GOAL 1 - CLEAN AIR AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Protect and improve the air so it is healthy to breathe, and risks to human health and the environment are reduced. Reduce greenhouse gas intensity by enhancing partnerships with businesses and other sectors.

CONTRIBUTING PROGRAMS:

Acid Rain Program, AirNow, Air Toxics, Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs, Clean Air Research, National Ambient Air Quality Standards Development and Implementation, Mobile Sources, New Source Review, Regional Haze, Indoor Air Quality, Stratospheric Ozone Layer Protection Program, Radiation Programs, Voluntary Climate Programs.

GOAL PURPOSE:

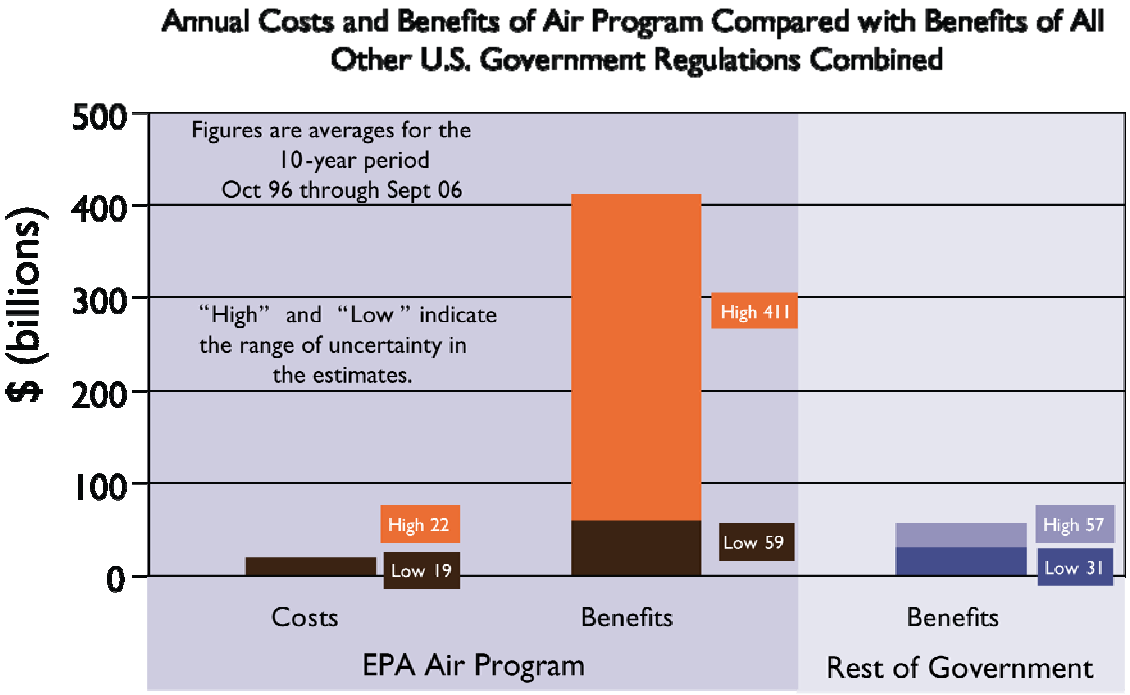
Air pollution is a problem for all of us. The average adult breathes more than 3,000 gallons of air every day, and children breathe even more air per pound of body weight. Air pollutants, such as those that form urban smog, may remain in the environment for long periods of time and can be carried by the wind hundreds of miles from their origin. Millions of people live in areas where urban smog, very small particles, and toxic pollutants pose serious health concerns. People exposed to certain air pollutants may experience burning in their eyes, an irritated throat, or breathing difficulties. Long-term exposure to certain air pollutants may cause cancer and may damage the immune, neurological, reproductive, and respiratory systems.

EPA implements the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and other environmental laws and uses innovative approaches, such as emissions trading, to reduce and prevent the harmful emissions from power plants and other large sources, motor vehicles, and fuels that contribute to outdoor air pollution. The Clean Air Act Amendments authorize EPA to set limits on how much of a pollutant can be in the air anywhere in the United States, ensuring that all Americans have the same basic health and environmental protection. While the law allows individual states to establish stronger pollution controls, no state is allowed to have weaker pollution controls than those set for the country as a whole. It makes sense for states to take the lead in carrying out the Clean Air Act, because pollution control problems often require a particular understanding of factors such as local industries, geography, and housing patterns. The U.S. government, through EPA, assists states by providing scientific research, expert studies, engineering designs, and money to support state clean air programs.

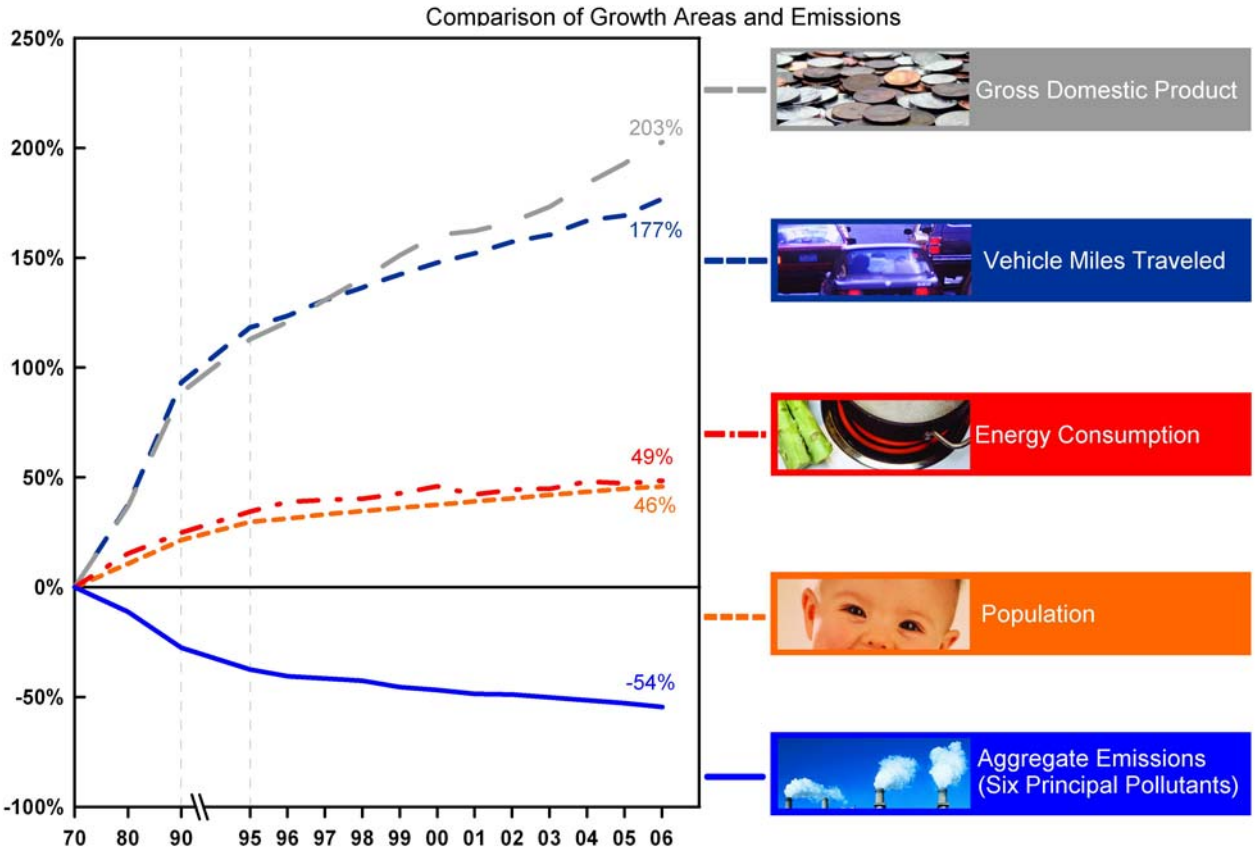
Since most people spend much of their lives indoors, the quality of indoor air is another major area of concern for EPA. Sources of indoor air pollution include oil, gas, kerosene, coal, wood, and tobacco products and building materials and furnishings, such as asbestos-containing insulation, damp carpets, household cleaning products, and lead-based paints. Often, the people who may be exposed to indoor air pollutants for the longest periods of time are also those most susceptible to the effects of indoor air pollution: the young, the elderly, and the chronically ill, especially those suffering from respiratory or cardiovascular disease. EPA provides hotlines, publications, outreach and other initiatives to improve the quality of air in our homes, schools, and offices.

EPA also works to address climate change. Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, concentrations of several greenhouse gases (including carbon dioxide, methane, and

nitrous oxide) have increased substantially, contributing to climate change. Important questions remain about how much warming will occur, how fast it will occur, and how the warming will affect the rest of the climate system. To help answer these questions, the President's climate change program is focused on furthering understanding of the science of climate change and developing new technologies to reduce emissions. EPA's voluntary and incentive-based programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, such as EnergySTAR, Climate Leaders, and the Landfill Methane Outreach program, are a critical part of the President's plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Under the stratospheric ozone layer protection program, EPA coordinates numerous regulatory programs designed to protect and restore the ozone layer and continues to participate actively in developing international ozone protection policies.

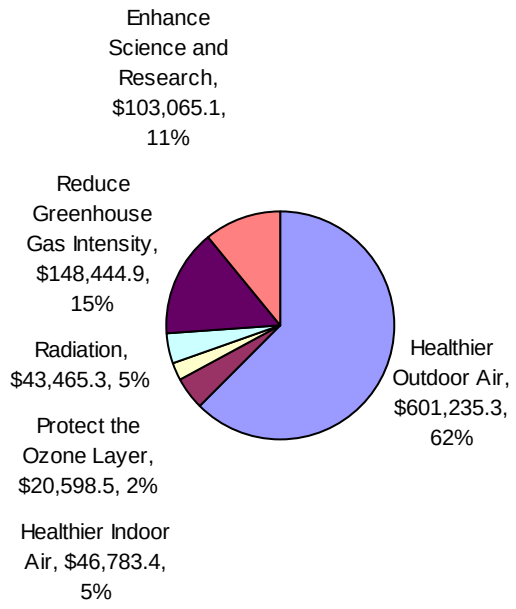


Source: Draft 2007 Report to Congress on the Cost and Benefits of Federal Regulations (OMB)

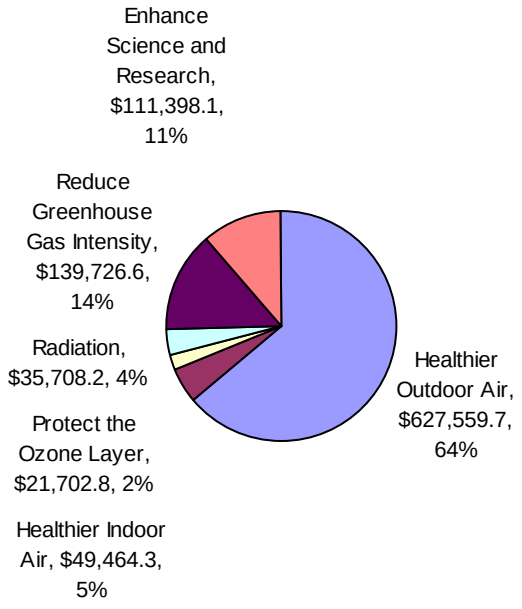

Comparison of Growth Areas and Emissions
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
0%
-50%
-100%
70
80
90
95
96
97
98
99
00
01
02
03
04
05
06
203%
177%
49%
46%
-54%
Gross Domestic Product
Vehicle Miles Traveled
Energy Consumption
Population
Aggregate Emissions
(Six Principal Pollutants)

Objective 1: Healthier Outdoor Air

FY 2007 Obligations:
Goal 1, Objective 1
(in thousands)



FY 2007 Expenditures:
Goal 1, Objective 1
(in thousands)



FY 2007 Resources for Program Projects Supporting this Objective*

Program projects are EPA's fundamental unit for budget execution and cost accounting, and they serve as the foundations for the Agency's budget. Frequently, program projects support multiple PMs and objectives. This table lists the program projects and associated resources that support this objective.

