-61

FY 2010 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.

For the first time, EPA and its federal, state, regional, and local partners were able to show a significant increase in 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, in 2010 (SP-45). The Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project (CREMP) recorded an increase in the mean stony coral cover from 6.6% to 7.3% across the region, except in the Dry Tortugas and Back Country Patch reefs. The 7.3% coverage is the highest percentage cover reported since 2003. Stony corals are extremely vulnerable to physical damage from hurricanes, and what may be occurring is a recovery from the extremely active 2004–2005 hurricane season.

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.

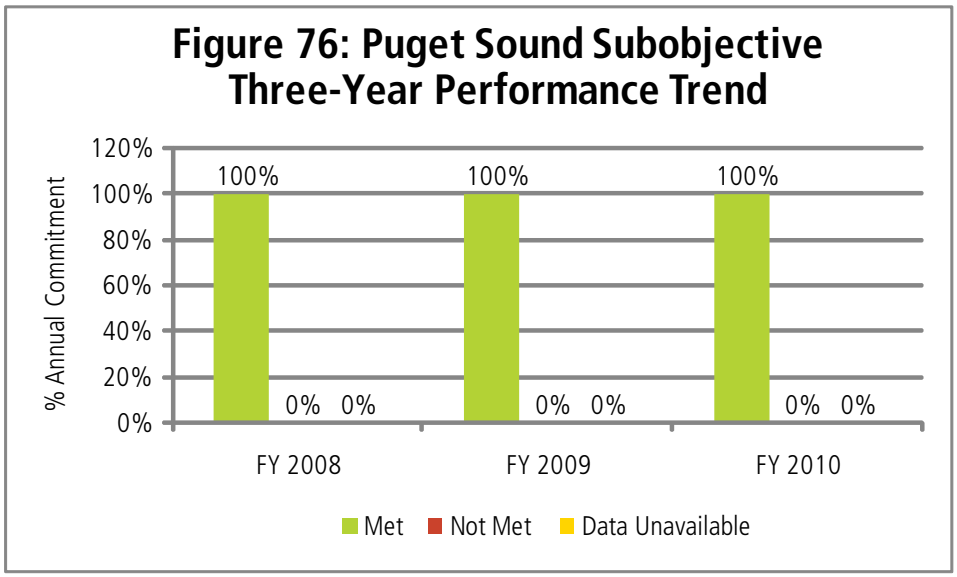
EPA and its partners were able to maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS in FY 2010 (SP-47). To measure water quality, EPA uses four status indicators: light attenuation, chlorophyll, dissolved inorganic nitrogen, and total phosphorus (TP). In FY 2010 (2009 data), all water quality parameters met the 1995–2005 baseline. While maintenance of the water quality baseline cannot be attributed to any particular action, nearshore water quality is expected to improve due to improvements in wastewater and stormwater controls.

For the third 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 parts per billion (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. In September 2010, EPA filed an Amended Determination in federal court stating that Florida needs to build an additional 46,000 acres of STAs, or an equivalent remedy, to assure that inflows to the Everglades meet the 10 ppb criterion.

In the past 10 years, the city of Key West has moved to advance wastewater treatment and eliminated 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 hook up 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 met all of its commitments and reported data for all of its measures for the Puget Sound subobjective for the third consecutive year. (Figure 76)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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	▲	3/3	D-61/Fig. 77
SP-50	Remediate Puget Sound contaminated sediments	▲	3/3	D-62
SP-51	Restore acres of Puget Sound estuarine wetlands	▲	3/3	D-62

The Puget Sound Basin is the largest population and commercial center in the Pacific Northwest, supporting a vital system of international ports, transportation systems, and defense installations. The 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.

FY 2010 Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

In 2010, EPA and its state, local, and tribal partners improved water quality in the Puget Sound Basin, which enabled the lifting of harvest restrictions in 4,453 acres of shellfish bed growing areas (cumulative from FY 2006) (SP-49) (Figure 77). This significantly exceeded the FY 2010 commitment of 1,800 acres and the 2014 long-term goal of 2,300 acres. This was due to four key factors:

- There were many significant upgrades in the health of shellfish growing areas during FY 2010, including 1,600 acres in one area alone after 25 years at a lower classification status. There was only one downgrade during that period (only 33 acres).
- The region was experiencing El Niño conditions, resulting in less precipitation and fewer storm events, which have the ability to adversely affect water quality and shellfish growing bed status.
- EPA and its partners directed significant funding to local health districts whose source control efforts have been increasingly successful to address pathogen sources upstream or upcurrent from shellfish resources in Puget Sound.
- Most of the areas that have been recertified are downstream of human residences relying on septic systems, many of which were older and intended to support more seasonal recreational use. In these areas, EPA has been emphasizing enhanced maintenance and pulling the treatment areas back from shoreline areas.

As of 2010, EPA and its partners had opened approximately 15% of the total acres of shellfish beds impacted by degraded or declining water quality in the Puget Sound (30,000 acres) (Figure 78).

Figure 77: Increase Acres of Puget Sound Shellfish Areas by Fiscal Year (SP-49)

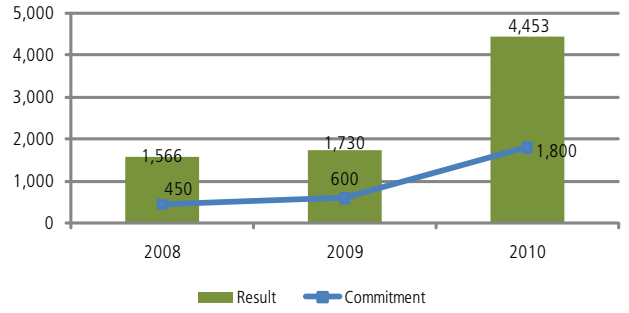
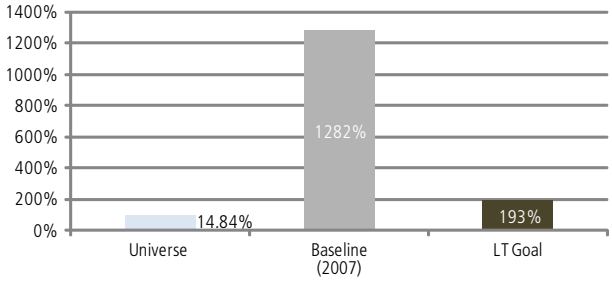


Figure 78: Percent of Universe, Above Baseline, and Toward Long-Term Goal (SP-49)

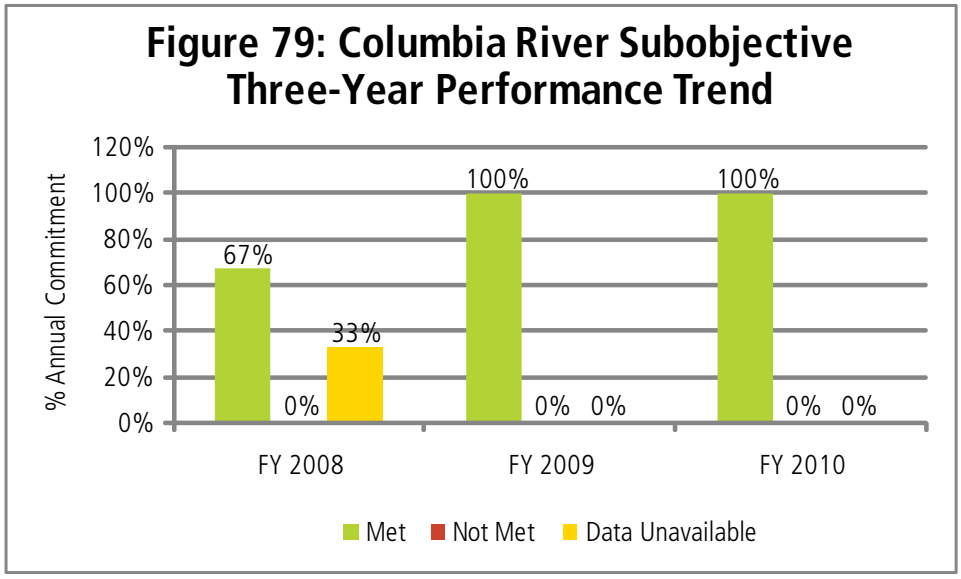


As of the end of FY 2010, EPA and its partners were still working to achieve and report additional results beyond FY 2009 in remediating acres of prioritized contaminated sediments. (commitment = 123; result = 123.1; cumulative starting in FY 2006) (SP-50). Although there has been progress in remediating areas of contaminated sediments, additional acres for this measure are not counted until actions to prevent recontamination are complete. No Puget Sound Superfund completions were anticipated in FY 2010, and the commitment reflected this.

