

## **Environmental Protection Agency Summary of Performance by Strategic Objective**

### ***Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution.***

*Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals and prevent pollution at the source.*

***Objective 1: Ensure Chemical Safety.*** *Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals that enter our products, our environment and our bodies.*

### **Selection from EPA's FY 2017 Annual Performance Plan**

#### **FY 2017 Activities**

In FY 2017, \$67.2 million is directed to the TSCA Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program to address the safety of new chemicals and existing chemicals, including “legacy” chemicals such as PCBs. The major activity of the New Chemicals Program is the review of approximately 1,000 premanufacture notices annually (including products of biotechnology and new chemical nanoscale materials) and to ensure that they do not pose unreasonable risks prior to their entry into the U.S. marketplace. In FY 2017, the EPA's toxics program will maintain its ‘zero tolerance’ goal for preventing the introduction of unsafe new chemicals into commerce.

Existing Chemicals Program activities fall into three major categories: 1) obtaining, managing, and making chemical information public; 2) screening and assessing chemical risks; and 3) taking action to reduce chemical risks. In FY 2017, progress will be made to: expand the amount and usability of TSCA information made available to the public through the ChemView database, a database containing information on chemical health and safety data received by the EPA and the EPA's assessment and regulatory actions for specific chemicals; address high priority existing chemicals already in commerce with a goal of completing assessments of 21 additional TSCA Work Plan Chemicals and similar/related chemicals; and acting expeditiously in using TSCA regulatory authorities to reduce risks identified in those assessments. In FY 2015, the EPA announced the release of a final risk assessment for a widely used paint stripper (N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP)) and released for public comment Problem Formulations and Initial Assessments for three flame retardant clusters (i.e., groups of similar chemicals that can be used as substitutes by industry). Additionally, the EPA released a Data Needs Assessment for the Brominated Phthalates flame retardant cluster that identifies critical gaps in toxicity, exposure and commercial mixtures data for seven chemicals. The agency will continue to pursue these critical data necessary for risk assessment of this cluster of chemicals, a process that is likely to take several years under the procedures required under TSCA. In FY 2017, the EPA will continue to advance, as appropriate, risk reduction actions in response to completed risk assessments of TSCA Work Plan chemicals and similar/related chemicals, including TSCA Section 6 production and use restriction rules, TSCA Section 5 Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) and other regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to risk reduction.

In FY 2017, the agency will continue to conduct risk reduction activities to further reduce risks from high-risk “legacy” chemicals. The EPA will continue to maintain the resources necessary to enable the agency to meet any continuing obligations under statutes associated with PCBs and other long-standing chemical risks.

The Lead Risk Reduction program and the Categorical Grant Lead program, with \$27.6 million in resources (EPM and STAG combined), will continue certifying and recertifying lead-based paint firms capable of implementing lead-safe practices in abatement and renovation, repair and painting (RRP) activities, and will conduct outreach to educate the public about the risks of elevated blood lead levels and encourage testing for children at risk. These efforts are intended to sustain the dramatic progress made to reduce the percentage of children with elevated blood-lead levels illustrated in the figure below.

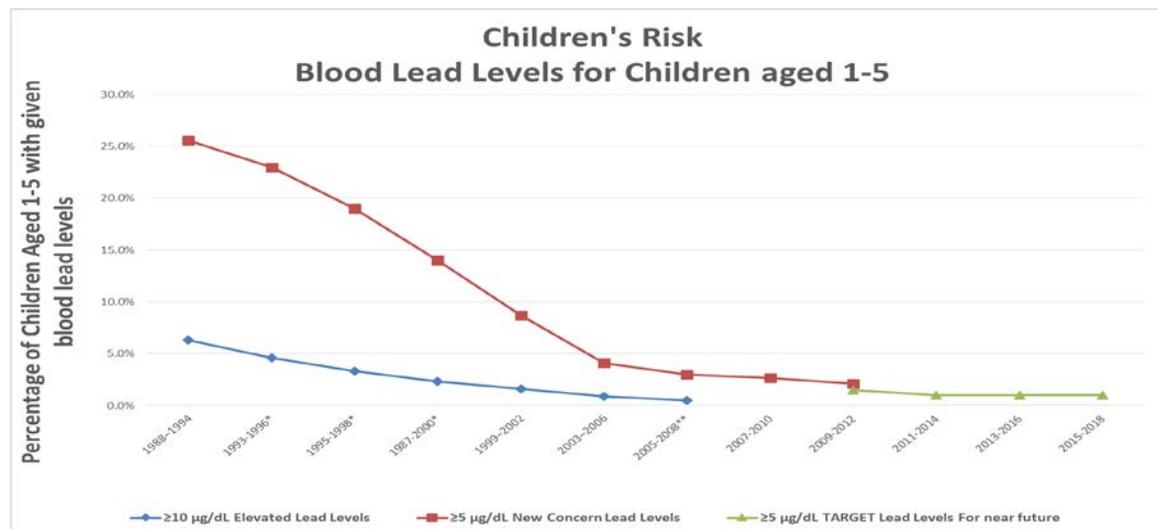


Figure 1: Percentage of Children Aged 1-5 with Given Blood Lead Levels (PM 008)\* **Values are not CDC data; interpolated for graphical display only**