**Resources associated with Program projects may not match the Goal and Objective obligations and expenditures exactly due to rounding.*

Goal 1: Objective 1 - Healthier Outdoor Air

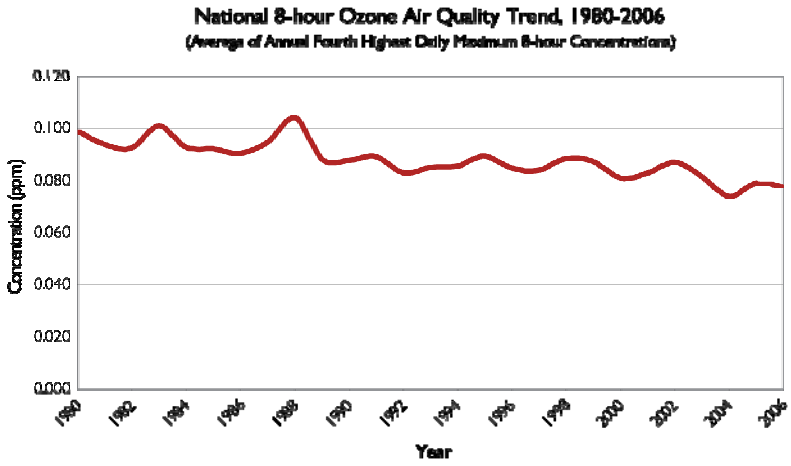
Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$205,599.0	$227,407.5
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$11,175.5	$11,323.9
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$27,339.6	$27,931.3
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$619.6	$15,707.9
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	$22,837.7	$22,839.7
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$105,383.1	$103,843.3
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	$26,981.5	$26,287.6
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	$59,807.3	$60,467.2
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$945.5	$391.2
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$2,817.4	$1,358.8
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$2,585.1	$3,439.4
International Capacity Building	$2,367.7	$2,344.6

Radiation: Protection	$0.0	$60.1
Administrative Law	$504.6	$480.6
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$123.0	$99.7
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$7,196.3	$6,961.6
Children and other Sensitive Populations	$0.0	$32.5
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$978.3	$946.0
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$4,210.7	$4,178.6
Exchange Network	$3,507.6	$2,082.9
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$49,738.4	$47,012.7
Acquisition Management	$3,223.1	$3,079.3
Human Resources Management	$5,122.0	$5,110.7
Information Security	$619.0	$655.3
IT / Data Management	$36,583.9	$30,722.1
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$4,759.2	$4,718.2
Legal Advice: Support Program	$1,542.6	$1,486.9
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$3,641.6	$3,882.6
Regional Science and Technology	$288.5	$257.9
Science Advisory Board	$488.9	$458.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	$240.7	$201.5
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$2,099.6	$2,222.5
Clean School Bus Initiative	$6,138.6	$7,856.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$1,769.8	$1,711.8
Total	$601,235.4	$627,559.9

The Clean Air Act directs EPA to identify and set national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ubiquitous ambient pollutants that adversely affect public health and the environment. EPA has set national air quality standards for six common air pollutants—ground-level ozone (smog), carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter (measured as PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). For each of these six pollutants, EPA has set health-based or "primary" standards to protect public health and environment-based or "secondary" standards to protect the public welfare (crops, vegetation, wildlife, buildings and national monuments, visibility, etc.). The Clean Air Act requires EPA to review the health and welfare-based standards at least once every 5 years and revise them if necessary to continue to protect public health and the environment. In July 2007, EPA proposed a new standard for ozone to be finalized by March 2008. The Agency will also publish a proposed lead NAAQS rule by May 1, 2008, and a final lead rule by September 1, 2008. EPA is currently reviewing several of the other criteria pollutants.

Once a NAAQS is established or revised, the Clean Air Act gives states and localities the primary responsibility for meeting that standard. State Implementation Plans (SIPs), which specify pollution control strategies to meet the standard, have led to substantial improvements in air quality. The following table summarizes our progress in meeting air quality standards for the six NAAQS.

Pollutant	Areas originally violating NAAQS[1]	Current Areas Violating NAAQS[2]
Carbon monoxide	42	0
Nitrogen dioxide	1	0
Sulfur dioxide	54	0
Lead	13	1
Ozone (8-hour standard)	126	35[3]
Particulate matter measured as PM-10	86	12
Particulate matter measured as PM-2.5	39	32[4]



In FY 2007, EPA continued to address the challenges of implementing the 1990 Clean Air Act air toxics program, striving to meet court-ordered schedule deadlines while developing data and improving state and local capacity to take risk-based actions. EPA has a large number of rules pertaining to hazardous air pollutants scheduled for completion under different provisions of the Clean Air Act: mobile source emission standards, stationary source emission standards, risk-based standards, and area source standards.

Since the Clean Air Act was amended in 1990, EPA has issued 96 maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for 174 different types of stationary industrial sources of air toxics, including chemical plants, oil refineries, aerospace equipment manufacturers, and steel mills. Along with these major stationary source standards, the Agency issued standards for 16 categories of smaller stationary sources, such as dry cleaners, commercial sterilizers, secondary lead smelters, and chromium electroplating facilities.

When fully implemented, these standards are projected to reduce annual emissions of air toxics by about 1.7 million tons from 1990 levels. More recently, the Agency has issued standards covering an additional 11 categories of smaller stationary sources, and will issue

standards for another 43 categories between December 2007 and June 2009. The Agency has also issued residual risk and technology review rulemakings for 8 of the 96 major source MACT standards and plans to issue several more of these in 2008. Reductions from these additional standards for the smaller sources and reductions from the risk and technology review rulemakings are not reflected in this assessment.

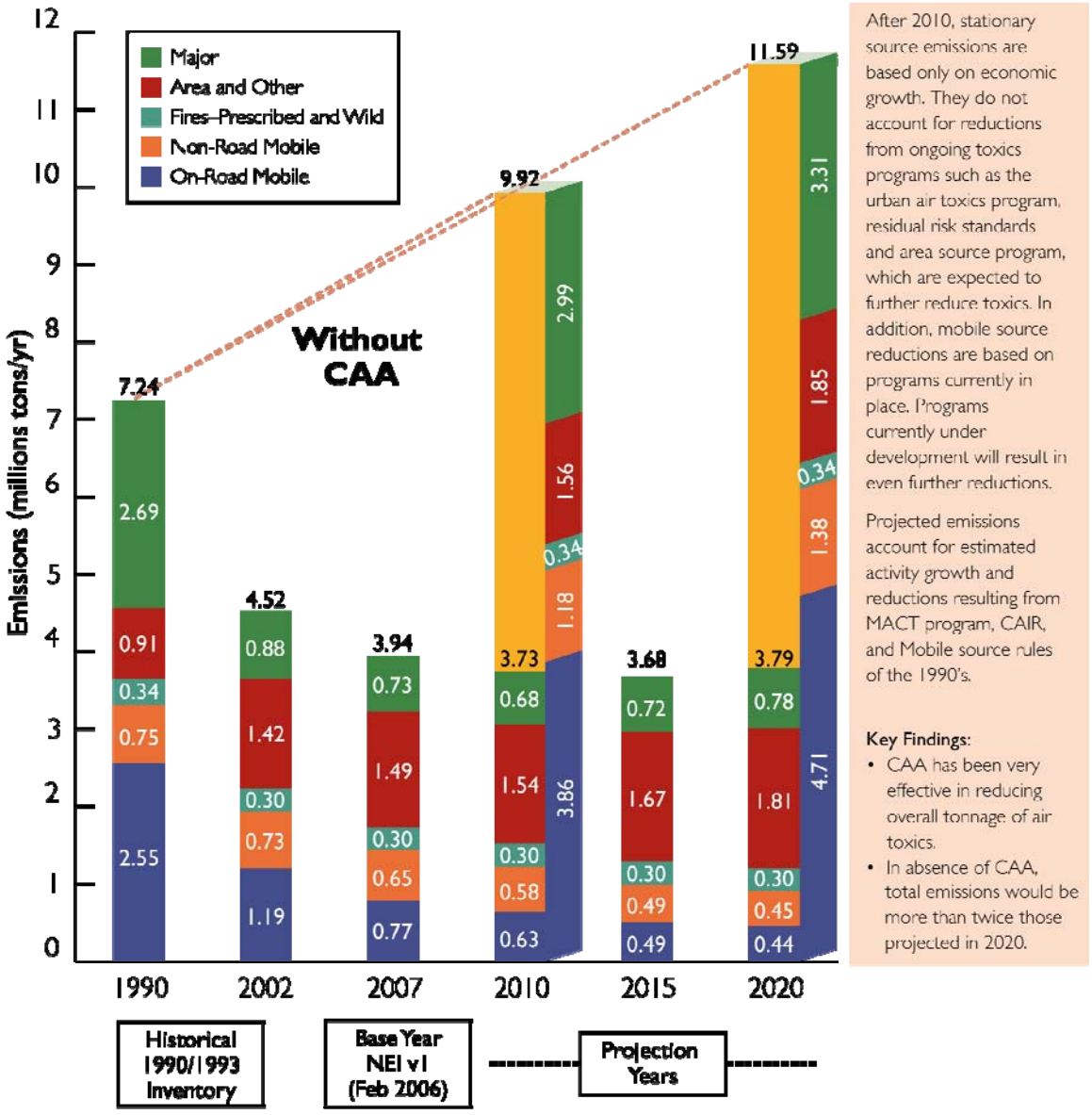
Vehicles and fuels also emit air toxics. By 2020, EPA's fuels and vehicles programs will reduce air toxic emissions by another 2.4 million tons, compared to 1990 levels. In FY 2007 EPA signed the new Mobile Source Air Toxic (MSAT) Rule, which will significantly decrease toxic fumes from gasoline, vehicles, and fuel containers. By 2030, MSAT regulations and fuel and vehicle standards already in place will reduce toxic emissions from cars to 80 percent below 1999 emissions.

In FY 2007, EPA promulgated a rule to establish a national Renewable Fuel Standards Program (RFS Program). This program was developed in collaboration with the Departments of Energy (DOE) and Agriculture (USDA) and other stakeholders to encourage blending of renewable fuels into the nation's motor vehicle fuel supply. Specifically, the rule establishes standards for renewable fuel, responsibilities for refiners and other fuel producers, a credit trading system, compliance mechanisms, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements. The RFS Program is expected to increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline every year through 2012. In 2007, 4.02 percent of the fuel sold or dispensed to U.S. motorists, roughly 4.7 billion gallons, has come from renewable sources.

In FY 2007, EPA proposed the Clean Air Locomotive and Marine Diesel Rule to set stringent emission standards for cutting sulfur content in diesel fuel for locomotives, most marine vessels, and land-based nonroad engines. The Clean Air Locomotive and Marine Diesel Rule will tighten emissions standards for locomotives. Additionally, the rule sets stringent emissions standards for new locomotive and marine diesel engines and long-term regulations that require using advanced technology to reduce emissions. When fully implemented, this landmark initiative will cut particulate matter emissions by these engines by 90 percent and nitrogen oxides emissions by 80 percent.

In FY 2007, EPA also proposed a Small Engine Rule to set strict standards and cut emissions from most lawn and garden equipment and small recreational watercraft. The proposed rule will include fuel evaporative standards for equipment and watercraft covered by the rulemaking, national standards for vessels powered by stern-drive or inboard engines, and carbon monoxide standards for gasoline-powered engines used in recreational watercraft. This rule will provide an estimated $3.4 billion in public health benefits by 2030.