Approximately, 10,062 acres of tidally and seasonally influenced estuarine wetlands have been restored in the Puget Sound Basin since FY 2006 (SP-51). In FY 2010, the Agency's commitment was significantly exceeded due to the completion of a very large project that accounted for over 3,200 acres of habitat alone. In general, success in this measure is facilitated by the Puget Sound Nearshore Partnership (a group of concerned citizens, nonprofit organizations, ports, and others working with local, state, tribal, and federal government), which works to identify and implement projects protecting valuable nearshore habitat around Puget Sound.

Subobjective: Columbia River

EPA has met the all of its commitments for the Columbia River for the second consecutive year. (Figure 79)



FY 2010 ACS Code	Measure Description	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	▲	3/3	D-62/Fig. 80
SP-53	Clean up Columbia River contaminated sediments	▲	3/3	D-63
SP-54	Reduce Columbia River contaminants	LT		D-63

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 2010 Performance Highlights

Working with EPA and other partners, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership has protected, enhanced, or restored 16,000 acres of wetland and upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed since FY 2006 (SP-52) (Figure 80). This represents 84% of its 2014 goal of 19,000 acres and approximately 17% of the overall universe of 96,770 acres (Figure 81). The Agency's 2010 goal was achieved through a series of wetland restoration projects that succeeded for a number of key reasons: 1) landowners, both private and public, embraced the importance and benefits of wetland restoration on their property; 2) restoration practitioners worked with landowners and community members to promote restoration benefits on both the individual site and watershed scale; and 3) restoration practitioners were able to access and piece together multiple funding sources for nearly every project to be successfully implemented.

Figure 80: Protect Columbia River Wetland Habitat by Fiscal Year (SP-52)

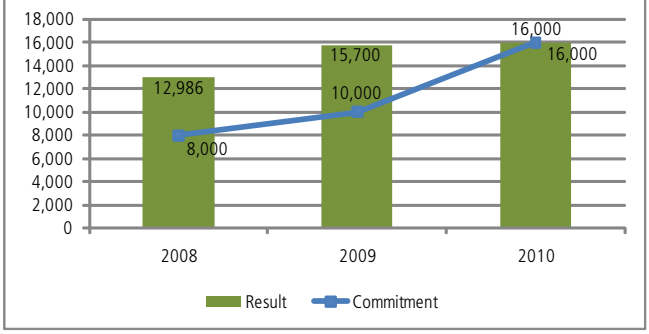
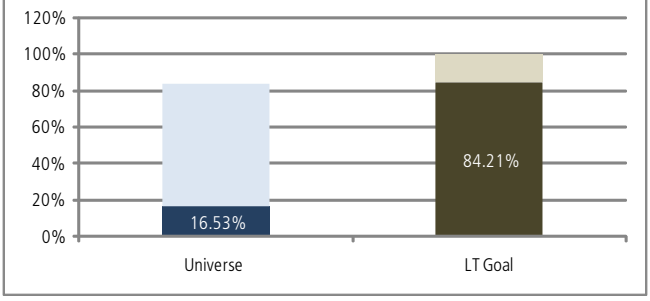


Figure 81: Percent of Universe and Toward Long-Term Goal (SP-52)



EPA and its partners measure progress in cleaning up contaminated sediments in the Lower Columbia River, primarily the Portland Harbor Superfund site. EPA met its 2010 target by restoring 20 acres of contaminated sediments of a universe of 400 acres (SP-53). EPA and the states of Oregon and Washington have established and implemented rigorous cleanup programs. These cleanup program requirements create a framework for how sites get cleaned up and to what levels. Continued efforts by all partners to meet the technical specifications and timelines have brought success to the Lower Columbia River cleanup program. These accomplishments were achieved with difficult technical issues, differing viewpoints, and costs challenges.

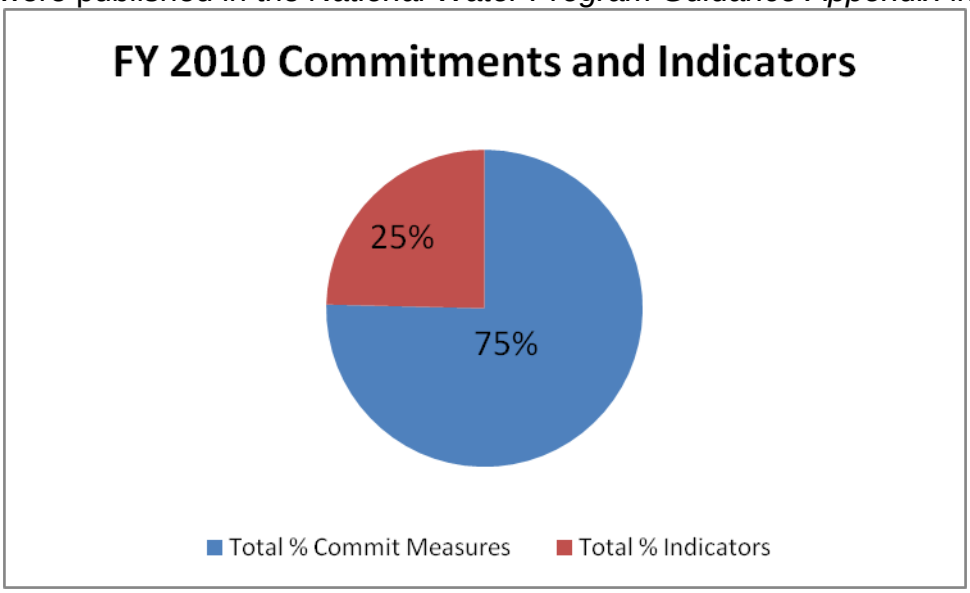
In Oregon's Walla Walla River Basin, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) has been working collaboratively with farmers to implement voluntary Best Management Practices and reduce pesticides going into the Walla Walla River. In 2006, high levels of five toxic pesticides were found in tributaries of the Little Walla Walla River. In response, ODEQ, the Oregon State University Extension Service, and the Walla Walla Watershed Council worked together to monitor and control current use of pesticides that reach surface water by spray drift and runoff from fruit orchards. Using a combination of vegetated buffers, less toxic pesticides, and mineral oil, and employing more individualized applicator training and sprayer calibration, monitoring results in 2010 showed a 88–96% reduction from 2006 levels in the toxic bioaccumulative pesticide, chlorpyrifos, in the water column. In addition, ODEQ has held two agricultural pesticide collection events and has collected more than 17,000 pounds of pesticide waste, including dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), for proper disposal. (See 2010 Best Practice No. 1)