**\*\* ≥10 µg/dL estimate is considered unreliable (relative standard error greater than 40 percent).**

In FY 2017, the agency also will continue to collaborate with international partners, through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to maximize the efficiency of the EPA's resource use and promote adoption of internationally harmonized test methods for identifying endocrine disrupting chemicals. The EPA represents the U.S. as either the lead or a participant in OECD projects involving the improvement of assay systems including the development of non-animal prioritization and screening methods.

Identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented by the pesticides on which our society and economy depend are integral to ensuring environmental and human safety. Chemical and biological pesticides help meet national and global demands for food. They provide effective pest control for homes, schools, gardens, highways, utility lines, hospitals, and drinking water treatment facilities, while also controlling vectors of disease. The program ensures that the pesticides available in the U.S. are safe when used as directed. The program is increasing its focus on pollinator health as well, working with other federal partners, states, and private stakeholder groups to stem pollinator declines and increase pollinator habitat. In addition, the program places priority on reduced risk pesticides that, once registered, will result in increased societal benefits.

In FY 2017, \$128.3 million is provided to support the EPA pesticide applications review and registration program. The EPA will invest substantial resources to improve the compliance of pesticide registrations with the Endangered Species Act in accordance with the National Academy of Sciences study/recommendations (<http://www.epa.gov/espp/2013/nas.html>). A portion of the funding will ensure that pesticides are correctly registered and applied in a manner that protects water quality. The EPA will continue registration and reregistration requirements for antimicrobial pesticides. Together, these programs will minimize exposure to pesticides, maintain a safe and affordable food supply, address public health issues, and minimize property damage that can occur from insects, pests and microbes. The agency's worker protection, certification, and training programs will encourage safe application practices. The EPA also will continue to emphasize the protection of potentially sensitive groups, such as children, by reducing exposures from pesticides used in and around homes, schools, and other public areas.

The EPA will continue to work to improve pollinator health by performing laboratory and technical analysis on pollinators such as honeybees and monarch butterflies as well as related resources such as hive structures. Improving our scientific understanding will allow the agency to more effectively protect pollinators in the future using a range of regulatory and non-regulatory tools. The EPA will continue to assess the effects of pesticides, including neonicotinoids, on bee and other pollinator health and take action as appropriate to protect pollinators, engage state and Tribal agencies in the development of pollinator protection plans, and expedite review of registration applications for new products targeting pests harmful to pollinators

### **Major FY 2017 Changes**

In FY 2017, increased resources will enable the EPA's Chemical Safety Program to accelerate the pace for completing assessments of TSCA Work Plan and related or similar chemicals, as well as support additional or accelerated risk reduction work where completed assessments have identified risks. The EPA expects to complete risk assessments for 21 of these chemicals in FY 2017 if adequate data on risk are available. These expanded resources will allow EPA to initiate assessment on more chemicals and in turn enable the EPA to make greater progress towards its ambitious target for completing by the end of FY 2018 assessments of all 67 original TSCA Work Plan chemicals that remain on the refreshed list.

Additionally, in FY 2017, the EPA's Chemical Safety Program will expand the role of regional offices in the implementation of TSCA. Currently there are only 3 FTE in the Regional Offices focused on TSCA; this investment will bring that number up to 13 FTE. This expansion will start to close a critical gap in the agency's Chemical Safety Program implementation framework as regional offices are uniquely situated to increase stakeholder involvement to ensure that its risk management actions are effective and efficient, and to leverage the efforts of states, tribes, localities and others to help reach the most vulnerable populations that chemical safety rules are intended to protect.

In FY 2017, the EPA's Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) will expand the use of alternative testing methodologies (i.e., high-throughput assays and computational tools) to prioritize and screen chemicals based on potential endocrine bioactivity and exposure related to the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone pathways in humans and wildlife. The increased use of alternative testing methodologies will increase the output of screening results within existing resource levels.

**Selection from EPA's FY 2015 Annual Performance Report and Eight-Year Array  
of Performance**

**Objective 1 - Ensure Chemical Safety:** Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals that enter our products, our environment and our bodies.