U.S. Contributions of Source Categories to Total Emissions for All HAPs



After 2010, stationary source emissions are based only on economic growth. They do not account for reductions from ongoing toxics programs such as the urban air toxics program, residual risk standards and area source program, which are expected to further reduce toxics. In addition, mobile source reductions are based on programs currently in place. Programs currently under development will result in even further reductions.

Projected emissions account for estimated activity growth and reductions resulting from MACT program, CAIR, and Mobile source rules of the 1990's.

Key Findings:

- CAA has been very effective in reducing overall tonnage of air toxics.
- In absence of CAA, total emissions would be more than twice those projected in 2020.

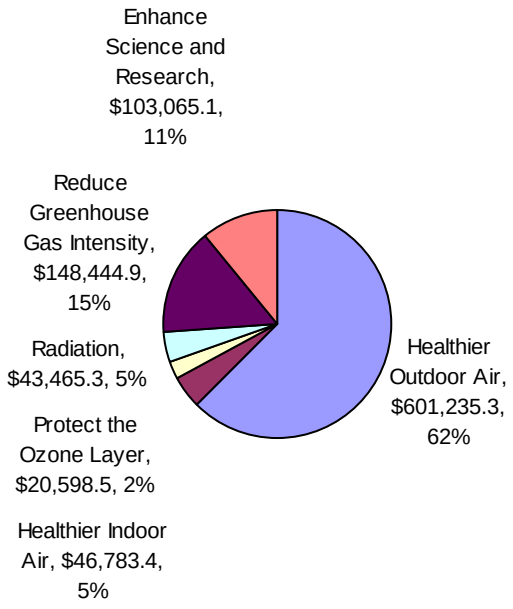
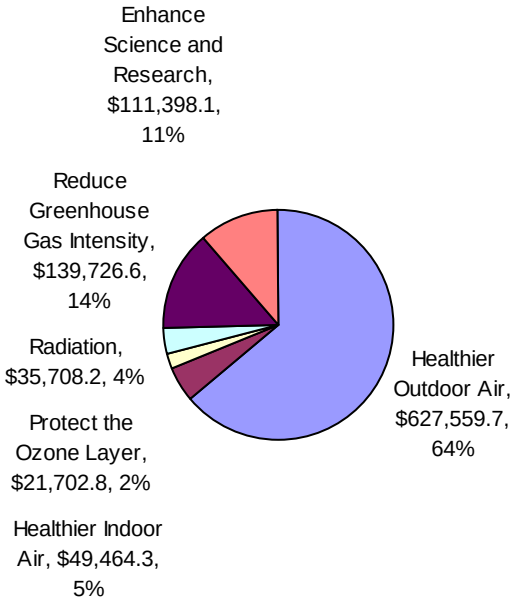
Additional Information Related to Objective 1	
Grants:	• EPA's National Clean Diesel Campaign is using a 2-step approach to reduce pollution from diesel engines: emission standards for new diesel engines took effect in 2004, and more stringent emission standards for these engines in combination with ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel went into effect in 2007. EPA will be implementing new stringent emissions standards for non-road engines in 2008. However, because new vehicles and engines are purchased gradually over time

	to replace older units, EPA has developed innovative, sector-based strategies to address pollution from diesel construction equipment and heavy-duty vehicles that are currently on the road. As part of these programs, EPA awards grants to communities to retrofit engines and implement other strategies (fuel switching, idling reduction) to reduce diesel pollution. • Across the country, EPA's seven Regional Diesel Collaboratives awarded $5 million for 27 projects to reduce emissions in a variety of fleets and technologies. In addition, the Collaboratives awarded $7 million for 45 diesel emissions reduction projects to benefit school bus fleets as part of Clean School Bus USA. As these grants are implemented, areas will see less pollution. Communities will include these reductions in their clean air plans for ozone and particulate matter. • In 2007, states received $200M in State and Tribal Assistance Grants. These funds allowed states to continue revising their SIPs to attain the NAAQS for 8-hour ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ and to reduce regional haze. These funds also provided for the continued operation of states' ambient air monitoring networks, including $PM_{2.5}$, air toxic, and visibility monitoring. • In partnership with the Department of Interior, EPA continues to track improvements in visibility in our national parks and other protected areas. The Agency upgraded laboratory equipment to provide more precise measurements of the carbon content of light-absorbing PM and more scientifically robust equations to relate air pollution concentrations to visibility range. • Through AIRNow, a greater number of cities started advising the public of the health risks associated with forecasted PM pollution on a daily basis. States continue to use air monitoring data to understand the causes of PM pollution so that they can develop better strategies to reduce it. • For the National Air Toxics Trends Stations, data completeness, precision, and accuracy indicators showed improvement. EPA developed more accurate sampling and analysis methods for two national risk drivers, acrolein and hexavalent chromium. Work under community-scale air toxics monitoring grants progressed toward completion; individual project goals typically include risk assessment and identifying and characterizing local sources of hazardous air pollutants. In FY 2007, 20 new grants for air toxics monitoring community-scale assessments were awarded to

	state, local, and tribal agencies across the United States. EPA completed air toxics characterization and trends analyses and made them available to the public. • EPA is working with the Hearth, Patio and Barbecue Association, American Lung Association, and others on the Great American Woodstove Changeout—a national effort to help state, local, and tribal agencies establish campaigns to change old, dirty, "conventional" woodstoves to new, cleaner-burning appliances like masonry heaters and gas, pellet, and EPA-certified woodstoves. Already in place in targeted areas, the Great American Woodstove Changeout is a voluntary effort that can effectively reduce emissions of particulates and air toxics indoors and help bring areas into attainment with the national fine particle standard. As part of each campaign, EPA encourages and supports air pollution control agencies in reaching out to the public to "Burn Clean," that is, to burn only seasoned wood and no garbage. Burn Clean and changeout materials are available at www.epa.gov/woodstoves.
PART:	• The Air Toxics Program was assessed in the 2002 PART process and received a rating of "results not demonstrated." The program was reassessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions, which include developing baseline and target information to measure program efficiency. • The Acid Rain Program was assessed in the 2003 PART process and received a rating of "moderately effective." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions, which include analyzing alternative options for an efficiency measure and promulgation and implementation of the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), projected to overcome deficiencies of Title IV by further reducing SO_2 and NO_x emission levels. • The Mobile Sources Program was assessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "moderately effective." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions, which include collecting data to support the program's efficiency measures. The baseline data for per cent reduction in time for certificate approval for large engines will be available in 2010, with a target in 2012 of a 50% reduction. • The NAAQS program was assessed in the 2005 PART process in two parts: the Federal NAAQS Program and the Air Quality Grants and Permitting Program. The Federal

	NAAQS Program received a rating of "adequate." The Air Quality Grants and Permitting Program received a rating of "ineffective." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions, which include establishing efficiency measures for both the Federal NAAQS and Air Quality Grants and Permitting Programs. The annual efficiency measure for cumulative per cent reduction in days to process State Implementation Plan revisions is -1.2% in 2008 and -2.4% in 2009.
Web Links:	AIRNow: http://airnow.gov/ Air Program: http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/air.html Plain English Guide to the Clean Air Act: http://www.epa.gov/air/caa/peg/ Toxic Air Pollutants Program: http://www.epa.gov/air/toxicair/

Objective 2: Healthier Indoor Air

FY 2007 Obligations: Goal 1, Objective 2 (in thousands)	FY 2007 Expenditures: Goal 1, Objective 2 (in thousands)
	

FY 2007 Resources for Program Projects Supporting this Objective* *Program projects are EPA's fundamental unit for budget execution and cost accounting and they serve as the foundations for the Agency's budget. Frequently, program projects support multiple PMs and objectives. This table lists the program projects and associated resources that support this objective.* **Resources associated with Program projects may not match the Goal and Objective obligations and expenditures exactly due to rounding*		
Goal 1: Objective 2 - Healthier Indoor Air		
Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Categorical Grant: Radon	$7,314.2	$8,273.1
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$0.0	$51.7
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$0.0	$218.6
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$72.5	$30.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$176.8	$258.7
Indoor Air: Asthma Program	($74.7)	$3,186.3
Indoor Air: Environment Tobacco Smoke Program	($11.9)	$198.3
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$5,614.3	$5,699.9
Indoor Air: Schools and Workplace Program	($54.6)	$954.8
International Capacity Building	$30.8	$38.1
Research: Air Toxics	($548.4)	$74.5
Administrative Law	$38.7	$36.8
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$9.4	$7.6
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$776.0	$750.1
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$73.6	$71.1
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$326.1	$323.7
Exchange Network	$269.0	$159.6
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$4,694.0	$4,367.7
Acquisition Management	$255.0	$243.6
Human Resources Management	$405.6	$401.1
Information Security	$49.4	$49.5
IT / Data Management	$3,199.3	$2,713.4
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$365.6	$362.7
Legal Advice: Support Program	$120.0	$115.5
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$274.5	$292.7
Regional Science and Technology	$22.2	$20.3
Science Advisory Board	$37.5	$35.1
Small Minority Business Assistance	$18.5	$15.4
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$607.6	$642.8
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$22,586.9	$19,740.5
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$135.7	$131.2
Total	**$46,783.6**	**$49,464.4**

EPA employs two key strategies to provide Americans with healthier indoor air: (1) increasing public awareness of actual and potential indoor air risks, so that individuals can take

steps to reduce their exposure and (2) relying on partnerships with a variety of organizations to spur action. EPA conducts outreach activities to provide the public and the professional and research communities with essential information about indoor air risks. In partnership with nongovernmental and professional entities, the Agency develops and disseminates multimedia materials to improve the design, operation, and maintenance of all types of buildings—including schools, homes, and workplaces—and bring about healthier indoor environments.

EPA's "Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools" (IAQ TfS) effort provides individual schools, school districts, educational organizations, and educators with information on best practices, industry guidelines and sample policies, and management plans for improving indoor air quality. By providing detailed guidance as well as links to other information resources, EPA's IAQ TfS Program helps districts design new schools, as well as repair, renovate, and maintain existing facilities. Using these tools, schools can save time and money and reduce indoor air quality risks to students and staff, creating a healthier environment and enabling schools to direct valuable resources toward educating children. Through 2006, approximately 36,000 schools are implementing an indoor air quality plan based on criteria set by EPA. To share information about improving indoor air quality, EPA partners with a variety of organizations, including the National Education Association, the Association of School Business Officials, the American Federation of Teachers, and the American Lung Association. EPA exceeded its goals in FY 2006 and is on track to meet its 2007 goals in 2007 but due to data lags results for 2007 will be included in EPA's *FY 2008 Performance and Accountability Report*.

