

Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration

<u>Current (2006-2011) Strategic Plan</u>	<u>Proposed (2009-2014) Strategic Plan</u>
Objective Sub-objective Strategic Target	Objective Sub-objective Strategic Measure
GOAL 3: LAND PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION	
Preserve and restore the land by using innovative waste management practices and cleaning up contaminated properties to reduce risks posed by releases of harmful substances.	
3.1 Preserve Land: By 2011, reduce adverse effects to land by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products at facilities in ways that prevent releases.	3.1 Preserve Land: By 2014, reduce adverse effects to land by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products at facilities in ways that prevent releases.
3.1.1 Reduce Waste Generation and Increase Recycling: By 2011, reduce materials use through product and process design, and increase materials and energy recovery from wastes otherwise requiring disposal.	3.1.1 Waste Generation and Recycling
<i>By 2011, increase reuse and recycling of construction and demolition debris by 6 percent from a baseline of 59 percent in 2003.</i>	<i>By 2014, increase the amount of municipal solid waste reduced, reused, or recycled by 130 billion pounds.</i>
By 2011, increase the use of coal combustion ash to 50 percent from 32 percent in 2001.	By 2014, increase the use of coal combustion ash to 56 percent from 40 percent in 2007.
By 2011, increase by 118 the number of tribes covered by an integrated waste management plan compared to FY 2006.	By 2014, increase by 118 the number of tribes covered by an integrated waste management plan compared to FY 2008.
By 2011, close, clean up, or upgrade 138 open dumps in Indian country and on other tribal lands compared to FY 2006.	By 2014, close, clean up, or upgrade 138 open dumps in Indian country and on other tribal lands compared to FY 2008.
3.1.2 Manage Hazardous Waste and Petroleum Products Properly: By 2011, reduce releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly.	3.1.2 Hazardous Waste and Petroleum Products
By 2011, prevent releases at 500 RCRA hazardous waste management facilities by implementing initial approved controls or updated controls. (The universe of facilities will be reassessed in FY 2009. However, we currently estimate that there will be about 820 facilities that will require these controls. The goal of 500 represents about 60 percent of the universe of 820 facilities.)	By 2014, issue XX initial approved controls or updated controls.
By 2011, increase the percentage of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance with both release and detection and release prevention requirements to 71 percent from 66 percent in 2006 (an increase of 5 percent) out of a total estimated universe of approximately 245,000 facilities.	Each year through 2014, increase the percentage of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance (SOC) with both release detection and release prevention requirements by 0.5 percent over the previous year's target. This means an increase of facilities in SOC from 65 percent in 2009 to 67.5 percent in 2014.

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Each year through 2011, minimize the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 10,000 or fewer from a universe of approximately 650,000 UST tanks.	Each year through 2014, minimize the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 9,000 or fewer.
3.2 Restore Land: By 2011, control the risks to human health and the environment by mitigating the impact of accidental or intentional releases and by cleaning up and restoring contaminated sites or properties to appropriate levels.	3.2 Restore Land: By 2014, control the risks to human health and the environment by mitigating the impact of accidental or intentional releases and by cleaning up and restoring contaminated sites or properties to appropriate levels.
3.2.1 Prepare for and Respond to Accidental and Intentional Releases: By 2011, reduce and control the risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances by improving our nation's capability to prevent, prepare for, and respond more effectively to these emergencies.	3.2.1 Chemical Release Preparedness and Response
<i>By 2011, achieve and maintain at least 95 percent of the maximum score on readiness evaluation criteria in each region.</i>	<i>By 2014, achieve and maintain at least 75 percent of the maximum score on the Core National Approach to Response (NAR) evaluation criteria.</i>
By 2011, complete an additional 975 "Superfund-lead" hazardous substance removal actions. (In FY 2005, 175 of these actions were completed.)	By 2014, complete an additional 850 "Superfund-lead" hazardous substance removal actions.
<i>By 2011, oversee and complete 650 voluntary removal actions. (In FY 2005, 137 of these actions were completed.)</i>	<i>By 2014, oversee and complete an additional 850 potential responsible party (PRP) removal actions, which include voluntary, administrative orders on consent (AOC), and unilateral administrative order (UAO) actions.</i>
<i>By 2011, reduce by 25 percent the gallons of oil spilled by facilities subject to Facility Response Plan regulations relative to the 601,000 gallons of oil spilled in 2003.</i>	<i>By 2014, 60 percent of all SPCC facilities found to be non-compliant between FY 2010-2014 will be brought into compliance.</i>
<i>By 2011, inspect (and ensure compliance at) 90 percent of the estimated 4,200 facilities subject to Facility Response Plan regulations, up from 50 percent in 2004.</i>	<i>By 2014, 60 percent of all FRP facilities found to be non-compliant between FY 2010-2014 will be brought into compliance.</i>
3.2.2 Clean Up and Revitalize Contaminated Land: By 2011, control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and make land available for reuse.	3.2.2 Contaminated Land