**Summary of progress towards strategic objective:**

The EPA has made significant achievements within this objective. The agency published final risk assessments—the first in 28 years—for five chemicals on its TSCA Work Plan Chemicals list; expeditiously initiated the development of TSCA Section 6 rule makings to reduce risks identified for three of those chemicals; and reviewed approximately 1,000 new chemicals before they entered commerce. In the pesticides area, special emphasis has been made to accelerate the pace of docket openings and workplan development for pesticides in order to keep the program on schedule and meet the commitments of the Strategic Plan and its statutorily mandated deadlines. The agency published a science policy document, “Use of High Throughput Assays and Computational Tools; Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program; Notice of Availability and Opportunity for Comment,” (June 2015) describing how the EPA will incorporate an alternative scientific approach to begin screening 1,000 chemicals per year for endocrine activity starting in FY 2017 and advancing the goal of providing sensitive, specific, quantitative and efficient screening using alternative test methods to assays in the Tier 1 battery to protect human health and the environment.

Several challenges remain. In the EPA’s pesticide program, meeting program targets for compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) could be delayed by lawsuits, petitions and the need to implement EPA’s agreement with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) on ESA compliance. The program is currently piloting several chemicals within the NAS framework. In recent years, while blood lead levels in children have declined overall, the disparity in elevated blood lead levels between low-income and non-low-income children has widened. Certified Lead RRP firms are also re-certifying at a much lower rate than expected, though there is no evidence of a lack of sufficient supply. In the Existing Chemicals Program, the EPA will not likely complete assessments of all of the original 83 TSCA Work Plan chemicals by 2018. In response, the program has refined its approach towards assessments and has developed a multi-year schedule for assessing as many TSCA Work Plan Chemicals as possible through FY 2018, while also assessing clusters of related chemicals that can be used by industry as substitutes for those Work Plan Chemicals.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data										
<b>(1) Protect Human Health from Chemical Risks</b>	<b>Strategic Measure:</b> By 2018, reduce by 30 percent the number of moderate to severe exposure incidents associated with organophosphates and carbamate insecticides in the general population.(Baseline for moderate to severe exposure incidents reported during 2011 is 274, as reported in the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poisoning Data System (NPDS) for organophosphates and carbamate pesticides.)										
	<b>(PM J11) Reduction in moderate to severe exposure incidents associated with organophosphates and carbamate insecticides in the general population.</b>										
		<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>	
	<b>Target</b>			10	15	25	30	30	30	Percent	
<b>Actual</b>			16	13	20	25					

**Explanation of Results:** We still expect to meet our 2018 strategic target but the declines in incidents are slowing now as we near the goal for carbamates.

**Additional Information:** Baseline for moderate to severe exposure incidents reported during 2008 is 316, as reported in the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poisoning Data System (NPDS) for organophosphates and carbamate pesticides. In FY 2011, 274 moderate to severe exposure incidents were reported for organophosphates and carbamate pesticides.

**Strategic Measure:** Through 2018, work to ensure that the percentage of children with blood lead levels above 5 µg/dl does not rise above the 1.0 percent target for FY 2014 and work to make further reductions in blood lead levels. (Baseline is 2.6 percent of children ages 1-5 had elevated blood lead levels (5 ug/dl or greater) in the 2007-2010 sampling period according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES).)

**(PM 008) Percent of children (aged 1-5 years) with blood lead levels (>5 ug/dl).**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
<b>Target</b>	3.5	No Target Established	1.5	No Target Established	1.0	No Target Established	1.0	No Target Established	Percent
<b>Actual</b>	2.6	Biennial	2.1	Biennial	Data Avail 10/2016	Biennial			

**Additional Information:** Data released by CDC from the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES) for the 2007-2010 sampling period showed that an estimated 2.6% of children aged 1 - 5 had elevated blood lead levels (5 ug/dl or greater). Data for this measure are reported biennially.

**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, reduce the percent difference in the geometric mean blood lead level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old to 10.0 percent. (Baseline is 28.4 percent difference in the geometric mean blood lead level in low-income children ages 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old in 2007-2010 sampling period according to CDC National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES).)

**(PM 10D) Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
<b>Target</b>	28	No Target Established	13	No Target Established	20	No Target Established	25	No Target Established	Percent
<b>Actual</b>	28.4	Biennial	34.8	Biennial	Data Avail 10/2016	Biennial			

**Additional Information:** Data released by CDC from the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES) for the 2007-2010 sampling period showed that the estimated difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old was 28.4%. Data for this measure are reported biennially.

**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, reduce the concentration of perfluoro-octanoic acid (PFOA) in blood serum in the general population by 20 percent. (PFOA baseline is based on 2009-2010 geometric mean data in serum (3.07 µg/L) from the CDC's NHANES.)