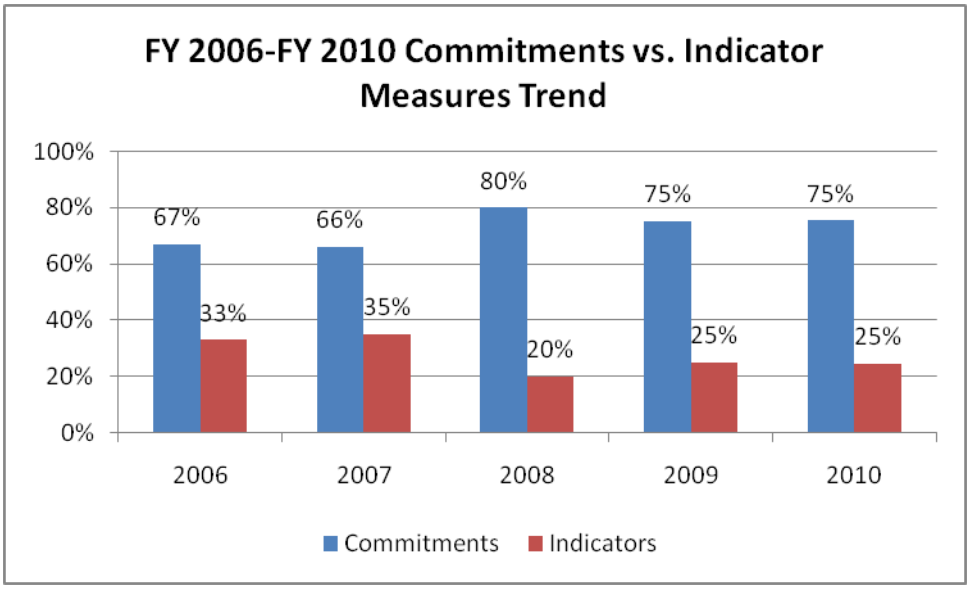
In May 2009, the Washington Department of Health removed the Yakima River DDT fish advisory because of the success of collaborative efforts to reduce soil erosion in the Yakima River (DDT and other toxics can bind to soil particles), which led to dramatic decreases in DDT concentrations in fish tissue. Best management practices to reduce soil erosion and monitoring were accomplished in partnership with irrigation districts, farmers, the Yakama Nation, and the Washington Department of Ecology to implement the Yakima River total maximum daily load (TMDL).

Appendix B. FY 2010 Performance Measure Universe

Total Measures by Commitments vs. Indicators

The National Water Program tracked a total of 134 total performance measures in FY 2010 to assess progress in protecting the public health and the environment. Seventy-five percent (75%) of these measures had annual commitments, and 25% of the measures were indicators with no commitments in 2010. The percentage of measures with annual commitments has remained steady over the past two years. Final commitments are numeric goals that are established annually through negotiations among EPA Headquarters, Regional Offices, and states. Commitments for FY 2010 were published in the *National Water Program Guidance Appendix* in February 2010.[1]

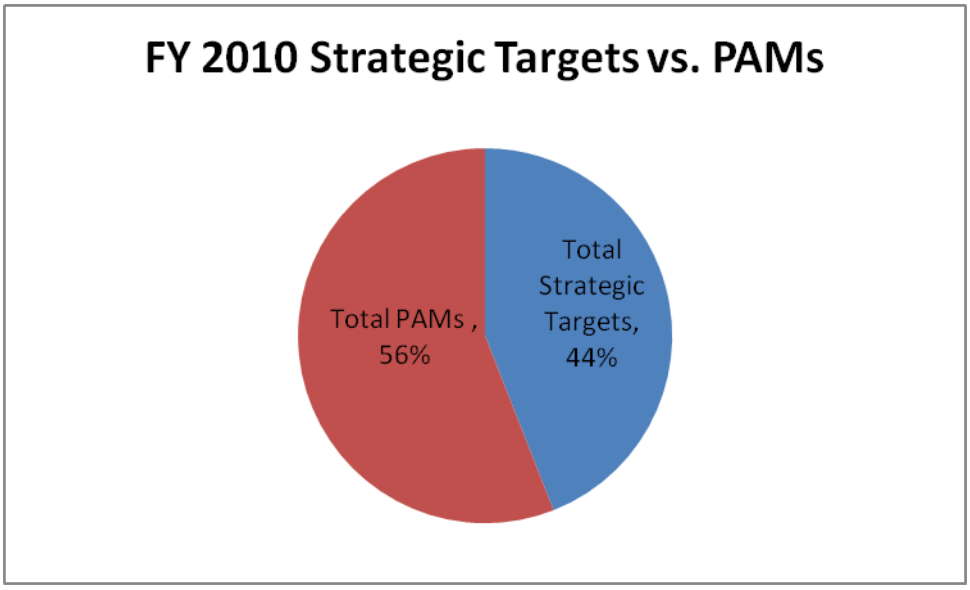


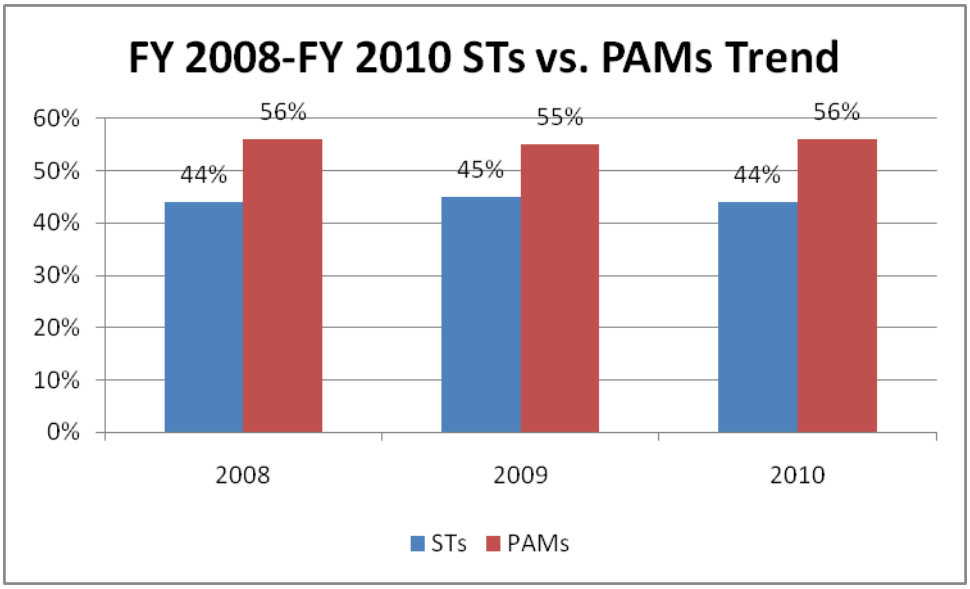


[1] National Water Program Guidance. Appendix FY2010 Final Performance Measure Commitments, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, February, 2010, [add link]