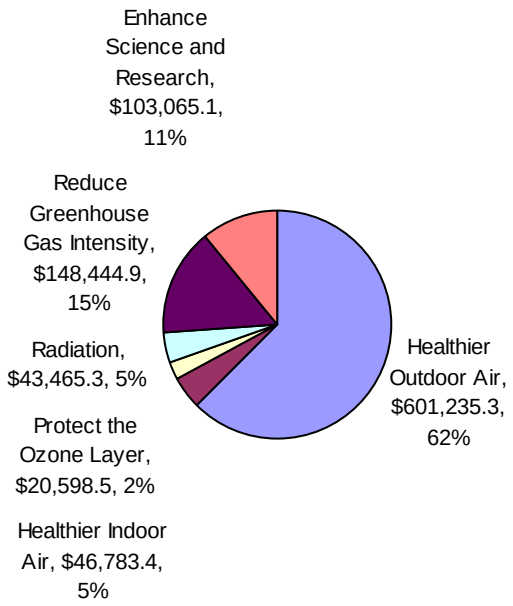
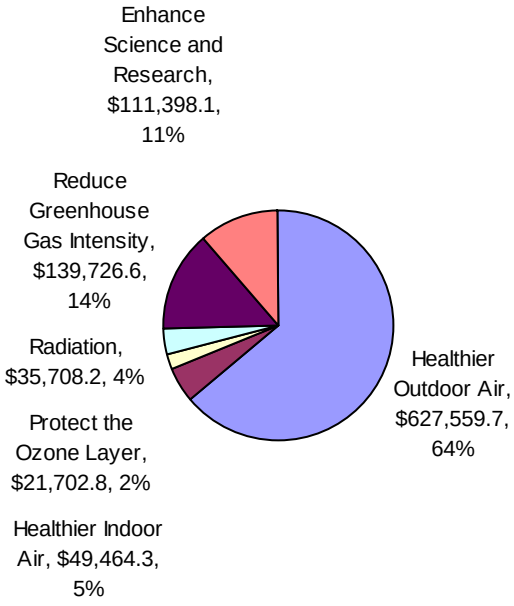
Asthma is a serious, life-threatening respiratory disease that affects more than 20 million Americans.[5] Rates of asthma have risen sharply over the past 30 years, particularly among children aged 5 to 14. [6] Although there is no cure, asthma can be controlled by managing environmental asthma triggers and through medical treatment. EPA's goal is to reduce exposure to asthma triggers and improve the quality of life for 4.9 million people by 2008. Toward this end, EPA provides educational material about the environmental factors—indoor and outdoor—that trigger asthma. Through 2006, 4.2 million people are estimated to be taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers and approximately 60,000 emergency room visits are avoided annually. In 2006, the Agency held symposia and worked in conjunction with grantees to train over 3,000 health professionals on asthma and environmental trigger management and increased national awareness of asthma triggers through the Goldfish Public Service Campaign to an all-time high of 33 percent. EPA exceeded its goals in FY 2006 and is on track to meet its 2007 goals; results for 2007 will be included in EPA's *FY 2008 Performance and Accountability Report*.

Radon in indoor air is the second leading cause of lung cancer in America, and contributes to nearly 20,000 deaths from lung cancer each year. [7] EPA's indoor radon program promotes voluntary action to reduce risks from radon. Since the mid-1980s, the risks from exposure to radon in homes have been reduced significantly. This progress is the result of continuing collaboration between EPA, individuals, nongovernmental organizations, state and local governments, the radon services community, and other federal agencies. EPA recommends that homes with radon levels above the action level be mitigated and that new homes be built radon-resistant. Through 2006, (the most recent year for which data are available), EPA conservatively estimates that 714,000 homes had an operating mitigation system. In 2006 alone, approximately 79,000 additional homes were outfitted with radon mitigation devices. These estimates are based on radon mitigation vent fan sales data provided by the major U.S. radon vent fan manufacturers. An annual survey by the National Association of Home Builders Research Center estimates that through 2005, 1.4 million new homes were built radon-resistant, with more than half of those homes located in areas of high radon

potential. EPA estimates that the combination of homes with radon mitigation systems and homes built with radon-resistant techniques saved approximately 575 lives. Data from partners and other sources indicate that the Agency is on track to meet FY 2007 performance targets; FY 2007 results will be included in EPA's *FY 2009 Performance and Accountability Report*.

Additional Information Related to Objective 2	
Grants:	As part of its ongoing work, in FY 2006, EPA awarded grants to conduct demonstrations, training, and education and/or outreach projects in all indoor-environment program areas (including radon, asthma, and schools) that will reduce exposure to indoor air pollutants. These assistance agreements incorporated environmental results reporting and tracking requirements, which have improved the Agency's ability to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the grant. Standardized results templates are now a part of State Indoor Radon Grants work plans, and EPA expects to see improved comparability of reporting with the template.
PART:	The Indoor Air Program was assessed in the 2005 PART process and received a rating of "moderately effective." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions, which include efficiency improvements. Initial efficiency data is scheduled to be available in 2007.
Web Links:	Indoor Air Quality: http://www.epa.gov/air/basic.html#indoor Asthma: http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/children.htm Radon Program: http://www.epa.gov/radon/healthrisks.html

Objective 3: Protect the Ozone Layer

FY 2007 Obligations: Goal 1, Objective 3 (in thousands)	FY 2007 Expenditures: Goal 1, Objective 3 (in thousands)
	

FY 2007 Resources for Program Projects Supporting this Objective*

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**Resources associated with Program projects may not match the Goal and Objective obligations and expenditures exactly due to rounding*

Goal 1: Objective 3 - Protect the Ozone Layer

Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$18.3	$7.6
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$73.0	$106.5
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	$5,376.0	$5,093.1
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	$11,315.0	$13,031.2
Administrative Law	$9.8	$9.3
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$2.4	$1.9
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$401.2	$385.5
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$13.7	$13.2
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$49.3	$48.4

Exchange Network	$68.0	$40.3
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$1,477.8	$1,356.2
Acquisition Management	$92.5	$88.0
Human Resources Management	$139.2	$136.9
Information Security	$19.9	$19.6
IT / Data Management	$1,200.4	$1,017.3
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$92.8	$91.5
Legal Advice: Support Program	$32.1	$30.7
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$127.1	$135.6
Regional Science and Technology	$2.8	$2.7
Science Advisory Board	$9.5	$8.9
Small Minority Business Assistance	$4.7	$3.9
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$38.8	$41.4
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$34.3	$33.2
Total	**$20,598.6**	**$21,702.9**

The stratospheric ozone layer protects life on earth from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Scientific evidence amassed over the past 30 years indicates that the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone-depleting substances (ODS) has destroyed stratospheric ozone.

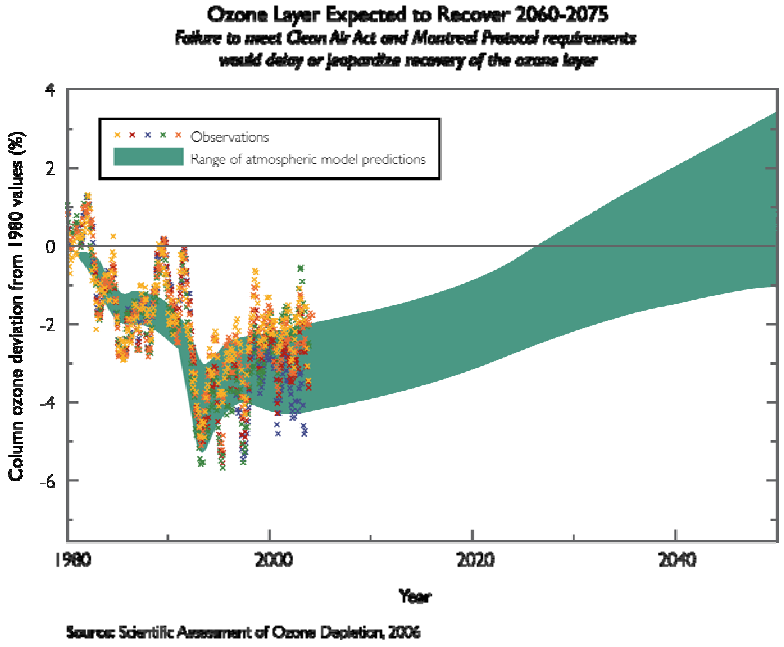
EPA has been at the forefront in developing and implementing flexible, innovative, and effective approaches to ensure stratospheric ozone layer protection. In FY 2007, the Agency approved alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, including n propyl bromide. EPA furthered the nation's commitment to restoring the ozone layer by using a marketable permit system to track domestic industry compliance with regulatory restrictions on the consumption of ODS. In addition, with the 2007 launch of a Central Data Exchange (CDX)-based electronic system, the Agency significantly streamlined the reporting process for companies that produce and import ODS.

EPA's voluntary GreenChill Program recruited new retail, equipment and chemical manufacturer partners to reduce emissions from supermarket chilling systems. The voluntary Responsible Appliance Disposal (RAD) program partners with utilities to reap environmental benefits through responsible appliance disposal. As part of the program, EPA serves as a clearinghouse for technical information on developing and implementing responsible appliance disposal programs. Under the program, utility partners encourage consumers to retire old, inefficient refrigerators, freezers, air conditioning units, and dehumidifiers and implement best practices for the recycling/disposal of these units. In FY 2007, the RAD program added new utility and university partners to assure appropriate disposal and recycling or destruction of ODS recovered from appliances. The Small Cans Partnership signed a voluntary agreement with EPA to reduce emissions from do-it-yourself servicing of mobile vehicle air conditioners.

The participation of developing countries is also essential to ensure timely restoration of the ozone layer. The United States works with its international partners through the Montreal Protocol to reduce ozone-depleting substances (http://www.epa.gov/air/ozonedep.html). In 2007, the United States with support from EPA proposed to accelerate the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) by ten years, adding interim reduction steps, setting an earlier baseline, and, as first priority, phasing out the HCFCs most damaging to the ozone layer.

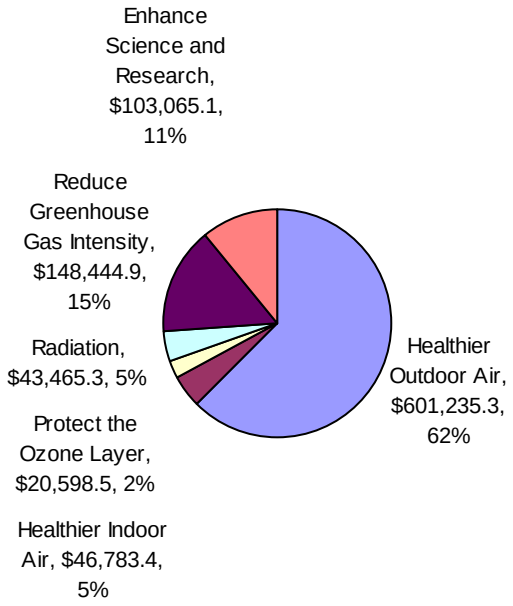
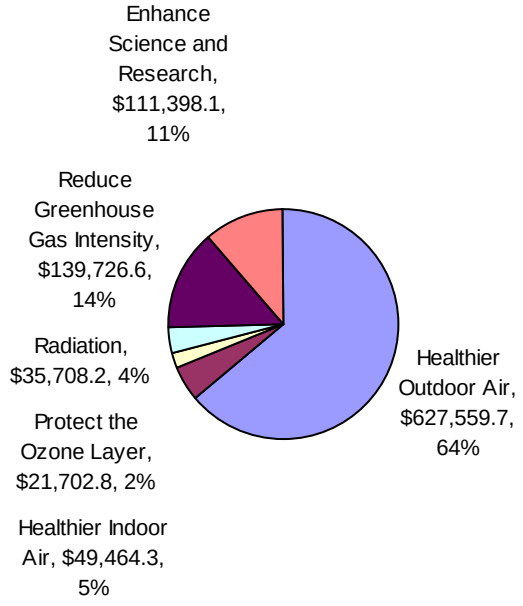
These proposals further U.S. efforts to address ozone layer protection, cleaner air, and climate change by calling on the global community to accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs (http://www.epa.gov/ozone/intpol/montprotocolamend.html).

Ozone-depleting substances were emitted for many years before the international agreements and Clean Air Act requirements were established, and they have a long life. Thus EPA's SunWise Program teaches children and their caregivers how to protect themselves from overexposure to the sun. Since Sunwise was launched nationally in May 2000, approximately 14,000 kindergarten through grade 8 schools and 1,200 informal education institutions have registered to use the program (http://www.epa.gov/sunwise/). In FY 2007, this program was suspended due to funding constraints.



Additional Information Related to Objective 3	
PART:	The Stratospheric Ozone Program was assessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include monitoring intermediate goals (such as HCFC consumption) and efficiency measures (such as cumulative dollars spent per school in joining the SunWise program) in the near term. (The program has long-term outcome goals that extend much further into the future, for example, reduced melanoma skin cancers in 2165).
Web Links:	Ozone Depletion: http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/airatmospozonedepletion.html

Objective 4: Radiation

FY 2007 Obligations: Goal 1, Objective 4 (in thousands)	FY 2007 Expenditures: Goal 1, Objective 4 (in thousands)
	

FY 2007 Resources for Program Projects Supporting this Objective*

Program projects are EPA's fundamental unit for budget execution and cost accounting and they serve as the foundations for the Agency's budget. Frequently, program projects support multiple PMs and objectives. This table lists the program projects and associated resources that support this objective.