**(PM D6A) Reduction in concentration of PFOA in serum in the general population.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
<b>Target</b>			1	No Target Established	25	No Target Established	41	No Target Established	Percent Reduction
<b>Actual</b>			32	Biennial	Data Avail 10/2016	Biennial			

**Additional Information:** Derived from Centers for Disease Control's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) on PFOA concentration in the general population. The geometric mean concentration in serum as determined from 2009-2010 sampling data is 3.07 µg/L. Data for this measure are reported biennially.

**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, complete Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) decisions for 100 percent of chemicals for which complete EDSP data is expected to be available by the end of 2017. (Baseline is 15 decisions have been completed through 2012 for any of the chemicals for which complete EDSP information is anticipated to be available by the end of 2017. EDSP decisions for a chemical can range from determining potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone systems to otherwise determining whether further endocrine related testing is necessary.)

**(PM E01) Number of chemicals for which Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) decisions have been completed**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
<b>Target</b>		3	5	20	59	0	0	1,000	Chemicals
<b>Actual</b>		3	1	0	3	54			

**Explanation of Results:** Made public the DERs for the 52 chemical determinations and two exemptions, which were not originally considered in the FY 2015 target calculations.

**Additional Information:** Baseline is 15 decisions that have been completed through 2012 for any of the chemicals for which complete EDSP information is anticipated to be available by the end of 2017. EDSP decisions for a chemical can range from determining potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone systems to otherwise determining whether further endocrine related testing is necessary. This measure tracks the number of chemicals with screening level decisions based on integrated scientific reviews of 1) Tier 1 assays; 2) other scientifically-relevant information (e.g., CFR158 data, published literature, high throughput endocrine activity and exposure information); and 3) decisions based on other information that determines whether further endocrine-related testing is necessary for a chemical (e.g., regulatory status of the chemical). In FY 2015, the Agency published a Federal Register notice incorporating ToxCast data for more than 1,800 chemicals that, combined with additional data, will be used to complete the EDSP screening decisions by FY 2017.

**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, reduce rodenticide exposure incidents by 75 percent in children ages 1-6. (The baseline total number of confirmed and likely rodenticide exposures to children ages 1-6 in 2011 is 10,259 according to data by the Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System.)

<b>(PM 012) Percent reduction of children's exposure to rodenticides.</b>									
	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Target</b>		10	5	5	10	25	25	25	Percent
<b>Actual</b>		0	5	12	17	24			
<p><b>Explanation of Results:</b> The implementation of the rodenticide packaging agreement was delayed due to litigation, resulting in a missed FY 2015 target by 1%. Issue was resolved and the positive impact of the new rodenticide packaging agreement is now having the desired impact on results. We anticipate meeting the strategic goal for this measure.</p> <p><b>Additional Information:</b> The baseline for the total number of confirmed and likely rodenticide exposures to children is 11,674 in 2008, based data from the Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System. By FY 2011, the number of confirmed and likely rodenticide exposures to children ages 1-6 was 10,259.</p> <p><b>Strategic Measure:</b> By 2018, EPA will have assessed all currently identified TSCA Work Plan Chemicals. (Baseline is zero assessments finalized for the 83 initially identified TSCA Work Plan Chemicals through 2012.)</p>									
<b>(PM RA1) Annual number of chemicals for which risk assessments are finalized through EPA's TSCA Existing Chemicals Program.</b>									
	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Target</b>					3	7	12	21	Chemicals
<b>Actual</b>					4	1			
<p><b>Explanation of Results:</b> In FY 2015, the EPA finalized a risk assessment for NMP (n-methylpyrrolidone) which identified risks to people, particularly pregnant women and women of childbearing age, who have high exposures through paint or coating removal. EPA is acting expeditiously on a range of possible voluntary and regulatory actions to address those risks. The FY 2015 target was not achieved because risk assessments could not be finished for the two other original TSCA Work Plan Chemicals (TBB/TBPH) and five related/similar chemicals due to critical data gaps and uncertainties that limit EPA's ability to conduct quantitative risk assessments. Accordingly, a Data Needs Assessment was completed on these seven chemicals and made available to the public in FY 2015, commencing the agency's efforts to seek out the data necessary to complete a risk assessment.</p> <p>In FY 2015, the EPA implemented an important improvement in the TSCA Work Plan chemical assessment process by developing and publishing Problem Formulation &amp; Initial Assessment documents for four original Work Plan chemicals and seven related/similar chemicals. These documents serve to increase the transparency of EPA's thinking and analysis process and are expected to result in more refined risk assessments by providing opportunity for the public/stakeholders to comment on EPA's approach and provide additional data to supplement or refine assessments prior to EPA conducting detailed risk analysis.</p> <p><b>Additional Information:</b> The universe for this annual GPRA measure is comprised of TSCA Work Plan Chemicals and related/similar chemicals. The cumulative baseline is zero chemicals with completed risk assessments through FY 2013. The subset of the results reported for this measure that correspond to the 67 originally-identified TSCA Work Plan Chemicals remaining on the TSCA Work Plan Chemicals list that was refreshed in October, 2014, count as progress toward the FY 2018 Strategic Measure. All five of the chemicals for which the five risk assessments were completed in FY 2014 and FY 2015 are original TSCA Work Plan Chemicals.</p>									
<b>(PM 009) Cumulative number of active certified Renovation Repair and Painting firms</b>									
	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Target</b>	100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	138,000	145,000	96,000	97,000	