FY 2010 Strategic Targets vs. PAMs

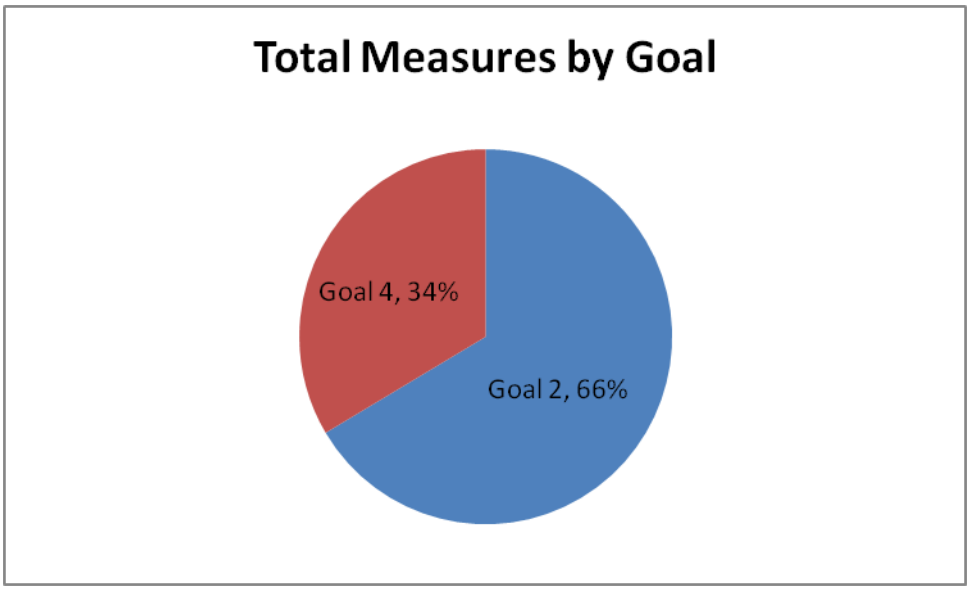
The National Water Program uses two types of measures to assess progress toward the goals in the *Strategic Plan*: Strategic Targets and Program Activity Measures (PAMs). Strategic Targets are organized under individual subobjectives in the *Strategic Plan* and are outcome-based measures of changes in the environment or public health with long-term targets for 2014. Program Offices and Regions also set annual commitments for almost all of these measures. Strategic Targets represented 44% of all 2010 performance measures. PAMs are primarily output-based measures that track programmatic progress on an annual basis. PAMs represented 56% of all measures in 2010.





Total Measures by Goal

FY 2010 was the third and final year of reporting under EPA's 2006 *Strategic Plan*. Sixty-six percent (66%) of National Water Program performance measures were in Goal 2, and 34% were in Goal 4 of the Plan. Aside from a handful of measures in the national wetlands program, the vast majority of the Goal 4 measures belong to the Agency's Large Aquatic Ecosystems programs.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
Quarterly Performance Report

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.

Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2010[1]

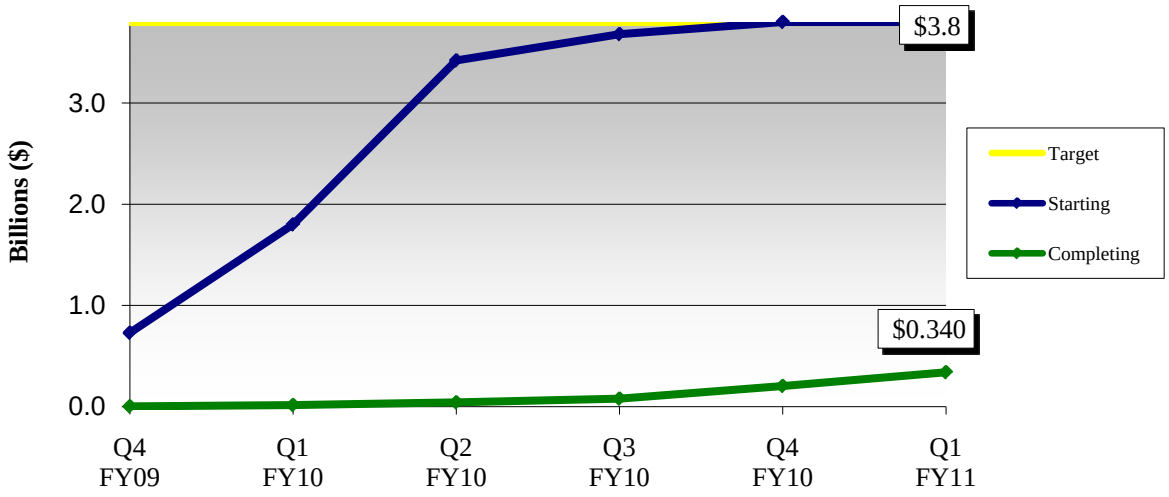
CW SRF Highlights

- 2,010 projects (nontribal) started construction with 430 complete
- 74 projects (tribal) started construction with 15 complete

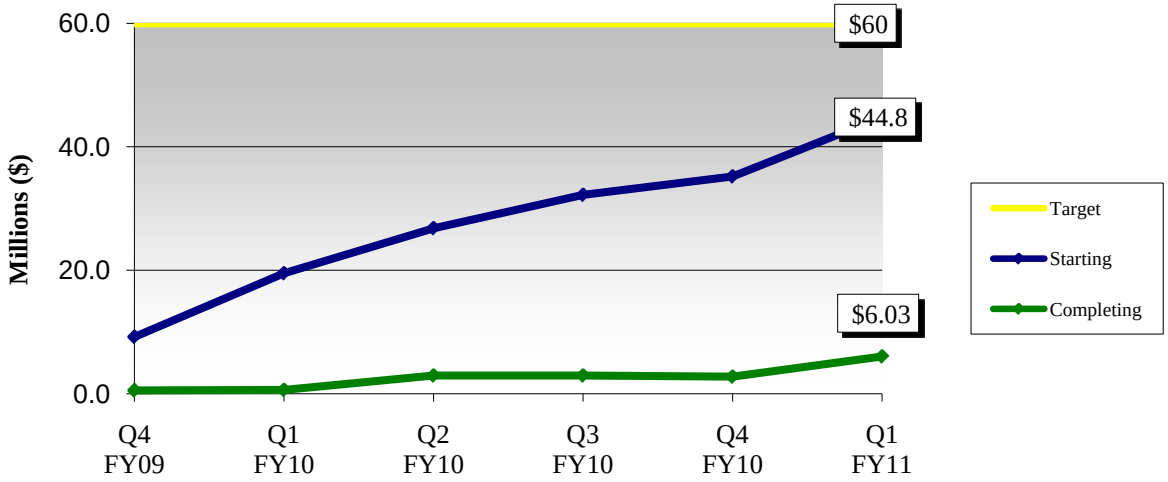
The CWSRF program has made significant progress this year in numerous areas including the large number of projects initiating construction across the country. Furthermore, states certified that all project funding was under contract by the February 17, 2010 deadline and at least 20% of their funds went 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.

Amount of CWSRF Projects
Starting and Completing Construction (nontribal)



Amount of CWSRF Projects
Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)



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.

Cumulative Program Accomplishments as of December 31, 2010[34]

DW SRF Highlights

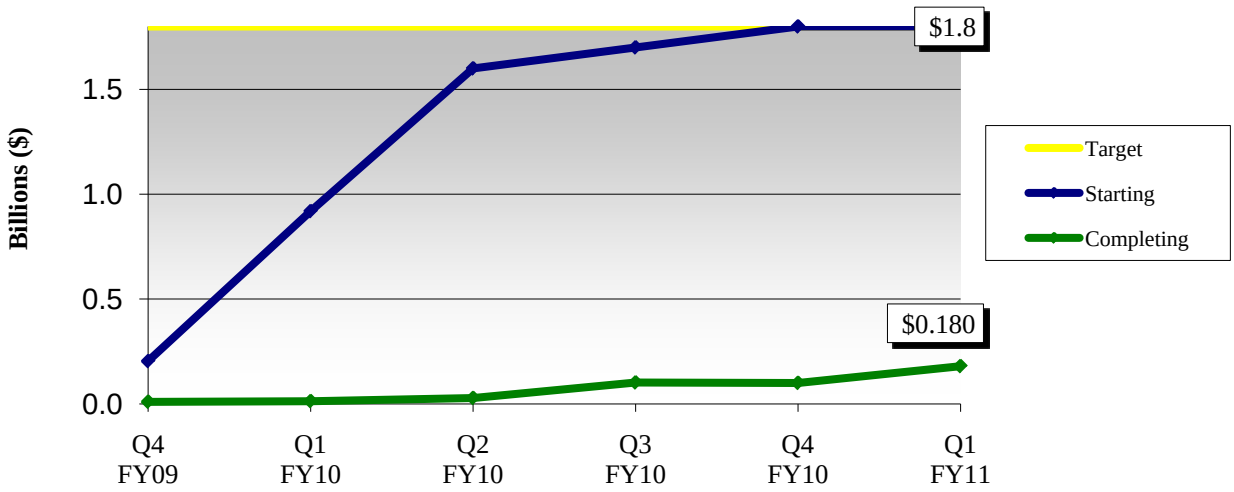
- 1,340 projects (nontribal) started construction with 350 complete
- 53 projects (tribal) started construction with 20 complete

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 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.

