

**PROPOSED 2009-2014 STRATEGIC MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK**

**Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change**

<u>Current (2006-2011) Strategic Plan</u>	<u>Proposed (2009-2014) Strategic Plan</u>
Objective Sub-objective Strategic Target	Objective Sub-objective Strategic Measure
<b>GOAL 1: CLEAN AIR AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>1.1 Healthier Outdoor Air:</b> 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.	<b>1.1 Healthier Outdoor Air:</b> Through 2014, 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.
<b>1.1.1 Ozone and PM2.5:</b> By 2015, working with partners, improve air quality for ozone and PM2.5.	<b>1.1.1 Reduce Criteria Pollutants and Regional Haze</b>
By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in all monitored counties by 14 percent from the 2003 baseline.	By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in all monitored counties by 14 percent from the 2003 baseline, compared to the eight percent cumulative reduction expected by 2008.
By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of PM2.5 in all monitored counties by 6 percent from the 2003 baseline.	By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of PM2.5 in all monitored counties by 6 percent from the 2003 baseline, compared to the 4 percent cumulative reduction expected by 2008.
By 2011, reduce emissions of fine particles from mobile sources by 134,700 tons from the 2000 level of 510,550 tons.	By 2014, reduce emissions of fine particles from mobile sources by 51,000 tons from a 2009 baseline level of 417,000 tons.
By 2011, reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) from mobile sources by 3.7 million tons from the 2000 level of 11.8 million tons.	By 2014, reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) from mobile sources by 2.1 million tons from a 2009 baseline level of 9.3 million tons.
By 2011, reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds from mobile sources by 1.9 million tons from the 2000 level of 7.7 million tons.	By 2014, reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds from mobile sources by 1.1 million tons from a 2009 baseline level of 5.9 million tons.
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.	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.
By 2018, visibility in western Class I areas will improve by 5 percent on the 20 percent worst visibility days, as compared to visibility on the 20 percent worst days during the 2000-2004 baseline period.	By 2018, visibility in western Class I areas will improve by 5 percent on the 20 percent worst visibility days, as compared to visibility on the 20 percent worst days during the 2000-2004 baseline period.

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By 2011, with EPA support, 30 additional tribes (6 per year) will have completed air quality emission inventories. (FY 2005 baseline: 28 tribal emission inventories.)	By 2014, with EPA support, 47 additional tribal air quality emission inventories will be completed. (FY 2007 baseline: 37 tribal emission inventories.)
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). (FY 2005 baseline: 8 tribes.)	By 2014, with EPA support, 12 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). (FY 2007 baseline: 10 tribes.)
<b>1.1.2 Air Toxics:</b> By 2011, reduce the risk to public health and the environment from toxic air pollutants by working with partners to reduce air toxics emissions and implement area-specific approaches.	<b>1.1.2 Reduce Air Toxics</b>
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.	By 2014, reduce toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics to a cumulative reduction of 34 percent from the 1993 non-weighted baseline of 7.24 million tons, maintaining the 34 percent cumulative reduction expected by 2006.
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.	By 2014, reduce toxicity-weighted (for non-cancer risk) emissions of air toxics to a cumulative reduction of 59 percent from the 1993 non-weighted baseline of 7.24 million tons, compared to the 58 percent cumulative reduction expected by 2006.
<b>1.1.3 Chronically Acidic Water Bodies:</b> By 2011, due to progress in reducing acid deposition, the number of chronically-acidic water bodies in acid-sensitive regions of the northern and eastern United States should be maintained at or below the 2001 baseline of approximately 500 lakes and 5,000 kilometers of stream-length in the population covered by the Temporally Integrated Monitoring of Ecosystems/Long-Term Monitoring Survey. The long-term target is a 30 percent reduction in the number of chronically-acidic water bodies in acid-sensitive regions by 2030.	<b>1.1.3 Reduce the Adverse Effects of Acid Deposition</b>