<b>Actual</b>	59,143	114,834	126,323	133,587	139,702	108,623			Firms
<p><b>Explanation of Results:</b> The FY 2015 target was missed in large part because EPA's RRP program is reaching the end of the first 5-year cycle of initial certifications and firms have to make a decision about whether to recertify. To date only about 30% of firms have chosen to become recertified. It is worth noting that the Agency is not aware of an acute shortage of certified lead renovation firms.</p> <p><b>Additional Information:</b> The baseline is zero in 2009. Firms can become certified directly through EPA (tracked through Federal Lead-based Paint Program (FLPP)) or through an authorized State program (tracked through grant reports/internal database). FY 2010 was the first year that firms submitted applications to EPA to become certified. The EPA's RRP program reached the end of the first 5-year cycle of initial certifications and firms have to make a decision about whether to recertify in FY 2015. Cumulative number of active certified RRP firms is equal to the number of firms that remain certified, became certified, or recertified in a given Fiscal Year. A renovation firm may choose to not recertify for a variety of reasons including a decision to leave the industry, a decision to focus on new home construction rather than renovations, or a lack of local demand for lead safe renovation services. Alternatively, new renovation firms continue to emerge and seek certification.</p>									
<b>(PM 011) Number of Product Reregistration Decisions</b>									
	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Target</b>	1,500	1,500	1,200	1,200	900	600	550	600	Decisions
<b>Actual</b>	1,712	1,218	1,255	709	292	562			
<p><b>Explanation of Results:</b> The lack of necessary entomologists needed to review all the required efficacy data has affected meeting target.</p> <p><b>Additional Information:</b> By FY 2012, 18,208 product re-registrations decisions were made according to internal tracking as part of the product reregistration process. The product reregistration universe is 24,584 and the total completed at the close of FY 2014 is 19,216.</p>									
<b>(PM 091) Percent of decisions completed on time (on or before PRIA or negotiated due date).</b>									
	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Target</b>	99	99	99	99	97.0	96	96	97	Percent
<b>Actual</b>	99.7	98.4	99.1	98.8	85	98.4			
<p><b>Explanation of Results:</b> To have a fully loaded pipeline and meet the statutorily mandated 2022 deadline for registration review, the program put special emphasis on completing as many dockets and workplans as possible.</p> <p><b>Additional Information:</b> Baseline average percentage of decisions completed on time from 2010-2012 is 99.0% according to EPA internal data.</p>									
<b>(PM 10A) Annual percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 20 days of EPA effort to process.</b>									
	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Target</b>	92	92	95	95	95	95	95	95	Percent
<b>Actual</b>	96	95	97	99	100	99			

**Explanation of Results:** Exceedance of this target reflects years of concerted and successful efforts to expedite handling of abatement individual certification and refund applications, ensuring that homeowners will have access to a sufficient pool of qualified abatement professionals to perform lead inspections, risk assessments and abatement work.

**Additional Information:** Baseline is 94%, as determined by averaging the annual performance results for this measure over the period 2008-2012. Data obtained from Federal Lead Based Paint Program (FLPP) information system.

**(PM 143) Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
<b>Target</b>	21	21	22	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	Percent
<b>Actual</b>	21	22	22.5	23	Data Avail 10/2016	Data Avail 10/2016			

**Explanation of Results:** Normal one year data lag.

**Additional Information:** The baseline for acres-treated is 22% of total acreage in 2011 when the reduced-risk pesticide acre-treatments was 315,000,000 and total (all pesticides) was 1,444,000,000 acre-treatments. Each year's total acre-treatments, as reported by USDA National Agricultural Statistic Service and private marketing research data sources, serve as the basis for computing the percentage of acre-treatments using reduced risk pesticides. Acre-treatments count the total number of pesticide treatments each acre receives each year. Results are reported end of calendar year and have a one-year reporting data lag.