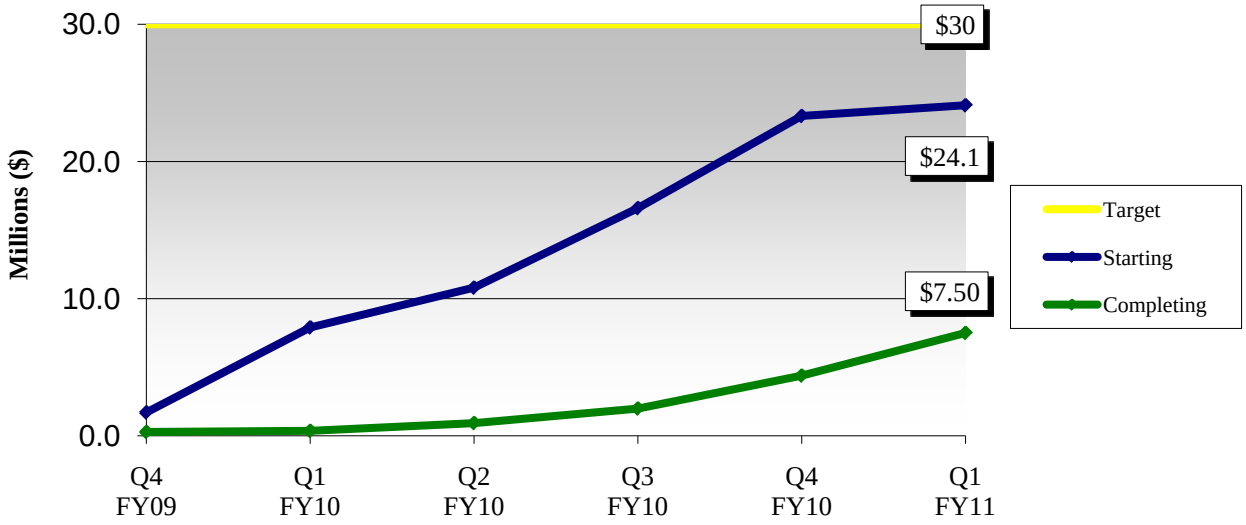
[2] For more information on Recovery DWSRF projects, visit www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/dwsrf_arra.pdf.

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

Amount of DWSRF Projects
Starting and Completing Construction (nontribal)



Amount of DWSRF Projects
Starting and Completing Construction (tribal)



Appendix: Recovery Act Performance Measures and Cumulative Results

Program	Performance Measures	Q4 FY09	Q1 FY10	Q2 FY10	Q3 FY10	Q4 FY10	Q1 FY11	Long-term Target	Percent Complete
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Amount ($) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	$.61 B	$2.3 B	$ 3.8 B	$ 3.8 B	$ 3.8 B	$ 3.81 B	$3.81 B	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	$.73 B	$1.8 B	$ 3.4 B	$ 3.7 B	$ 3.8 B	$3.81 B	$3.81 B	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	$.003 B	$.02 B	$ .04 B	$ .08 B	$ .20 B	$.34 B	$3.81 B	9%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	12	27	51	51	51	51	51	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	$9.23 M	$ 19.5 M	$ 26.8 M	$ 32.2 M	$ 35.2 M	$44.8 M	$60 M	75%
	Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	$0.54 M	$ 0.6 M	$2.9 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 2.8 M	$ 6.3 M	$60 M	11%
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Amount ($) of projects that are under contract (non-tribal)	$.16 B	$1.0 B	$1.8 B	$1.8 B	$ 1.8 B	$1.82 B	$1.82 B	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (non-tribal)	$.20 B	$.93 B	$1.6 B	$1.8 B	$ 1.8 B	$ 1.8 B	$1.82 B	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (non-tribal)	$.01 B	$.01 B	$.03 B	$ .10 B	$ .10 B	$.18 B	$1.82 B	100%
	States that have awarded all of their green project reserve	8	30	51	51	51	51	51	100%
	Amount ($) of projects that have started construction (tribal)	$1.70 M	$7.2 M	$10.9 M	$ 16.5 M	$ 23.3 M	$24.1 M	$30 M	80%
	Amount ($) of projects that have completed construction (tribal)	$.54 M	$ .62 M	$ 2.9 M	$ 2.0 M	$ 4.4 M	$ 7.5 M	$30 M	25%

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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												
	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												
	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 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	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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. 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												
	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 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.												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-4a	Percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.	OMB PA												
	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	
	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												
	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												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		34,187 (10.7%)											34,187 (10.7%)
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		27,367 (8.58%)											27,367 (8.58%)

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 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-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												
	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 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												
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 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 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.												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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).														
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												
	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 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												
	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.												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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).														
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												
	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												
	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	
	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												
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		91%	99%	89%	92%	66%	88%	100%	100%	91%	57%	93%	
	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-9	Percent of community water system intakes for which the source water was assessed.	I												
	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		n/a											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE (FY 07)		5,805	584	50	883	909	518	839	382	485	798	357	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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	HQ reports results by Region/nationally, based on data collected to support Clean Water Act (CWA) measures when data becomes available. The number of states reporting drinking water use assessments to the Assessment Database (ADB) under the Integrated Reporting Guidance will increase over time. The universe of this measure is the number of waters with community water system (CWS) intakes that have been indexed to the national hydrography dataset (NHD). The reported data are based on an overlay of the universe of waters with CWS intakes and the most recently accessible §305(b) reports stored in ATTAINS. The reported data may be limited to waters assessed for any use because of the variety of state approaches to their assessment process.													
SDW-10a	Percent of waterbody impairments identified by States in which there is a community water system intake and for which there is a TMDL.	I												
	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		n/a											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	HQ reports results by Region/nationally based on data collected to support Subobjective 2.2.1. Baselines and targets to be determined in consultation with OWOW after geo-referencing baseline has been established for Clean Water Act (CWA) reporting and with consideration of targets established for CWA reporting. The universe is the number of waters with community water system (CWS) intakes that have been indexed to the national hydrography dataset (NHD) and that are listed in ATTAINS as impaired for any reason in that particular reporting cycle. The reported data are based on an overlay of the universe and the §303(d) related data in ATTAINS. Interpreting these overlays may be limited to snap shots of status for the waters of each CWS.													
SDW-10b	Percent of waterbody impairments identified by States in which there is a community water system intake and for which the waterbody impairment causes have been removed.	I												
	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		n/a											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	UNIVERSE		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	HQ reports results by Region/nationally based on data collected to support Subobjective 2.2.1. Baselines and targets to be determined in consultation with OWOW after geo-referencing baseline has been established for Clean Water Act (CWA) reporting and with consideration of targets established for CWA reporting. The universe is the number of waters with community water system (CWS) intakes that have been indexed to the national hydrography dataset (NHD) and that are listed in ATTAINS as impaired for any reason in that particular reporting cycle. The reported data are based on an overlay of the universe and the §303(d) related data in ATTAINS. Interpreting these overlays may be limited to snap shots of status for the waters of each CWS.													
Subobjective 2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat														