**Resources associated with Program projects may not match the Goal and Objective obligations and expenditures exactly due to rounding*

Goal 1: Objective 4 - Radiation

Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$93.8	$39.8
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$3,947.6	$2,479.7
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$333.1	$493.0
Radiation: Protection	$17,120.0	$13,417.6
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$6,345.1	$5,384.7

Administrative Law	$53.2	$50.7
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$17.0	$13.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$596.5	$570.8
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$77.3	$74.4
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$287.6	$283.0
Exchange Network	$354.7	$200.7
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$5,707.0	$5,325.5
Acquisition Management	$946.6	$786.2
Human Resources Management	$770.7	$718.3
Information Security	$94.1	$99.0
IT / Data Management	$5,412.5	$4,501.7
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$480.4	$473.8
Legal Advice: Support Program	$155.6	$149.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$191.0	$192.1
Regional Science and Technology	$16.9	$16.4
Science Advisory Board	$51.6	$48.3
Small Minority Business Assistance	$25.4	$21.2
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$201.1	$188.9
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$186.6	$180.5
Total	**$43,465.4**	**$35,708.3**

EPA's Radiation Protection Program minimizes unnecessary releases of radiation and helps mitigate impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur. The program manages a nationwide environmental radiation monitoring program, RadNet, and actively responds to accidents and incidents involving nuclear or radiological material. It also oversees the safe disposal of radioactive waste, and provides generally applicable standards to all federal agencies for protecting human health and the environment from radioactive material.

EPA supports safe and environmentally sound radioactive waste management by maintaining certification and oversight responsibilities for Department of Energy (DOE) waste disposal activities at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP); providing technical support to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in applying pending standards at Yucca Mountain; coordinating with other federal agencies (including NRC and DOE) and states to develop mechanisms for controlling industrial materials with a radioactive component; and developing waste management regulations to facilitate the disposal of low-activity mixed waste by combining existing RCRA requirements with traditional radiological waste management components.

The EPA waste characterization program is focused on inspecting DOE radioactive waste generator sites and supports the DOE's goals for disposal of defense-related transuranic radioactive waste at the WIPP. Through 2007, DOE has made more than 6,000 waste shipments (with a total of nearly 100,000 containers) of transuranic waste to the WIPP since its opening in 1999.[8] EPA continues its oversight responsibilities for waste disposal activities at waste generator sites and the WIPP site itself. Through the OMB PART process, EPA developed a measure to track progress in this program area by measuring the time it takes for EPA to approve waste characterization program modifications at DOE waste generator sites without diminishing EPA's oversight responsibilities and without modifying EPA's technical

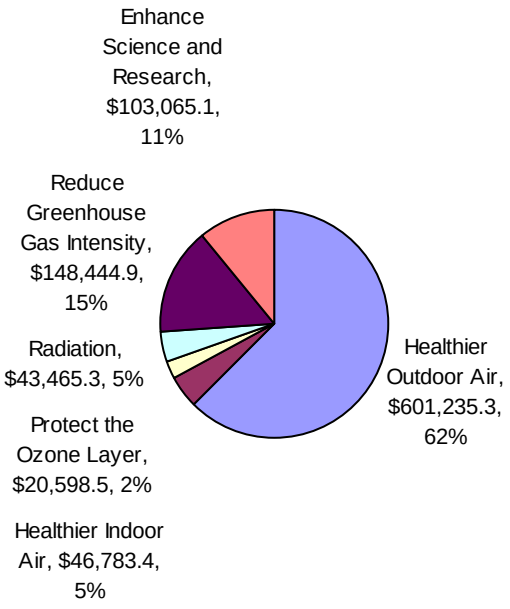
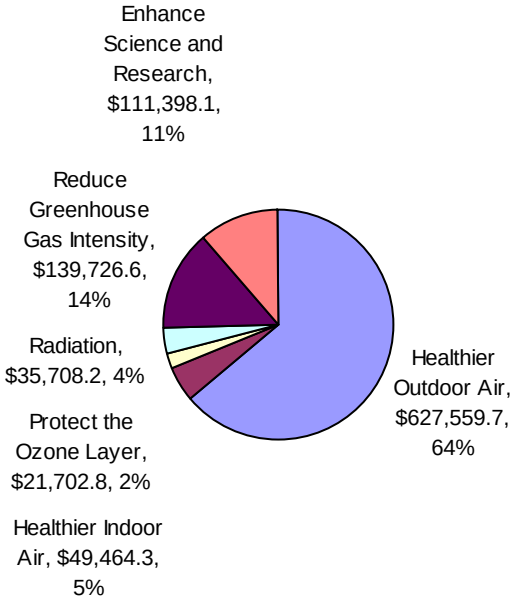
approach. From an FY 2004 baseline of 150 days, EPA has already reduced the number of days for approval to 100 in 2006.

In FY 2007, EPA continued to enhance RadNet by increasing the number of monitors and using specific siting criteria to characterize ambient radiation for more U.S. population centers and geographic areas.[9] This enhancement strengthens the response capabilities in the existing monitoring system and its ability to provide near real-time data directly to EPA decision makers, states, local officials, and the Department of Homeland Security. With the information that the radiation monitoring program provides, health officials can guide the public to take essential actions to reduce exposures to radiation. By monitoring potential impact to population and public health, RadNet supports EPA's role in incident assessment. Through the PART process, EPA developed a measure to track progress in this program area by measuring the percentage of the most populous U.S. cities with a RadNet ambient radiation air monitoring system, which will provide data to assist in protective action determinations. EPA began with a FY 2005 baseline of 55 percent and expects to reach 95 percent by 2010.

EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) members are systematically provided the knowledge, skills, equipment, and support systems needed to respond to emergencies involving radioactive materials.[10] To this end, the program undertakes preparedness activities including developing and streamlining response plans and procedures, providing guidance and training to first responders, and testing plans and procedures during exercises. In FY 2007, the program participated in major emergency response exercises at a variety of venues simulating detonation of a radiological dispersal device (dirty bomb), responding to an improvised nuclear device, and testing EPA's capabilities during a simulated response to a foreign radiological incident originating on foreign soil. The program also deployed personnel and physical assets in response to several actual (but minor) radiation incidents in FY 2007. Through the PART process, EPA developed a measure to track progress in this program area by measuring the level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations (measured as the percentage of radiation response team members and assets that meet response criteria). The 2005 baseline for the emergency response program readiness was 50 percent. The measured readiness level in FY 2006, the most recent year for which data are available, was 78 percent.

Additional Information Related to Objective 4	
PART:	The Radiation Program was reviewed in the 2007 PART process and received a rating of "moderately effective." As part of the implementation plan the program will develop a functional analysis of major radiological monitoring activity at EPA and other federal agencies. The analysis will explore complementary efficiencies and potential redundancies.
Web Links:	Radiation and Radioactivity: http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/radiationandradioactivity.html

Objective 5: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity

FY 2007 Obligations: Goal 1, Objective 5 (in thousands)	FY 2007 Expenditures: Goal 1, Objective 5 (in thousands)
	

FY 2007 Resources for Program Projects Supporting this Objective*

Program projects are EPA's fundamental unit for budget execution and cost accounting and they serve as the foundations for the Agency's budget. Frequently, program projects support multiple PMs and objectives. This table lists the program projects and associated resources that support this objective.

**Resources associated with Program projects may not match the Goal and Objective obligations and expenditures exactly due to rounding*

Goal 1: Objective 5 - Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity

Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Climate Protection Program	$117,999.8	$111,796.0
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$0.0	($11.3)
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$158.7	$65.7
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$565.3	$829.2
Administrative Law	$84.7	$80.7
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$20.6	$16.7
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$2,727.3	$2,621.8
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$125.6	$120.8
Congressional, Intergovernmental,	$470.8	$463.6

External Relations		
Exchange Network	$589.0	$349.6
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$11,194.8	$10,349.7
Acquisition Management	$763.1	$725.8
Human Resources Management	$1,151.9	$1,139.1
Information Security	$161.2	$163.3
IT / Data Management	$9,386.4	$7,915.2
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$803.1	$792.4
Legal Advice: Support Program	$276.0	$264.7
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$856.8	$913.5
Regional Science and Technology	$27.8	$26.5
Science Advisory Board	$82.1	$76.9
Small Minority Business Assistance	$40.4	$33.8
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$662.3	$705.6
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$297.1	$287.4
Total	**$148,444.8**	**$139,726.7**

In February 2002, the President announced a new approach to global climate change designed to harness the power of the marketplace and technological innovation. The President committed America to cut greenhouse gas intensity by 18 percent by 2012.

In support of the President's goal, EPA's climate protection programs overall will promote the avoidance of 162 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) annually by 2012, up from 58 MMTCE in 2002. Of this additional 104 MMTCE, 24 will be attributable to the sustained growth of many climate programs and are reflected in the Administration's business-as-usual projection for greenhouse gas intensity improvement; the remaining 80 MMTCE will contribute to attaining the President's goal of 18 percent greenhouse gas intensity improvement.

At the core of EPA's climate change efforts are government-industry partnership programs designed to capitalize on the opportunities that consumers, businesses, and organizations have for investing in efficient equipment, policies, and practices. While thousands of equipment purchases are made every day, consumers often select the least efficient equipment, thereby committing themselves to higher energy bills for 10 to 20 years at a time, depending upon the life of the equipment. At the same time, organizations often overlook the investment opportunities and competitive advantages represented by more efficient equipment.

EPA manages a number of efforts, such as ENERGYSTAR and transportation efficiency programs, to remove marketplace barriers and deploy technology faster in the building, industrial, and transportation sectors of the economy. EPA programs do not provide financial subsidies. Instead, they work by overcoming market barriers to energy efficiency and clean energy supply: lack of clear and objective information on technology opportunities; lack of awareness of products, services, and transportation choices; low incentives to manufacturers for research and development; split incentives and high transaction costs.

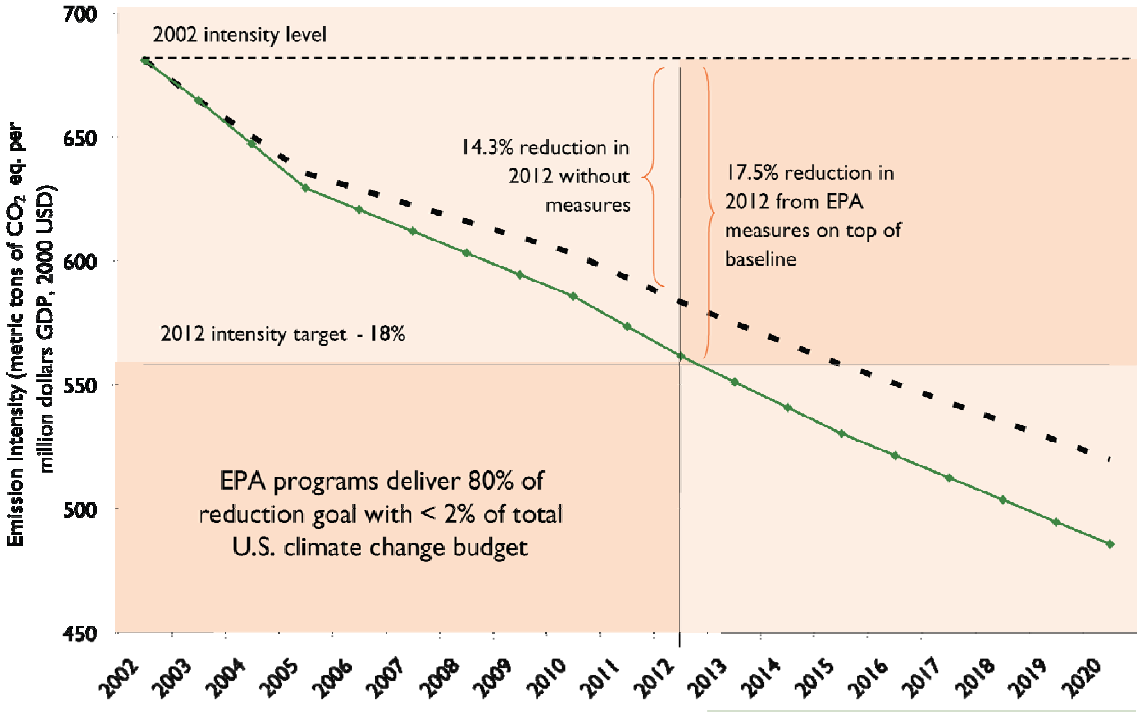
EPA's climate protection programs reduced emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other potent greenhouse gases, such as methane and perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and will continue to deliver substantial energy and environmental benefits over the next decade. As many of the investments promoted through EPA's climate programs involve energy-efficient equipment with lifetimes of decades or more, the investments made to date will continue to deliver environmental and economic benefits through 2012 and beyond. EPA currently estimates that, based on investments in equipment already made due to EPA's programs, organizations and consumers across the country will net savings of about $130 billion and reduce greenhouse emissions by more than 800 MMTCE over the next ten years.[11] These programs continue to offer highly cost-effective approaches for delivering environmental benefits across the country.