**(PM 164) Number of pesticide registration review dockets opened.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
<b>Target</b>	70	70	70	72	73	73	66	11	Dockets
<b>Actual</b>	75	81	79	77	75	84			

**Explanation of Results:** To have a fully loaded pipeline and meet the statutorily mandated 2022 deadline for registration review, the program put special emphasis on completing as many dockets and workplans as possible. Note that the targets for these measures ramp down in 2017 when more resources will be redirected to ramp up the work on risk assessments.

**Additional Information:** By 2012, total of 376 chemical case work dockets were opened according to EPA internal data. OPP planned this ramp down in targets for opening dockets and completing work plans so it could focus its resources on completing risk assessments and making decisions to meet its statutory deadline by 2022.

**(PM 230) Number of pesticide registration review final work plans completed.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
<b>Target</b>	70	70	70	72	73	73	75	40	Work Plans
<b>Actual</b>	70	75	70	79	81	89			

**Explanation of Results:** To have a fully loaded pipeline and meet the statutorily mandated 2022 deadline for registration review, the program put special emphasis on completing as many dockets and workplans as possible. Note that the targets for these measures ramp down in 2017 when more resources will be redirected to ramp up the work on risk assessments.

**Additional Information:** By 2012, total of 327 final workplans for registered pesticides were completed according to EPA internal data. OPP planned this ramp down in targets for opening dockets and completing work plans so it could focus its resources on completing risk assessments and making decisions to meet its statutory deadline by 2022.

**(PM 247) Percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual	91	100	100	100	95	96			

**Explanation of Results:** EPA's analysis of TSCA 8(e) notices received indicated that two chemicals would likely have been found to potentially pose unreasonable risk if the information found in the notices had been available to EPA at new chemical review. These two chemicals were submitted to EPA in the mid-1980s and mid-1990s. Although the target was not achieved, the information from the supporting annual study will potentially enable the agency to strengthen its Premanufacture Notice (PMN) review procedures.

**Additional Information:** Baseline is 97 percent, as determined by averaging the annual performance results for this measure over the period 2009-2012. Data obtained from the annual report, "Study Comparing PMNs/LVEs to Related 8(e) Chemicals." Baseline is calculated by comparing Section 8(e) notices received in the fiscal year to previously reviewed PMNs. If a risk identified in a new Section 8(e) notice would not have been identified and mitigated by the review, then the program has not met the performance target. Approximately 30 Section 8(e) notices submitted annually are compared to previous PMNs for purposes of determining the annual performance result for this measure.

**(PM C19) Percentage of CBI claims for chemical identity in health and safety studies reviewed and challenged, as appropriate, as they are submitted.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
Target		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual		100	100	100	100	100			

**Additional Information:** Prior to August 2010, zero percent of approximately 500 TSCA CBI claims submitted per year for chemical identity, which potentially contain health and safety studies, had been reviewed or challenged, where appropriate.

**(PM E04) Number of chemicals with Tier 1 screening assay results reviewed.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
Target					52	0			Chemicals
Actual					52	0			

**Additional Information:** FY 2012 baseline was zero List 1 chemicals for which Tier 1 screening assays results will have completed reviews according to EPA internal tracking. This performance measure accounted for those scientific data evaluation records that had undergone primary and secondary technical reviews for the chemicals that had screening data submitted to the Agency. Targets for EDSP performance measures E01, E04, and E05 were set at zero for FY 2015 in reflection of the time needed for issuance of test orders and completion of the scientific data review processes. Issuance of test orders is dependent on an OMB-approved information collection request (ICR) for the List 2 chemicals. Currently, the ICR is being reviewed by OMB for a decision on whether or not to approve the request and the decision is stipulated on the agency responding to the initial ICR terms of clearance. The agency projected to have an OMB-approved ICR by no earlier than FY 2015, which would have allowed the agency to issue test orders no earlier than late 2015. When recipients receive the Tier 1 test order, the agency allows 2 years minimum for data generation and 1 year for the agency's review of that submitted data, a total of 3 years. Based on these projections, the agency anticipates that results for E01, E04, and E05 would not be realized until 2017. This measure is no longer needed and is captured in E01.

**(PM E05) Number of chemicals for which scientific weight of evidence determinations have been completed.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
Target					52	0			Chemicals
Actual					0	52			

**Explanation of Results:** Made public the DERs for the 52 chemicals determinations, which were not originally considered in the FY 2015 target calculations.