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-6	Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.	BUD												
	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 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 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 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		38% (15.2 million)											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		38%(15.2 million)											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		38% (15.4 million)*											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		35%(14 million)											
	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-8	Number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters, measured as a 5-year average.	BUD												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		2											2
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		0											0
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		2											2
	FY 2005 BASELINE		2											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08.												
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												
	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	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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	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 have a higher percentage of beach season day closures resulting in a lower commitment at the regional and national levels. Universe equals the total number of beach season days that beaches were open.												
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												
	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. Beginning in FY 08, OECA and OWM agreed on common language and data collection procedures to streamline this measure. While the definition is slightly different for OWM, the past data is still valid for comparison with future data. We have included a revised baseline to demonstrate the real progress for FY 08. While national numbers are fairly stable, the Regional baselines did change.												
SS-2	Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.	SG												
	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 2009 COMMITMENT		99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	93%	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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												
	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												
	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	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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 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												
	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											
	National Program Manager Comments	The Wadeable Streams Survey will be updated in 2011. T here will be no reporting on this measure until 2012.												
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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 (8.8%)
	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 (6.65%)
	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-1a	Number of States and Territories that have adopted EPA approved nutrient criteria into their water quality standards. (cumulative)	SG												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		12	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	4	0	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		13	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	4	0	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		11	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		12	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		9	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		10	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	4	0	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		8	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		8	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	
	UNIVERSE		56	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	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-1b	Number of States and Territories that are on schedule with a mutually agreed-upon plan to adopt nutrient criteria into their water quality standards. (annual)	SG												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		32	3	4	2	6	5	5	1	3	3	0	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		32	3	4	2	6	5	5	1	3	3	0	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		32	3	4	2	6	5	5	1	3	3	0	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		33	3	4	2	7	5	5	3	3	1	0	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		35	3	3	3	6	6	5	3	4	1	1	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		31	3	1	5	5	6	4	2	3	1	1	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		37	3	1	5	8	6	4	2	4	1	3	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		42	3	1	5	8	6	5	3	4	4	3	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		45	3	2	6	8	6	4	3	3	7	3	
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		42	3	2	5	6	6	4	2	4	7	3	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		26	3	1	5	7	6	0	0	0	4	0	
	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-2	Number of Tribes that have water quality standards approved by EPA. (cumulative)													
	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												
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		38(68%)	4	1	4	7	5	4	2	4	4	3	
	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.													
	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												
	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 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	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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	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-4b	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from authorized Tribes that are approved by EPA.													
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		80.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80%	100%	n/a	79%	100%	50%	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		71.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80%	75%	n/a	79%	75%	50%	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		100.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	50%	
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		66.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80%	75%	n/a	79%	50%	50%	
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		79%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	75%	100%	n/a	0%	100%	100%	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		66.5%	n/a	70%	n/a	n/a	75%	75%	n/a	79%	50%	50%	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		66%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75%	75%	n/a	79%	50%	50%	
	UNIVERSE (FY 08)		6	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	
	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.												
WQ-5	Number of States and Territories that have adopted and are implementing their monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules.	SG												
	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 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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)													
	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.												
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)													
	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	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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	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												
	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 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												
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 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 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.												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-9c	Estimated annual reduction in million tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).	OMB PA BUD												
	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)	OMB PA SG NPMStat												
	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	
	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	Indicator											

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		18.0%	6	5	4	9	16	2	6	3	1	2	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		47.2%	15	12	13	15	23	9	12	15	10	13	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		62.0%	22	16	17	20	28	10	16	23	13	19	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		100% (216)	26	18	21	23	34	15	18	26	13	22	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		229	26	18	22	23	40	17	18	27	15	23	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		253	27	21	23	27	44	17	23	28	17	26	
	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 #.]													
	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 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%	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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												
	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% (40/42)	90% (9/10)	00% (16/1	95% (188/198)	73% (36/49)	61% (34/56)	
	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 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,632	518	1079	994	755	1813	213	257	254	583	166	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,080	517	1,101	964	758	1,813	161	257	684	584	541	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,541	517	1,227	1,016	503	1,813	526	284	250	179	226	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,919	510	1,262	1,026	675	1,813	626	258	263	260	226	
	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 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		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 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		79,662	1,550	4,605	6,500	18,477	20,508	13,508	7,068	4,198	766	2,482	
	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	
	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 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		242,801											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		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 2009 Target		Indicator											
	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 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	
	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 2005 BASELINE		8,623	0	624	175	2,131	1,488	1,391	1,239	448	296	831	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		8,136											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		8,729											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,830	2	609	269	966	2,024	895	1,438	581	222	824	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,900	6	602	277	1,021	2,129	890	1,443	618	203	711	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		7,882	6	566	333	967	2,145	781	1,510	658	205	711	
	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.												
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												
	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.												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-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 2005 BASELINE		91.2%	44	117	74	31	458	17	31	45	0	198	
	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 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		94%	44	65	66	313	679	109	193	31	6	41	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		99% (21,830)					580						
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,338	45	72	68	322	542	124	81	36	6	42	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		1,278	45	71	68	283	521	124	84	36	6	40	
	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 2010 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	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		<22.5%											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	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 2005 BASELINE		TBD											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		308*	56	27	28	42	90	29	15	3	12	4	

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		n/a											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	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 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												
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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).												
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)												
	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	138.7	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												
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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	Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		98**	79	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	6	1	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		121**	80	1	1	30	4	1	0	0	3	1	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		127**	80	1	1	30	7	1	0	2	4	1	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR		368	80	1	152	30	22	1	0	3	60	19	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		407	80	25	165	30	22	1	0	0	61	23	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		442	80	25	171	57	21	1	0	0	61	26	
	UNIVERSE (FY 07)		365	80	25	127	30	87	1	0	2	8	5	
	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.											

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-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 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		5,964*	336	332	1,229	1,243	407	131	1,463	200	47	576	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		6,792	529	332	1,313	1,322	506	263	1,637	200	47	643	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR		12,479	4978	266	2240	1799	868		1698	206	80	705	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		13,515	4,866	266	2,596	1,804	947	n/a	1,759	206	96	975	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		13,932	4,877	437	2,693	1,806	1,036	n/a	1,781	227	96	979	
	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.												
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												
	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.													

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		2.4											2.4
	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.													
	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.													
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		2.4											2.4
	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)												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-19	Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the 'good/fair/poor' scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in Puerto Rico.													
	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												
	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 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-1	Number of coastal waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained.	I	Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		n/a	1,897,584.65	821,490	41,711	1,775,702	29,248,806	1,280	0	162,560	17,856	0	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	UNIVERSE		8,258	2,389	742	1,796	1,285	n/a	346	n/a	n/a	474	1,226	
	National Program Manager Comments	Universe represents the number of impaired waters in coastal HUCs (hydrologic unit codes) reported by coastal States in 2002. Measure revised for FY 09.												
CO-2	Total coastal and non-coastal statutory square miles protected from vessel sewage by "no discharge zone(s)." (cumulative)	I	Indicator											
	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 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	
	National Program Manager Comments													