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By 2011, make final assessment decisions at 40,491 of 44,700 potentially hazardous waste sites evaluated by EPA to help resolve community concerns on whether these sites require long-term cleanup to protect public health and the environment and to help determine if they can be cleared for possible redevelopment. (By the end of FY 2005, a total of 38,770 final site assessment decisions had been made.)	By 2014, make final assessment decisions at XX of XX potentially hazardous waste sites evaluated by EPA to help resolve community concerns on whether these sites require long-term cleanup to protect public health and the environment and to help determine if they can be cleared for possible redevelopment.
By 2011, control all identified unacceptable human exposures from site contamination for current land and/or groundwater use conditions at approximately 85 percent (1,316) of 1,543 Superfund human exposure sites. (The universe of 1,543 is the number of NPL sites with potential human exposure pathways as of FY 2005 and includes 172 Superfund federal facility sites. Baseline: by the end of FY 2006, approximately 82 percent (1,266) of sites had human exposures under control.)	By 2014, control all identified unacceptable human exposures from site contamination for current land and/or groundwater use conditions at approximately XX percent (XX) of XX Superfund human exposure sites. (The universe of XX is the number of National Priority List (NPL) human exposure sites as of the end of FY 2008.)
By 2011, increase to 95 percent the high National Corrective Action Prioritization System (NCAPS)-ranked RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins controlled. (The universe of all facilities that need RCRA Corrective Action will be final by the end of FY 2007 and will include high, medium, and low ranked facilities.)	By 2014, increase to XX percent the number of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities with human exposures to toxins controlled. (At the end of FY 2008, potential human exposures to toxins were controlled at XX percent (XXX) of all 3,746 facilities needing corrective action.)
By 2011, control the migration of contaminated groundwater through engineered remedies, natural processes, or other appropriate actions at 74 percent (1,017) of 1,381 Superfund groundwater sites. (The universe of 1,381 sites is the number of NPL sites with groundwater contamination as of FY 2005 and includes 166 Superfund federal facility sites. Baseline: by the end of FY 2005, 68 percent (937) of sites had groundwater migration under control.)	By 2014, control the migration of contaminated groundwater through engineered remedies, natural processes, or other appropriate actions at XX percent (XX of XX Superfund groundwater sites. (The universe of XX sites is the number of NPL sites with groundwater contamination as of the end of FY 2008.)
By 2011, increase to 80 percent the high NCAPS-ranked RCRA facilities with migration of groundwater under control. (The universe of all facilities that need RCRA corrective action will be final by the end of FY 2007 and will include high, medium, and low ranked facilities.)	By 2014, increase to XX percent the number of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control. (At the end of FY 2008, the migration of contaminated groundwater was controlled at XX percent (XXX) of all 3,746 facilities needing corrective action.)

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By 2011, complete construction of remedies at approximately 76 percent (1,171) of 1,547 Superfund sites. (The universe of 1,547 sites is the total number of sites on the NPL as of FY 2005 and includes 172 Superfund federal facilities. Baseline: by the end of FY 2005, 62 percent or 966 sites had completed construction.)	By 2014, complete construction of remedies at more than XX percent (XX) of XX Superfund sites. (The universe of XX sites is the total number of sites on the NPL as of the end of FY 2008.)
By 2011, increase to 22 percent the RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed. (The universe of all facilities that need RCRA corrective action will be final by the end of FY 2007 and will include high, medium, and low ranked facilities.)	By 2014, increase to XX percent the number of RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed. (At the end of FY 2008, all cleanup remedies had been constructed at XX percent (XXX) of all 3,746 facilities needing corrective action.)
By 2011, reduce the backlog of LUST cleanups (confirmed releases that have yet to be cleaned up) that do not meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration from 26 percent to 21 percent.	Each year through 2014, reduce the backlog of LUST cleanups (confirmed releases that have yet to be cleaned up) that do not meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration by 1 percent. This means a decrease from 23 percent in 2007 to 16 percent in 2014.
By 2011, ensure that 36 percent (345) of 966 final and deleted construction complete NPL sites are ready for reuse site-wide. (As of July 2006, 20 percent (195) of the 966 final and deleted construction complete NPL sites, including 14 Superfund federal facility sites, met EPA's definition for ready for reuse site-wide.)	By 2014, ensure that XX percent (XX) of XX final and deleted construction complete NPL sites are ready for anticipated use site-wide. (The site-wide universe of XX is the number of final and deleted NPL sites, excluding sites with groundwater contamination only, as of the end of FY 2008.)
3.2.3 Maximize Potentially Responsible Party Participation at Superfund Sites: Through 2011, conserve federal resources by ensuring that potentially responsible parties conduct or pay for Superfund cleanups whenever possible.	3.2.3 Potentially Responsible Party Participation at Superfund Sites
Each year through 2011, reach a settlement or take an enforcement action before the start of a remedial action at 95 percent of Superfund sites having viable, liable responsible parties other than the federal government.	Each year through 2014, reach a settlement or take an enforcement action before the start of a remedial action at 95 percent of Superfund sites having viable, liable responsible parties other than the federal government.
Each year through 2011, address all unaddressed costs in statute of limitations cases for sites with unaddressed total past Superfund costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.	Each year through 2014, address all unaddressed costs in statute of limitations cases for sites with unaddressed total past Superfund costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.
3.3 Enhance Science and Research: Through 2011, provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research, which, through collaboration, leads to preferred environmental outcomes.	3.3 Enhance Science and Research: Provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research, which, through collaboration, leads to preferred environmental outcomes.
	3.3.1 Land Protection Research

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	<i>By 2014, achieve a rating of "meets expectations" or higher in independent expert review assessment of the utility of EPA research for protecting and restoring land.</i>