EPA's international activities help provide developing and industrialized countries with greater information and the increased technical capacity they need to implement emissions reduction policies and climate protection programs. In addition, EPA works with state and local governments interested in technical, educational, and outreach assistance for clean energy projects that reduce carbon emissions.

In 2006 alone, Americans, with the help of ENERGY STAR, prevented 37 MMTCE of greenhouse gas emissions, up from 35 MMTCE in 2005.[12] More than 2 billion ENERGY STAR-qualified products have been purchased; almost 725,000 new ENERGY STAR homes have been built; more than 30,000 office buildings, schools, supermarkets, hotels, and other types of commercial buildings have benchmarked their energy use; and hundreds of industrial facilities have improved their energy efficiency using ENERGY STAR tools. More than 100 corporations have committed to setting or have already set aggressive long-term greenhouse gas reduction goals through the Climate Leaders program. More than 650 organizations purchased almost 7 billion kilowatt-hours, and 200 more have installed more than 3,500 megawatts of new combined heat and power capacity.

Cars, trucks, aircraft, and other components of the nation's transportation system emit more than one quarter of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. Transportation policies, plans, and choices have an immense effect on greenhouse gas emissions, particularly on carbon production. Although technology and market-oriented measures will make a major contribution toward reducing emissions, efforts to reduce vehicle miles of travel are also critical for achieving EPA's greenhouse gas emission reduction goals. In FY 2007, EPA actively supported regional, state, and community voluntary efforts that encourage additional travel choices and alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle driving.

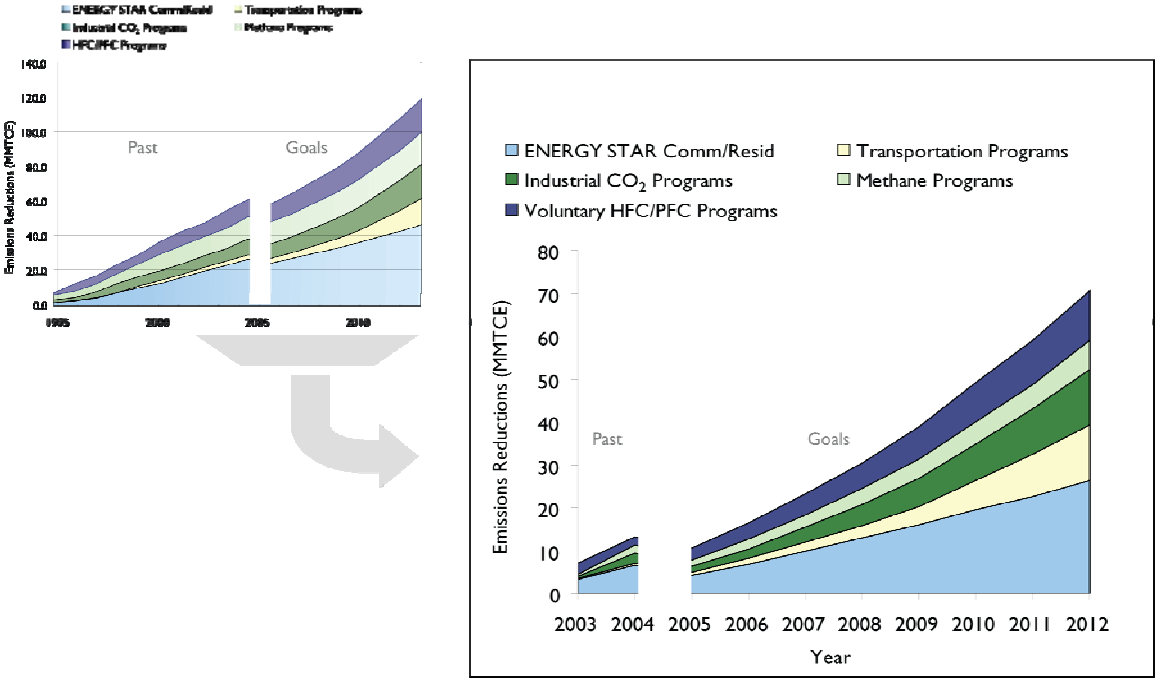
EPA Voluntary Climate Programs Play Large Role in U.S. Climate Goals
EPA Program Contributions to U.S. Total Emissions Intensity



Source: USEPA. *Draft numbers—undergoing interagency review*

Key Programs
-ENERGY STAR
-Clean Energy
-SmartWay Transport
-Methane Reduction
-Industrial Gases (High GWP)
-Responsible Appliance Disposal

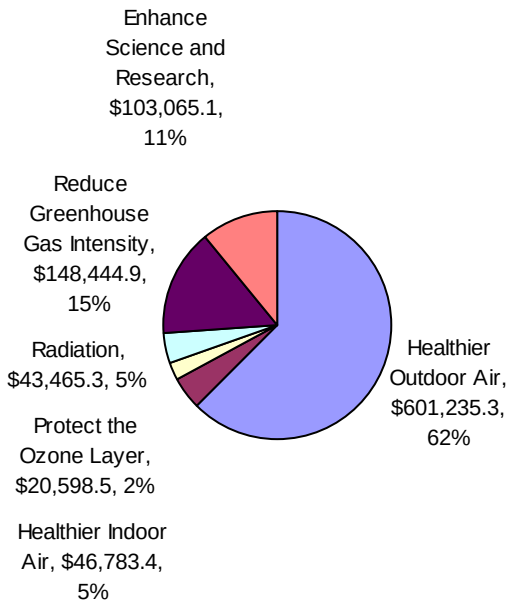
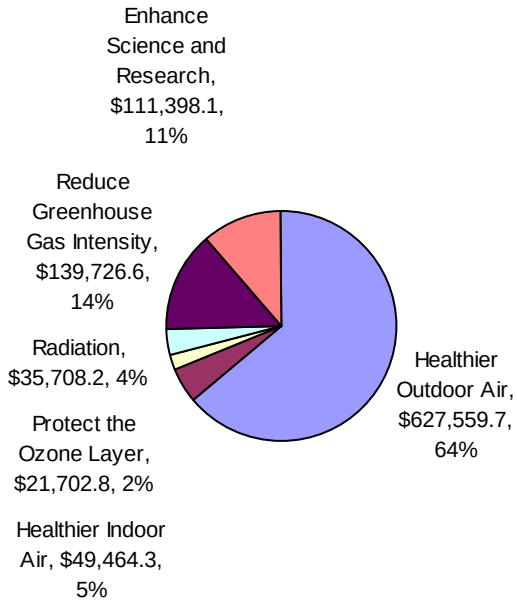
Voluntary Climate Programs on Target to Meet 2012 Goal



Additional Information Related to Objective 5	
Grants:	Grants are an integral part of the Climate Change Program's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency, clean energy, and cost-effective partnerships with industries and governments. The climate change grant program seeks proposals from eligible entities that will advance national, regional, state and local energy efficiency and clean energy programs through market-based approaches to program design, outreach, and delivery, as well as by fostering information exchange. Programs or projects should demonstrate potential to create lasting change in the marketplace for energy efficient and clean energy products, services, and best practices. Grant funding also supports technical, outreach, and education projects to advance public and private sector climate goals; projects for collecting and analyzing economic data relating to climate change; and programs such as Methane to Markets that facilitate climate technology transfer in developing countries. All of the activities supported by the climate change program's grant funds reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to achieving performance goals.
PART:	The Climate Change program was assessed in the 2004 PART process and received a rating of "adequate." As a result of the PART process, the program is conducting follow-up actions which include implementing sector-wide efficiency measures (for the building, industry, and transportation sectors) to inform management

	and planning decisions. The program is also developing performance measures for the Clean Automotive Technology Program.
Web Links:	Energy Star Program: http://www.energystar.gov/

Objective 6: Enhance Science and Research

FY 2007 Obligations: Goal 1, Objective 6 (in thousands)	FY 2007 Expenditures: Goal 1, Objective 6 (in thousands)
	

FY 2007 Resources for Program Projects Supporting this Objective*

Program projects are EPA's fundamental unit for budget execution and cost accounting and they serve as the foundations for the Agency's budget. Frequently, program projects support multiple PMs and objectives. This table lists the program projects and associated resources that support this objective.

**Resources associated with Program projects may not match the Goal and Objective obligations and expenditures exactly due to rounding*

Goal 1: Objective 6 - Enhance Science and Research

Program Project	FY 2007 Obligations	FY 2007 Expenditures
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$0.0	($17.1)

Climate Protection Program	$456.0	$0.2
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$5,475.5	$5,174.6
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$172.4	$71.3
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$458.7	$704.6
Research: Air Toxics	$13,810.6	$17,586.9
Research: Particulate Matter	($534.9)	$13,667.4
Research: Troposphere Ozone	($37.8)	$216.5
Administrative Law	$92.0	$87.6
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$22.4	$18.2
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$1,964.7	$1,887.6
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$127.2	$122.3
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	$455.2	$446.9
Exchange Network	$638.1	$380.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$4,245.7	$4,317.6
Acquisition Management	$880.0	$836.4
Human Resources Management	$1,274.3	$1,299.0
Information Security	$180.1	$209.5
IT / Data Management	$7,476.9	$6,008.5
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$871.8	$859.4
Legal Advice: Support Program	$302.6	$289.8
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$625.0	$666.4
Regional Science and Technology	$25.4	$25.0
Science Advisory Board	$89.1	$83.5
Small Minority Business Assistance	$43.9	$36.7
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$601.8	$641.2
Research: NAAQS	$63,025.8	$55,466.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$322.7	$312.1
Total	**$103,065.2**	**$111,398.1**

EPA continues to conduct leading-edge research to provide and apply sound science to support EPA's goals for clean air.

Research Supporting Standard-Setting and Air Quality Management Decisions

In FY 2007, EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) completed 100 percent of its planned actions toward reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard-setting and air quality management decisions. As a result of this research, EPA has proposed to strengthen the nation's air quality standards for ground-level ozone, revising the standards for the first time since 1997. The standards are expected to be final in March 2008.

Agency scientists also found that ultrafine particles can cause pulmonary and cardiovascular changes in healthy young volunteers. These results are important because the current EPA size-based standards do not protect individuals from ultrafine particles. There is increased concern that, because of their small size, these particles may exit the lung and target other organ systems, including the cardiovascular system.