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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).														
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 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 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.												
CO-6	Number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored in the reporting year.	I	Indicator											
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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 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.													
	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.													
	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
	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												
	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 = Regional commit. Total	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 4.3.1 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 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 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 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 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 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 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		20	6	0	3	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	
	UNIVERSE		50	6	2	5	8	6	5	4	6	4	4	
	National Program Manager Comments	PAM WT-2a is 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 2005 BASELINE		n/a											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		5	0	1	n/a	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		11	0	0	n/a	0	3	0	1	0	2	5	
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		24	8	0	0	0	5	0	1	3	2	5	
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		39	8	0	n/a	0	22	0	1	0	3	5	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		27	9	0	5	2	4	0	0	0	3	4	
	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 2005 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a**											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											
	FY 2009 Target		n/a											
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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 starting in FY 08. Reported on by Regions and HQ. ** FY 07 end-of-year data not available till June 2008. *"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 20,000/year). Regional priorities dictate the specific permits for which EPA submits comments. This number is typically less than 20,000.												
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).													
	FY 2005 END OF YEAR RESULT		19	3	0	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		14	2	0	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		13	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
	2007 COMMITMENT		14	2	0	5	1	2	1	1	3	0	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 2009 Target		19	3	0	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		20	3	0	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		21	4	0	4	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		22	4	0	4	1	2	1	3	5	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 4.2.4 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												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		18.7											18.7
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		36						35			1		
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		0											0
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a											n/a
	FY 2003 BASELINE		0											0
	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.												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-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												
	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												
	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 4.2.5 Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories														

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-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 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 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 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 4.3.3 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												
	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 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		43%					43%						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		5% (old measure)					5%						
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		6%					6%						
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		5%					5%						
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		6%					6%						
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		5%					5%						
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		6%					6%						
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		5%					5%						
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		n/a					n/a						
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		5%					5%						
	FY 90 BASELINE		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	SP-29 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-30	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in the air in the Great Lakes basin.	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		7%					7%						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		7%					7%						
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		7%					7%						
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		7%					7%						
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		7%					7%						
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		7%					7%						
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		8%					8%						
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		7%					7%						
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		8%					8%						
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		7%					7%						
	National Program Manager Comments	SP-30 indicates that concentrations are expected to continue decreasing an average annual 7%. A 2-year lag between measurement and reporting means that the FY 09 target pertains to measurements made in 2007. *1992 Concentrations were: L. Superior [100 pg/m3], L. Michigan [289 pg/m3], L. Erie [431 pg/m3].													
SP-31	Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes Basin which are restored and de-listed.	OMB PA												
	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	SP-31 identifies a cumulative target of delisting 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 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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).													
GL-1	Number, and percent of all NPDES permitted discharges to the Lakes or major tributaries that have permit limits that reflect the Guidance's water quality standards, where applicable.													
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,767		1186 (100%)	33 (100%)		1548 (98%)						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		2,815		1186 (100%)	33 (100%)		1596 (98%)						
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,763 (90%)		1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)		1,544 (98%)						
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		2,908 (96%)		1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)		1,689 (98%)						
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,815 (96%)		1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)		1,596 (98%)						
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		2,933 (96%)		1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)		1,714 (98%)						
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		2,890 (95%)		1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)		1,671 (96%)						
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		2,941 (94.7%)		1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)		1,722 (96%)						
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		93%		93%	100%		92%						
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		91.3%		93%	100%		90%						
			2,921		1,196	33		1,670						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		2,883 (91.9%)*		1,196(93%)	33(100%)		1,654(91%)						
	UNIVERSE		2,939		1,275	33		1,631						
	National Program Manager Comments	2005 Baseline has been adjusted to include updated Regional information. Universe for this measure changes with current information. FY 07 universe equals 3,048 and FY 08 universe was 3,057. This measure is the Great Lakes subset of measure SS-1, and now includes consistent methods by the three Regions.													

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-2	Number, and Great Lakes 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)													
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		138		23	1		114						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		135		23	1		111						
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		129 (80%)		22 (85%)	1 (100%)		110 (87%)						
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		136 (90%)		23 (88%)	1 (100%)		112 (90%)						
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		126 (83%)		20 (77%)	1 (100%)		105 (85%)						
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		115 (76%)		21 (81%)	1 (100%)		93 (75%)						
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		120 (79%)		19 (73%)	1 (100%)		100 (81%)						
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		101 (67%)		19 (70%)	1 (100%)		81 (66%)						
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		92%		56%	100%		99%						
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		91.4%		56%	100%		98%						
			150		15	1		134						
	FY 2002 BASELINE		129 (85%)		11	1		117						
	UNIVERSE		151		26	1		124						
	National Program Manager Comments	Universe for this measure changes with current information. FY 07 end-of-year universe equals 151.												
GL-3	Percent of high priority Tier 1 (significant) Great Lakes beaches where States and local agencies have put into place water quality monitoring and public notification programs that comply with the U.S. EPA National Beaches Guidance.													
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		100%		100%	100%		100%						
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		100%		100%	100%		100%						
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		100%		100%	100%		100%						
	FY 2009 Target		100%		100%	n/a		100%						
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		100% (327)		100% (21)	n/a		100% (327)						
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		100% (348)		100% (21)	n/a		100% (306)						
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		100% (326)		100% (20)	n/a		100% (306)						

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		100% (363)		100% (21)	n/a		100% (305)						
	FY 2005 BASELINE		100% (347)		100% (21)	100% (11)		100% (315)						
	UNIVERSE		346		20	11		315						
	National Program Manager Comments	Universe for this measure changes with current information. Prior to FY 2007, Region 2's universe included more than just the Tier 1 beaches.												
GL-4	GL-4a: Number of near term Great Lakes Actions on track. GL-4b: Number of near term Great Lakes Actions completed.	QMR I	Indicator											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		n/a**											
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		92%											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT		100%**											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		Indicator											
	FY 2009 Target		Indicator											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		a) 2; b) 41											
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		no data											
	UNIVERSE		100%											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measure starting in FY 08. The measure language was revised for FY 08 in ACS to reflect the Quarterly Management Report (1/08). Measure is now two parts – Actions on track (GL-4a) and Actions completed (GL-4b) and will be reported by GLNPO only in ACS. *These numbers have been adjusted to reflect updated information. **FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. 48 Near Term Actions were identified in December 2005. 3 of those actions became long-term actions in 2007.													
GL-5	Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern. (cumulative) [New measure for FY 09]	OMB PA BUD												
	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.												
Subobjective 4.3.4 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 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		46%			46%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Long Term Measure			Long Term								

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		42% (76,861 acres)			42% (76,861 acres)								
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		n/a [Commit. deferred for FY 09]			n/a								
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		35% (64,912)			35% (64,912)								
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (updated from ACS)		32% (59,160)			32% (59,160)								
	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	Starting in 2008, the Agency no longer sets annual commitments for SAV (SP-33) due to the extreme variability in the annual results. Instead, EPA set a long term target of 45% goal achievement in 2011.												
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 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 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		n/a			n/a								
	FY 2005 BASELINE		30% (22.73 km)											
	UNIVERSE		100% (74.8 km3)											
	National Program Manager Comments	The DO measure (SP-34) was first used in the Agency's Strategic Plan in 2008 (however, the Chesapeake Bay Program has been reporting results for this measure for many years). Annual commitments are not made due to the extreme variability in the annual results. Instead, EPA set a long term target of 40% goal achievement in 2011.												
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 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 2005 BASELINE		41% (67 million lbs0											
	UNIVERSE		100% (162.5 million lbs)											

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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	All targets, commitments and results are calculated using outputs of the phase 4.3 watershed model progress run simulations in relation to the existing long-term reduction goal (162.5 M lbs). When the Bay TMDL is finalized in Dec 2010, CBP will begin reporting targets, commitments and results using the phase 5.3 watershed model in relation to a new reduction goal.												
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 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 lbs)											
	National Program Manager Comments	All targets, commitments and results are calculated using outputs of the phase 4.3 watershed model progress run simulations in relation to the existing long-term reduction goal (14.36 M lbs). When the Bay TMDL is finalized in Dec 2010, CBP will begin reporting targets, commitments and results using the phase 5.3 watershed model in relation to a new reduction goal.												
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 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		69%			69%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		67% (1.13 M tons)			67%								