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	By 2014, due to progress in reducing acid deposition, the number of chronically-acidic water bodies in acid-sensitive regions of the northern and eastern United States should be maintained at or below the 2001 baseline of approximately 500 lakes and 5,000 kilometers of stream-length in the population covered by the Temporally Integrated Monitoring of Ecosystems/Long-Term Monitoring Survey. The long-term target is a 30 percent reduction in the number of chronically-acidic water bodies in acid-sensitive regions by 2030.
By 2011, reduce national annual emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) from utility electrical power generation sources by approximately 8.45 million tons from the 1980 level of 17.4 million tons, achieving and maintaining the Acid Rain statutory SO <sub>2</sub> emissions cap of 8.95 million tons.	Through 2015, maintain the national annual emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) from utility electric power generation sources at a level below 8.95 million annual tons, compared to the 1980 level of 17.4 million tons per year.
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.	By 2014, reduce total annual average sulfur deposition by 20 percent from 2001 monitored levels of up to 15 kilograms per hectare for total sulfur deposition.
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.	By 2014, reduce total annual average nitrogen deposition by 30 percent from 2001 monitored levels of up to 5 kilograms per hectare for total nitrogen deposition.
<b>1.2 Healthier Indoor Air:</b> 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.	<b>1.2 Healthier Indoor Air:</b> Through 2014, working with partners, reduce human health risks by reducing exposure to indoor air contaminants through the promotion of voluntary actions by the public.
<b>1.2.1 Radon:</b> 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.	<b>1.2.1 Reduce Exposure to Radon</b>
	By 2014, the number of future premature lung cancer deaths prevented annually through lowered radon exposure will increase to 1,250 from the 2006 baseline of 644 future premature lung cancer deaths prevented.

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<p><b>1.2.2 Asthma:</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>1.2.2 Reduce Exposure to Asthma Triggers</b></p>
	<p>By 2014, 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.</p>
<p><b>1.2.3 Schools:</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>1.2.3 Reduce Exposure to Indoor Air Contaminants in Schools</b></p>
	<p>By 2014, the number of schools implementing an effective indoor air quality management plan will increase to 48,000 from the 2002 baseline of 25,000.</p>
<p><b>1.3 Protect the Ozone Layer:</b> By 2011, total effective equivalent stratospheric chlorine will have reached its peak and begun its gradual decline to a value less than 3.4 parts per billion of air by volume.</p>	<p><b>1.3 Protect the Ozone Layer:</b> Through 2014, continue efforts to restore the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of UV radiation.</p>
	<p><b>1.3.1 Heal the Ozone Layer</b></p> <p>By 2014, total effective equivalent stratospheric chlorine will have reached its peak and begun its gradual decline to a value less than 3.4 parts per billion of air by volume. (1980 baseline = 1.8 ppb.)</p>
	<p><b>1.3.2 Reduce Emissions of Ozone-Depleting Substances</b></p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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 2009 baseline of 9,900 tons per year.</p>
	<p><b>1.3.3 Reduce Exposure to Excess UV Radiation</b></p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>By 2165, reduce the incidence of melanoma skin cancer to 14 new skin cancer cases per 100,000 people from the 2005 baseline of 21.5 cases per 100,000 people.</p>
<p><b>1.4 Radiation:</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>1.4 Radiation:</b> Through 2014, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.</p>
	<p><b>1.4.1 Monitor the Environment for Radiation</b></p>

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<i>By 2011, 77 percent of the U.S. land area will be covered by the RadNet ambient radiation air monitoring system. (2001 baseline is 35 percent of the U.S. land area.)</i>	<i>By 2014, 51 percent of the U.S. population will be in proximity to an ambient radiation monitoring system that provides scientifically sound data for assessing public exposure resulting from radiological emergencies. (2001 baseline is 22 percent of U.S. population.)</i>
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. (2005 baseline is a 50 percent level of readiness.)	<b>1.4.2 Prepare for and Respond to Radiological Emergencies</b> By 2014, 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. (2007 baseline is an 83 percent level of readiness.)
<b>1.5 Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity:</b> By 2012, 160 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) of emissions will be reduced through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs.	<b>1.5 Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions:</b> Through 2014, continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through voluntary climate protection programs that accelerate the adoption of cost-effective greenhouse gas reducing technologies and practices.
<b>1.5.1 Buildings Sector:</b> By 2012, 46 MMTCE will be reduced in the buildings sector (compared to the 2002 level.)	<b>1.5.1 Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>  By 2014, 53 MMTCE will be reduced in the buildings sector (compared to 31 MMTCE reduced in 2006) through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs.
<b>1.5.2 Industrial Sector:</b> By 2012, 99 MMTCE will be reduced in the industry sector (compared to the 2002 level).	By 2014, 112 MMTCE will be reduced in the industry sector (compared to 69 MMTCE reduced in 2006) through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs.
<b>1.5.3 Transportation Sector:</b> By 2012, 15 MMTCE will be reduced in the transportation sector (compared to the 2002 level).	By 2014, 20 MMTCE will be reduced in the transportation sector (compared to 0.6 MMTCE reduced in 2006) through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs.
<b>1.6 Enhance Science and Research:</b> 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.	<b>1.6 Enhance Science and Research:</b> 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.
	<b>1.6.1 Clean Air Research</b>  <i>By 2013, achieve a rating of "meets expectations" or higher in independent expert review assessment of the utility of EPA research for protecting the air and reducing risks to human health.</i>