Research to Inform State Implementation Plans (SIPs)

ORD provided states with new tools and information to improve their understanding of sources of particulate matter and their State Implementation Plans (SIPs). These tools take the form of improved source apportionment models and a new method for measuring elemental and organic carbon.[13]

Research to Improve Assessments of Underlying Causes of Health Effects Caused by Airborne Particulate Matter (PM)

Agency research in FY 2007 produced extensive data on the species of metals present in combustion systems. This speciation information— relating to specific hazardous species in PM— provides data that can augment epidemiological and toxicological studies that would otherwise be based on elemental composition data alone. Information on the concentrations and bioavailability of specific hazardous species should make possible much clearer assessments of the underlying causes of adverse health effects caused by the inhalation of airborne PM.

Additional Information Related to Objective 6	
Program Evaluations:	EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors assessed the Clean Air Research Program's "mid-cycle" progress in September 2007. The report resulting from this review will be available in FY 2008.
Grants:	• In a study of more than 65,000 women over the age of 50, EPA grantees found that the risk of having a heart attack or other cardiovascular event— and the risk of dying from that event— was significantly higher in areas with higher average airborne particulate matter levels[14]. This study confirms previous findings and indicates that the magnitude of health effects may be larger than previously recognized. (Supported by Grant Entitled: "Northwest Research Center for Particulate Air Pollution and Health.") • EPA-funded researchers in Southern California found that local exposure to traffic on a freeway has adverse effects on children's lung development, which could result in important deficits in lung function in later life[15]. (Supported by Grant Entitled: "Southern California Center for Airborne Particulate Matter.") • EPA grantee research findings have revealed new information about the atmospheric processes that lead to formation of organic particulate matter, helping to explain the discrepancy between atmospheric measurements and air quality model predictions.[16][17][18][19] These results will be used to develop effective and efficient emission control strategies to reduce particulate matter levels. (Supported by the

	Following Four Grants: (1) “Atmospheric Processing of Organic Particulate Matter: Formation, Properties, Long Range Transport, and Removal,” (2) “Fundamental Experimental and Modeling Studies of Secondary Organic Aerosol,”(3) “Highly Time-Resolved Source Apportionment Techniques for Organic Aerosols Using the Aerodyne Aerosol Mass Spectrometer,” and (4) “Secondary and Regional Contributions to Organic PM: A Mechanistic Investigation of Organic PM in the Eastern and Southern United States.”)
PART:	The Clean Air Research Program received an “Adequate” rating on its most recent PART assessment, which was conducted in 2005 under the title National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research. As a result of the 2005 PART process, the program is currently (1) improving its financial and performance data integration, (2) developing and finalizing methods for measuring progress toward the program’s annual and long-term measures, and (3) convening annual program reviews. To those ends, the program has finalized the methodology for evaluating its progress toward its long-term measures and plans to conduct its first annual program review by FY 2008. This program has also implemented an efficiency measure that attempts to track cost and performance.
Web Links:	The Clean Air Research Program supports EPA’s goal of clean air by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of human health and environmental outcomes. Additional information on the program can be found at http://www.epa.gov/pmresearch.

GOAL 1: CLEAN AIR AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Protect and improve the air so it is healthy to breathe and risks to human health and the environment are reduced. Reduce greenhouse gas intensity by enhancing partnerships with businesses and other sectors.

OBJECTIVE: 1.1: HEALTHIER OUTDOOR AIR

Through 2011, working with partners, protect human health and the environment by attaining and maintaining health-based air-quality standards and reducing the risk from toxic air pollutants.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
0	0	16	16

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.1.1: Ozone and PM2.5

By 2015, working with partners, improve air quality for ozone and PM2.5.

Strategic Target (1)

By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in all monitored counties by 14 percent from the 2003 baseline.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	2	3	3	6	5	7	6	Data Avail 2008	Percentage
Baseline - The ozone concentration measure reflects improvements (reductions) in ambient ozone concentrations across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate the weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations. The units for this measure are therefore "million people parts per billion." The 2003 baseline is 15,972 million people-ppb.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

Strategic Target (2)

By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of PM2.5 in all monitored counties by six percent from the 2003 baseline

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.					2	7	3	Data Avail 2008	Percentage
Baseline - The PM 2.5 concentration reduction annual measure reflects improvements (reductions) in the ambient concentration of fine particulate matter PM 2.5 pollution across the monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate this weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations. Therefore, the units for this measure are "million people micrograms per meter cubed: (million people ug/mg3). The 2003 baseline is 2.581 million people-ug/mg3. Beginning in FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used at the baseline for mobile source emissions.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

Strategic Target (3)

By 2011, reduce emissions of fine particles from mobile sources by 134,700 tons from the 2000 level of 510,550 tons.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Tons of PM-2.5 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	48,974	48,974	61,217	61,217	73,460	73,460	85,704	Data Avail 2008	Tons
Baseline - The 2000 baseline for PM 2.5 from mobile sources is 510,550 tons.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

Strategic Target (4)

By 2011, reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from mobile sources by 3.7 million tons from the 2000 level of 11.8 million tons.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Millions of Tons of Nitrogen Oxides	1.35	1.35	1.69	1.69	2.03	2.03	2.37	Data Avail	Tons

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
(NOx) Reduced since 2000 Reduced from Mobile Sources								2008	
Baseline - The 1995 baseline was 12.0M tons for mobile source NOx emissions. The 2000 baseline was 11.8M tons for mobile source NOx emissions.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

Strategic Target (5)
By 2011, through federal emission standards, reduce annual emissions of volatile organic compounds from mobile sources by 1.9 million tons from the 2000 level of 7.7 million tons.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Millions of Tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	.68	0.68	.86	0.86	1.03	1.03	1.20	Data Avail 2008	Tons
Baseline - The 1995 baseline was 8.1M tons for mobile source VOC emissions. The 2000 baseline was 7.7M tons for mobile source VOC emissions.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

Strategic Target (6)
By 2018, visibility in eastern Class I areas will improve by 15 percent on the 20 percent worst visibility days, as compared to visibility on the 20 percent worst days during the 2000-2004 baseline period.

Strategic Target (7)
By 2018, visibility in western Class I areas will improve by five percent on the 20 percent worst visibility days, as compared to visibility on the 20 percent worst days during the 2000-2004 baseline period.

Strategic Target (8)
By 2011, with EPA support, 30 additional tribes (6 per year) will have completed air quality emission inventories.

Strategic Target (9)
By 2011, 18 additional tribes will possess the expertise and capability to implement the Clean Air Act in Indian country (as demonstrated by successful completion of an eligibility determination under the Tribal Authority Rule).

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.	8	15.5	13	32.1	17	39	21	Data Avail 2008	Percentage
Baseline - Baseline was zero in 2003.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									
Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.			65	69	70	70	75	Data Avail 2008	Percentage
Baseline - The baseline for NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application is 61% in 2004.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									
Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.			88	88	91	91	94	Data Avail 2008	Percentage
Baseline - The 2004 baseline for significant title V operating revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application is 85%.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									
Percent of new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.			79	79	83	83	87	Data Avail 2008	Percentage
Baseline - The 2004 baseline for new title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application is 85%.									

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									
Tons of PM-10 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	49,729	18,000	62,161	62,161	74,594	74,594	87,026	Data Avail 2008	Tons
Baseline - Beginning in FY 2005, the 2000 mobile inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline for PM-10 from mobile source is 613,000 tons.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.1.2: Air Toxics

By 2011, working with partners, reduce air toxics emissions and implement area-specific approaches to reduce the risk to public health and the environment from toxic air pollutants.

Strategic Target (1)

By 2010, reduce toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics to a cumulative reduction of 19 percent from the 1993 non-weighted baseline of 7.24 million tons.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.					34	Data Avail 2009	35	Data Avail 2009	Percentage
Baseline - The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will utilize the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and noncancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. The baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993. The baseline is in 1993. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years to generate inventories for the NEI, which replaced the National Toxics Inventory (NTI). The intervening years between updates of the NEI, the model EMS-HAP (Emissions Modeling System for Hazardous Air Pollutants) is used to estimate and project annual emissions of air toxics. As new inventories are completed and improved inventory data is added, the baseline (or total tons of air toxic) is adjusted.									
Explanation - Air Toxics data has always had a data lag due to the need to develop the NEI (every 3 years). The most current NEI is the 2002, which is what we used to develop the targets. When the decision was made to re-engineer a 2005 NEI.									

Strategic Target (2)
By 2010, reduce toxicity-weighted (for non-cancer risk) emissions of air toxics to a cumulative reduction of 55 percent from the 1993 non-weighted baseline of 7.24 million tons.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for non-cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.					58	Data Avail 2009	58	Data Avail 2009	Percentage

Baseline - The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will utilize the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and non-cancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. The baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993. The baseline is in 1993. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years to generate inventories for the NEI, which replaced the National Toxics Inventory (NTI). The intervening years between updates of the NEI, the model EMS-HAP (Emissions Modeling System for Hazardous Air Pollutants) is used to estimate and project annual emissions of air toxics. As new inventories are completed and improved inventory data is added, the baseline (or total tons of air toxic) is adjusted.

Explanation - Air Toxics data has always had a data lag due to the need to develop the NEI (every 3 years). The most current NEI is the 2002, which is what we used to develop the targets. When the decision was made to re-engineer a 2005 NEI.

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.1.3: Chronically Acidic Water Bodies

By 2011, reduce the number of chronically-acidic water bodies in acid-sensitive regions by two percent from 1984 levels.

Strategic Target (1)
By 2011, reduce national annual emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) from utility electrical power generation sources by approximately 8.45 million tons from the 1980 level of 17.4 million tons, through implementation of the Acid Rain Program and Clean Air Interstate Rule, achieving and maintaining the Acid Rain statutory SO2 emissions cap of 8.95 million tons.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources	5,000,000	7,100,000	6,900,000	7,200,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	7,500,000	Data Avail 2008	Tons Reduced

Baseline - The baseline year is 1980. The 1980 SO2 emissions inventory totals 17.4 million tons for electric utility sources. This inventory was developed by National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) and is used as the basis for reductions in Title IV of the Clean Air Act

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Amendments. This data is also contained in EPA's National Air Pollutant Emissions Trends Report. The statutory SO2 emissions cap for year 2010 and later is at 8.95 million tons, approximately 8.5 million tons below 1980 emissions level. "Allowable SO2 emission level" consists of allowance allocations granted to sources each year under several provisions of the Act and additional allowances carried over, or banked, from previous years.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

Strategic Target (2)

By 2011, reduce total annual average sulfur deposition and mean ambient sulfate concentration by 30 percent from 1990 monitored levels of up to 25 kilograms per hectare for total sulfur deposition and 6.4 micrograms per cubic meter for mean ambient sulfate concentration.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percent change in average sulfur deposition and mean ambient sulfate concentrations.	25	31	No FY 2005 Target		No FY 2006 Target		29	Data Avail 2008	Percentage
Baseline - Sulfur deposition contributes to acidification of lakes and streams, making them unable to support fish and other aquatic life. Reductions in sulfur deposition are critical to reducing the number of chronically acidic water bodies. Ambient sulfate and ambient nitrate ("acid rain" "particulate") contribute to unhealthy air and respiratory problems in humans, especially children and other sensitive populations. The baseline is established from monitored site levels based on consolidated map of 1989-1991 showing a three year of deposition levels produced from the CASTNET sites (http://www.epa.gov/castnet/sites.html).									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

Strategic Target (3)

By 2011, reduce total annual average nitrogen deposition and mean total ambient nitrate concentration by 15 percent from 1990 monitored levels of up to 11 kilograms per hectare for total nitrogen deposition and 4.0 micrograms per cubic meter for mean total ambient nitrate concentration.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percent change in average nitrogen deposition and mean total ambient	5	7	No FY 2005		No FY 2006		10	Data Avail 2008	Percentage

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
nitrate concentrations.			Target		Target				
Baseline - Nitrogen deposition contribute to acidification of lakes and streams, making them unable to support fish and other aquatic life. Reductions in nitrogen deposition are critical to reducing the number of chronically acidic water bodies. Ambient nitrate ("acid rain" "particulate") contribute to unhealthy air and respiratory problems in humans, especially and other sensitive populations. The baseline is established from monitored site levels based on consolidated map of 1989-1991 showing a three year of deposition levels produced from the CASTNET sites (http://www.epa.gov/castnet/sites.html)									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

OBJECTIVE-LEVEL MEASURES

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Limit the increase of CO emissions (in tons) from mobile sources compared to a 2000 baseline.					1.01	1.01	1.18	Data Avail 2008	Tons
Baseline - The 2000 baseline was 79.2 M tons for CO.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

OBJECTIVE: 1.2: HEALTHIER INDOOR AIR

Through 2012, working with partners, reduce human health risks by reducing exposure to indoor air contaminants through the promotion of voluntary actions by the public.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
0	0	4	4

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.2.1: Radon

By 2012, the number of future premature lung cancer deaths prevented annually through lowered radon exposure will increase to 1,250 from the 1997 baseline of 285 future premature lung cancer deaths prevented.