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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	All targets, commitments and results are calculated using outputs of the phase 4.3 watershed model progress run simulations in relation to the existing long-term reduction goal (4.15 M tons). When the Bay TMDL is finalized in Dec 2010, CBP will begin reporting targets, commitments and results using the phase 5.3 watershed model in relation to a new reduction goal.													
CB-1a	Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	OMB PA BUD												
	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 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%											

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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% (49.9 million lbs/yr)											
	National Program Manager Comments	All targets, commitments and results are calculated in relation to the existing long-term reduction goal (49.9 M lbs). When the Bay TMDL is finalized in Dec 2010, CBP will begin reporting targets, commitments and results in relation to a new reduction goal.												
CB-1b	Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		99%			99%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		96% (5.92 M lbs)			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	All targets, commitments and results are calculated in relation to the existing long-term reduction goal (6.16 M lbs). When the Bay TMDL is finalized in Dec 2010, CBP will begin reporting targets, commitments and results in relation to a new reduction goal.												
CB-2	Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	OMB PA BUD												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		69%			69%								
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		65% (6,522 miles)			65%								
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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 COMMITMENT		4,913 miles			4,913 miles								
	FY 2005 BASELINE		38%											
	UNIVERSE		100% (10,000 miles)											
	National Program Manager Comments	Based on preliminary results, it appears that we will meet the FY 2009 commitment for CB-2.												
Subobjective 4.3.5 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 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 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		170											170
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		96											96
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		131											131
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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 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 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 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 2007 COMMITMENT		Indicator											Indicator
	FY 2006 END OF YEAR RESULT		14,944 km^2											14,944 km²
	FY 2006 COMMITMENT		14,128 km^2											14,128 km²
	FY 2005 BASELINE		14,128 km^2											
	UNIVERSE		n/a											
	National Program Manager Comments	Targets/commitments are deferred for measure SP-40.												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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).														
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 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		Completion in Campeche											
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		Expanded system											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		Expanded system											
	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 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.												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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).														
GM-3a	Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are on track.	EQR												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		84											
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		15											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		10											
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		10											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		40											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		48											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		22											
	FY 2007 COMMITMENT		24											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		0											
	UNIVERSE		73											
	National Program Manager Comments	The measure language was revised for FY 08 in ACS to reflect the Quarterly Management Report (1/08). Measure is now in two parts – Actions on track (GM-3a) and Actions completed (GM-3b). FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.												
GM-3b	Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are completed.	EQR												
	FY 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		6											
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		5											
	FY 2009 END OF YEAR RESULT		63											
	FY 2009 COMMITMENT		63											
	FY 2008 END OF YEAR RESULT		32											
	FY 2008 COMMITMENT (new measure in FY 08)		12											
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		9											
	FY 2005 BASELINE		0											
	UNIVERSE		73											
	National Program Manager Comments	The measure language was revised for FY 08 in ACS to reflect the Quarterly Management Report (1/08). Measure is now in two parts – Actions on track (GM-3a) and Actions completed (GM-3b).												
Subobjective 4.3.6 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 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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											
	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 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 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. **The 2011 targets were achieved in 2007. EPA will negotiate new 2011 targets with the LISS Management Conference partners.												
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 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		72%		72%									

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 4.3.7 Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem														
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 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.												

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-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 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		EI = 8.3; SCI=0.48											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08. **EI = Elemental Indicator; SCI = Species Composition Index.												
SP-47	Annually maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS.	BUD												
	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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 08. Baseline numbers are monitoring sites not meeting water quality parameters.												
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 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.												
Subobjective 4.3.8 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 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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		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 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	
	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 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 4.3.9 Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin														

FY 10 ACS Code	FY 2010 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-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 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 2010 END OF YEAR RESULT		20										20	
	FY 2010 COMMITMENT		20										20	
	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 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	

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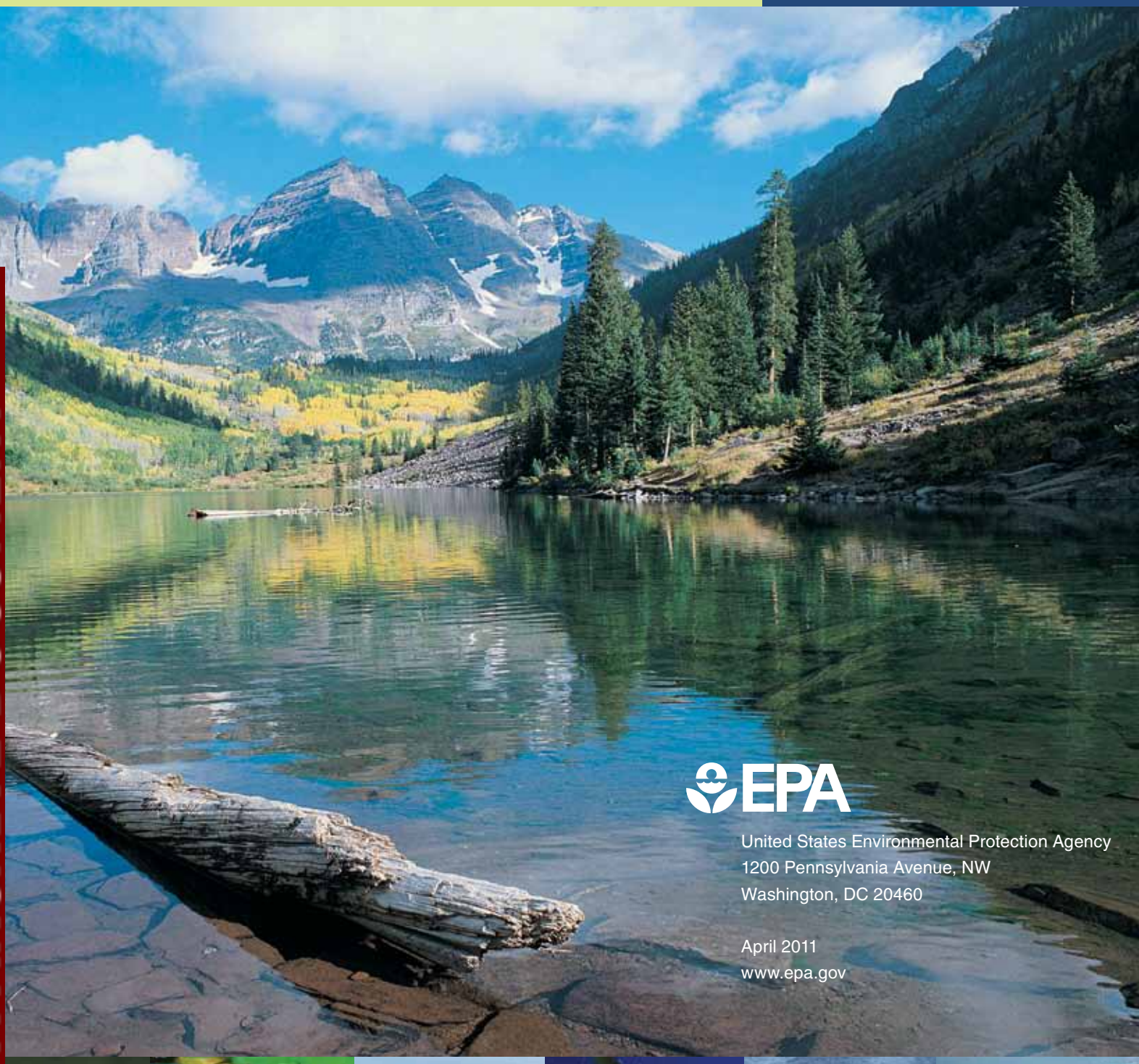
	FY 2007 END OF YEAR RESULT (not from ACS)		n/a										n/a	
	FY 2005 BASELINE		5 sites											
	National Program Manager Comments	New measures starting in FY 08. There will be no reporting on SP-54 until 2012.												



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