**Additional Information:** FY 2012 baseline was zero List 1 chemicals for which Tier 1 screening assay results will have completed reviews according to EPA internal tracking. This performance measure accounted for those scientific data evaluation records that had undergone primary and secondary technical reviews for the chemicals that had screening data submitted to the Agency. Targets for EDSP performance measures E01, E04, and E05 were set at zero for FY 2015 in reflection of the time needed for issuance of test orders and completion of the scientific data review processes. Issuance of test orders is dependent on an OMB-approved information collection request (ICR) for the List 2 chemicals. Currently, the ICR is being reviewed by OMB for a decision on whether or not to approve the request and the decision is stipulated on the agency responding to the initial ICR terms of clearance. The agency projected to have an OMB-approved ICR by no earlier than FY 2015, which would have allowed the agency to issue test orders no earlier than late 2015. When recipients receive the Tier 1 test order, the agency allows 2 years minimum for data generation and 1 year for the agency's review of that submitted data, a total of 3 years. Based on these projections, the agency anticipates that results for E01, E04, and E05 would not be realized until 2017. This measure is no longer needed and is captured in E01.

**(PM E06) Number of High Throughput Screening (HTS) assays and computational models validated for EDSP chemical prioritization and screening.**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
Target					8	18			Assays and Tools
Actual					8	18			

**Additional Information:** FY 2012 baseline is zero assays or tools validated for EDSP screening, according to EPA internal tracking. There are several steps within the validation process including: preparation of detailed assay descriptions, performance reviews, validation by comparison to reference compounds, and peer reviews. A decision to discontinue validation efforts for a particular assay and/or tool could occur during any of these steps while a decision to accept an assay as validated occurs after all the steps are successfully completed. As HTS assays and computational models are validated for additional endpoints within the context of endocrine adverse outcome pathways, these tools will serve as alternatives for Tier 1 screening battery assays significantly increasing the number of chemicals addressed within the EDSP over time (linked to measure E01 and replaced by measure E07).

	<b>(PM E07) Annual number of EDSP Tier 1 screening assays for which validated alternatives have been developed, based on high throughput assays and computational models.</b>									
		<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
	<b>Target</b>							2	2	Assays and Tools
	<b>Actual</b>									
<p><b>Additional Information:</b> FY 2014 baseline was zero of the 11 Tier 1 assays for which EPA is developing alternative methods. The target represents the number of Tier 1 assays with newly-developed alternative methods. The total number of Tier 1 assays for which alternatives are to be developed is 11. If the science advances significantly, this measure may be modified in the future to reflect alternative method development for Tier 2 Tests. ToxCast high throughput screening data are now potential alternatives for the Tier 1 ER binding, ERTA, and uterotrophic assays in FY 2015. Not only are the high throughput assays more rapid and less expensive, but this advance also reduces animal use, as the Tier 1 ER binding and uterotrophic assays are animal-dependent assays. The goal is to have alternative data for all 11 Tier 1 assays; however, it is possible that a subset of chemicals may be screened for specific types of endocrine activity (e.g. estrogen) or a chemical class may be screened for estrogen, androgen, and thyroid activities prior to complete endocrine screening of all chemicals currently in the ToxCast chemical library. In FY 2015, high throughput assays (i.e., ER model) alternative was developed for three of the eleven Tier 1 assays.</p>										
<b>(2) Protect Ecosystems from Chemical Risks</b>	<p><b>Strategic Measure:</b> By 2018, no watersheds will exceed aquatic life benchmarks for targeted pesticides. (Data for 2012 provides the most recent percent of agricultural watersheds sampled by the USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program that exceeds the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks for azinphos-methyl (7 percent) and chlorpyrifos (7 percent). Urban watersheds sampled by the NAWQA program that exceeds the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks for diazinon (0 percent), chlorpyrifos (0 percent), and carbaryl (9 percent).)</p>									
	<p><b>(PM 268) Percent of selected urban watersheds that exceed EPA aquatic life benchmark maximum concentrations for three key pesticides of concern (diazinon, chlorpyrifos and carbaryl).</b></p>									
		<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
	<b>Target</b>	5, 0, 20	No Target Established	5, 0, 10	No Target Established	0, 0, 0	No Target Established	0, 0, 0	No Target Established	Percent
<b>Actual</b>	6.7, 0, 33	Biennial	0, 0, 9	Biennial	7, 0, 0	Biennial				