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Number of additional homes (new and existing) with radon reducing features	162,000	143,000	173,000	194,000	180,000	Data Avail Late 2008	190,000	Data Avail Late 2008	Homes
Baseline - This performance measure includes EPA radon and asthma work. By 2008, the number of people living in homes built (new or existing) with radon reducing features will be 225,000. The baseline for the measure if 1996 (107,000 homes). Annual Surveys are conducted by our partners to gather information such as types of houses built, lot sizes, foundation designs, types of lumber used, types of doors and windows used, etc. Also, the surveys gather information on the use of radon-resistant design features in new houses. Each year, the survey of building practices is mailed to home builders. The survey responses are analyzed, with respect to State market areas and Census Division in the U.S., to assess the percentage and number of homes built each year that incorporate radon-reducing features. The data are also used to assess the percentage and number of homes built with radon-reducing features in high radon areas in the U.S.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until late 2008.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.2.2: Asthma

By 2012, the number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers will increase to 6.5 million from the 2003 baseline of 3 million. EPA will place special emphasis on children and other disproportionately impacted populations.

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.					4,100,000	Data Avail 2008	No FY 2007 Target	N/A	Number
Baseline - In FY 2006 total number of people was 4,100,000.									
Explanation - No Target was set for FY 2007. For FY 2006, Data will be available FY 2008 due to reporting cycles.									
Percent of public that is aware of the	>20	27.00	>20	31	>20	33	>20	Data Avail	Percentage

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
asthma program's media campaign.								2008	
Baseline - In FY 2004 actual was 27.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									
Additional health care professionals trained annually by EPA and its partner on the environmental management of asthma triggers.	2000	3,080	2000	3,380	2000	3,582	2000	Data Avail 2008	Number
Baseline - In FY 2004 actual was 3,080.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.2.3: Schools

By 2012, the number of schools implementing an effective indoor air quality management plan will increase to 40,000 from the 2002 baseline of 25,000.

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality programs based on EPA's Tools for Schools guidance.	3000	3,100	2500	3,000	1200	Data Avail Late 2007	1100	Data Avail 2008	Number
Baseline - The nation has approximately 118,000 (updated to include new construction) schools. Each school has an average of 525 students, faculty, and staff for a total estimated population of 62,000,000. The IAQ "Tools for Schools" Guidance implementation began in 1997. Results from a 2002 IAQ practices in schools survey suggest that approximately 20-22% of U.S. schools report an adequate effective IAQ management plan that is in accordance with EPA guidelines.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008. FY 2006 data is expected in late 2007 due to reporting cycles.									

OBJECTIVE: 1.3: PROTECT THE OZONE LAYER

By 2030, through worldwide action, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery, and overexposure to ultraviolet radiation, particularly among susceptible subpopulations, such as children, will be reduced.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
0	0	2	2

Strategic Target (1)

By 2015, reduce U.S. consumption of Class II ozone-depleting substances to less than 1,520 tons per year of ozone depleting potential from the 2003 baseline of 9,900 tons per year.

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Remaining US Consumption of HCFCs in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	<9,900	5,500	<9,900	6,770	<9,900	Data Avail 2008	<9,900	Data Avail 2009	ODP MTs
Baseline - The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2005 annual performance goal is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone - this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2009.									
Cumulative federal dollars spent per school joining the SunWise program.	693	693	580	580	560	544	525	Data Avail 2008	Dollars
Baseline - The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2005 annual performance goal is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone - this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

Strategic Target (2)

By 2165, reduce the incidence of melanoma skin cancer to 14 new skin cancer cases avoided per 100,000 people from the 1990 baseline of 13.8 cases avoided per 100,000 people.

OBJECTIVE: 1.4: RADIATION

Through 2011, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
0	0	0	0

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.4.1:

Placeholder for ST 01-RadNet Ambient Radiation Air Monitoring System and ST 02Readiness of Radiation Program Personnel and Assets

Strategic Target (1)

By 2011, 77 percent of the U.S. land area will be covered by the RadNet ambient radiation air monitoring system.

Strategic Target (2)

By 2011, the radiation program will maintain a 90 percent level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations.

OBJECTIVE: 1.5: REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS INTENSITY

By 2012, 160 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) of emissions will be reduced through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
0	0	3	3

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.5.1: Buildings Sector

Buildings Sector. By 2012, 46 MMTCE will be reduced in the buildings sector (compared to the 2002 level).

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	

	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.	21.4	26.2	23.8	29.9	26.5	31.10	29.4	Data Avail 2008	MMTCE
Baseline - The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.5.2: Industrial Sector

Industry Sector. By 2012, 99 MMTCE will be reduced in the industry sector (compared to the 2002 level).

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.	53.2	53.20	53.5	58.7	57.5	69	62.6	Data Avail 2008	MMCTE
Baseline - The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

SUB-OBJECTIVE: 1.5.3: Transportation Sector

By 2012, 15 MMTCE will be reduced in the transportation sector (compared to the 2002 level).

No Strategic Target

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	0.6	0.6	4.2	Data Avail 2008	MMTCE
Baseline - The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates.									
Explanation - Due to reporting cycles, data is unavailable until 2008.									

OBJECTIVE: 1.6: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Through 2012, provide sound science to support EPA's goal of clean air by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of human health and environmental outcomes.

PMs Met	PMs Not Met	Data Available After November 15, 2007	Total PMs
1	0	0	1

OBJECTIVE-LEVEL MEASURES

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percent planned actions accomplished toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in the science that support standard setting and air quality management decisions.	81	84	91	94	100	94	100	100	Percent
Baseline - The program plans to meet 100% of its planned actions in FY 2007, an improvement from 94% completion in FY 2005. In achieving these targets, the program will contribute to EPA's goal of developing a better understanding and characterization of human health and environmental outcomes related to clean air.									

DISCONTINUED MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1.1: HEALTHIER OUTDOOR AIR

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Cumulative percent increase in the number of people who live in areas with ambient PM10 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 1992.	6	6	7	10	11	10	No Target		Percent
Cumulative percent increase in the number of areas with ambient PM10 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 1992.	40	54	74	77	130	132	No Target		Percent
Total number of people who live in areas measuring clean air for PM10			120.8	123.5	126.4	125.6	No Target		Million People
Areas measuring clean air for PM10.			10	3	38	68	No Target		Areas
Additional people living in new areas measuring clean air for PM10.			453,000	453,000	5,500,000	4,675,000	No Target		Areas
Cumulative percent increase in the number of people who live in areas with ambient CO, NO2, SO2, or Pb concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 1992.	53	49	53	53	66	67	No Target		Percent
Cumulative percent increase in the number of areas with ambient CO, NO2, SO2, or Pb concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 1992.	87	99	108	108	111	117.6	No Target		Percent
Total number of people who live in areas measuring clean air for CO,			120.8	174	189.7	190	No Target		Million People

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
NO2, SO2, or Pb.									
Areas measuring clean air for CO, NO2, SO2, or Pb.			10	10	4	18	No Target		Areas
Additional people living in new areas measuring clean air for CO, NO2, SO2, or Pb.			4,100,000	4,100,000	15,500,000	16,795	No Target		People
Cumulative percent increase in the number of people who live in areas with ambient PM2.5 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 2001.	1	20	1	45	1	*	No Target		Percent
Percent increase in the number of areas with ambient PM2.5 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS as compared to 2001.	1	46	1	21	1	*	No Target		Percent
SO2 emissions reduced.	5	7.1	6.9	7.2	7	*	No Target		Million Tons

***** Explanation - These measures have been replaced by PART performance measures approved by the Office of Management and Budget through the official PART process. The program has incorporated the most critical information from these performance measures and further improved upon them through the adoption of the program's PART measures which provide more ambitious, outcome-oriented methods to assess environmental progress. Additionally these approved PART measures form the basis for the programs' State grant templates and Senior Management Measures. They are widely used to ensure better collection of data from the States, as well to provide key progress indicators to senior management at EPA.

OBJECTIVE 1.2: HEALTHIER INDOOR AIR

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
People living in healthier indoor air.	834,400	834,400	843,300	843,300	850,000	*	No Target		People
Students/Staff experiencing improved IAQ in Schools.	1,575,000	1,630,000	1,312,500	1,574,000	630,000	*	No Target		Students/Staff

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
***** Explanation - These measures have been replaced by PART performance measures approved by the Office of Management and Budget through the official PART process. The program has incorporated the most critical information from these performance measures and further improved upon them through the adoption of the program's PART measures which provide more ambitious, outcome-oriented methods to assess environmental progress. Additionally these approved PART measures form the basis for the programs' State grant templates and Senior Management Measures. They are widely used to ensure better collection of data from the States, as well to provide key progress indicators to senior management at EPA.									

OBJECTIVE 1.4: RADIATION

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Percentage of EPA RERT members that meet scenario-based criteria.			50	60	60	*	No Target		Percent
***** Explanation - These measures have been replaced by PART performance measures approved by the Office of Management and Budget through the official PART process. The program has incorporated the most critical information from these performance measures and further improved upon them through the adoption of the program's PART measures which provide more ambitious, outcome-oriented methods to assess environmental progress. Additionally these approved PART measures form the basis for the programs' State grant templates and Senior Management Measures. They are widely used to ensure better collection of data from the States, as well to provide key progress indicators to senior management at EPA.									

OBJECTIVE 1.5: REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
Greenhouse gas reductions from EPA's Industrial Efficiency/Waste Management programs.	7.3	9	8	10.2	9	*	No Target		MMTCE
Greenhouse gas reductions from EPA's Industrial Methane Outreach program.	18.1	19.9	19.1	16.8	20.1	*	No Target		MMTCE
Greenhouse gas reductions from EPA's Industrial HFC/PFC programs.	29.6	28.2	34.4	29.8	41	*	No Target		MMTCE
Greenhouse gas reductions from	2	2	2	2	2	*	No Target		MMTCE

Annual Performance Measures and Baselines	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Unit
EPA's state and local programs.									
Annual Greenhouse Gas Reductions – All EPA programs.	81	87.9	90.2	91.5	102	*	No Target		MMTCE
Annual energy savings – All EPA programs.	110	145	120	165	145	*	No Target		Billion kWh
Fuel economy of EPA-developed SUV hybrid technology over EPA driving cycles tested.	25.2	25.2	26.3	26.3	27.3	*	No Target		MPG

***** Explanation - These measures have been replaced by PART performance measures approved by the Office of Management and Budget through the official PART process. The program has incorporated the most critical information from these performance measures and further improved upon them through the adoption of the program's PART measures which provide more ambitious, outcome-oriented methods to assess environmental progress. Additionally these approved PART measures form the basis for the programs' State grant templates and Senior Management Measures. They are widely used to ensure better collection of data from the States, as well to provide key progress indicators to senior management at EPA.