**Additional Information:** Urban watersheds sampled by the USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program that exceed the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks in 2012 for diazinon, chlorpyrifos and carbaryl is 0 percent, 0 percent, 9 percent, respectively. Data for this measure are reported biennially. The number of sampling and the sampling points in USGS data were constantly changing year to year, depending on their funding. Results from previous reports showed that the exceedances were at different monitoring sites. Starting in FY 2015, the agency is using data from 10 specified sites for urban from the USGS national monitoring sites in the future to provide consistency in data reporting. The monitoring sites were selected based on history of monitoring results, and anticipated consistency in reporting from these national sampling sites. The 10 selected Urban Streams in National Network sites are: Norwalk River at Winnipauk, CT; Accotink Creek near Annandale, VA; Swift Creek near Apex, NC; Sope Creek near Marietta, GA; Clinton River at Sterling Heights, MI; Shingle Creek at Minneapolis, MN; Cherry Creek at Denver, CO; White Rock Creek at Dallas, TX; Little Cottonwood Creek at Salt Lake City, UT; Fanno Creek at Durham, OR. The exceedances are calculated based on the number of exceedances divided by the total number of watersheds. The USGS NAWQA sites selected are the best long term source of surface water monitoring data for a large number of pesticides and their degradates, with consistent QA procedures for both sampling and lab analysis, low detection limits, and have been used by OPP for risk assessment work for over the last 15 years. The most sensitive aquatic benchmark for the chemical are posted on the website: [http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk\\_ders/aquatic\\_life\\_benchmark.htm](http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk_ders/aquatic_life_benchmark.htm): Diazinon: 0.105 ug/L; Chlorpyrifos: 0.040 ug/L; Carbaryl: 0.5 ug/L.

**(PM 269) Percent of selected agricultural watersheds that exceed EPA aquatic life benchmark maximum concentrations for two key pesticides of concern (azinphos-methyl and chlorpyrifos).**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
<b>Target</b>	0, 10	No Target Established	0, 10	No Target Established	0, 0	No Target Established	0, 0	No Target Established	Percent
<b>Actual</b>	0, 8	Biennial	7, 7	Biennial	0, 0	Biennial			

**Additional Information:** Agricultural watersheds sampled by the USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program that exceed the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks for azinphos-methyl and chlorpyrifos are 7 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Data for this measure are reported biennially. The number of sampling and the sampling points in USGS data were constantly changing year to year, depending on their funding. Results from previous reports showed that the exceedances were at different monitoring sites. Starting in FY 2015, the agency is using data from 10 specified sites for agricultural sites from the USGS national monitoring sites in the future to provide consistency in data reporting. The monitoring sites were selected based on history of monitoring results, and anticipated consistency in reporting from these national sampling sites. The 10 selected Agricultural Streams in National Network sites are: Canajoharie Creek near Canajoharie, NY; Contentnea Creek at Hookerton, NC; South Fork Iowa River near New Providence, IA; Maple Creek near Nickerson, NE; Bogue Phalia near Leland, MS; Orestimba Creek near Crows Landing, CA; Granger Drain at Granger, WA; Rock Creek at Twin Falls, ID; Zollner Creek near Mt. Angel, OR; Sugar Creek at New Palestine, IN. The exceedances are calculated based on the number of exceedances divided by the total number of watersheds. The USGS NAWQA sites selected are the best long term source of surface water monitoring data for a large number of pesticides and their degradates, with consistent QA procedures for both sampling and lab analysis, low detection limits, and have been used by OPP for risk assessment work for over the last 15 years. The most sensitive aquatic benchmark for the chemical are posted on the website: [http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk\\_ders/aquatic\\_life\\_benchmark.htm](http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk_ders/aquatic_life_benchmark.htm): Malathion=0.035 ug/L; Methomyl=0.7 ug/L.

**(PM 240) Maintain timeliness of FIFRA Section 18 Emergency Exemption Decisions**

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Unit
<b>Target</b>	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	Days
<b>Actual</b>	50	52	43	27	44	45			

**Additional Information:** Baseline average number of days for Section 18 decisions from 2009-2012 is 46 days according to EPA internal data.

<b>(PM 276) Percent of registration review chemicals with identified endangered species concerns, for which EPA obtains any mitigation of risk prior to consultation with DOC and DOI.</b>									
	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Target</b>			5	5	15	5	5	5	Percent
<b>Actual</b>			0	0	0	Data Avail 10/2016			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b> The baseline is zero percent for each annual reporting period as percentages are not cumulative. The data is tracked by OPP using internal tracking numbers. The data is obtained from ecological risk assessments and effects determinations prepared to support a registration review case. Any mitigation of risk refers to label changes that are intended to reduce the environmental exposure and associated risk of pesticides to listed species and/or their designated critical habitat. This may include such mitigation measures as reduction in the pesticide application rate and/or frequency of application, changes to the timing of application, spray drift, buffers or more geographically specific mitigation measures via EPA's Bulletins Live! Two web-based tool in specific areas where listed species and/or critical habitat are known to co-occur with potential pesticide use based on labeled registered uses.</p>									