

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

***Goal 1: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality.***

*Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop adaptation strategies to address climate change, and protect and improve air quality*

***Objective 3: Restore and Protect the Ozone Layer.*** *Restore and protect the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.*

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

**FY 2017 Activities**

*Restore the Ozone Layer*

The stratospheric ozone program implements the provisions of the CAAA and the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol). Under the CAAA and the Montreal Protocol, the EPA is authorized to control and reduce ozone depleting substances (ODS) in the U.S., and to contribute to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. As of January 1, 2015, ODS production and imports was capped at 1,524 ODP-weighted metric tons, which is 10 percent of the U.S. baseline under the Montreal Protocol (ODP weighted means that the metric tons of different substances are weighted by ozone depleting potential). In 2020, all production and import will be phased out except for exempted amounts. As ODS and many of their substitutes are potent GHGs, appropriate control and reduction of these substances also provides significant benefits for climate protection. As a signatory to the Montreal Protocol, the U.S. is committed to ensuring that our domestic program is at least as stringent as international obligations and to regulating and enforcing its terms domestically. In FY 2017, the EPA will focus its work to ensure that ODS production and import caps under the Montreal Protocol and CAAA continue to be met.

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

**Objective 3 - Restore and Protect the Ozone Layer:** Restore and protect the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

**Summary of progress towards strategic objective:**

EPA continues to make progress through domestic commitments and leadership in international efforts to restore and protect the ozone layer. The latest data available indicate the U.S. has reduced hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) consumption to 1,640 tons, well below its FY 2013 target of 3,700 tons, and putting EPA on track to meet its strategic goal of reducing HCFC consumption to 1,520 tons by 2015. Under the Montreal Protocol and the Clean Air Act, total United States HCFC production and consumption is capped, and will be completely phased out by 2030. Even with the challenges of long atmospheric lifetimes and pre-phaseout stockpiling of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), ambient concentrations are stabilizing, and with continued significant actions to reduce the atmospheric loading of ODS, EPA expects that ambient concentrations will begin to decline.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data								
<b>(1) Reduce Consumption of Ozone-Depleting Substances</b>	<p><b>Strategic Measure:</b> By 2015, U.S. consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, will be less than 1,520 tons per year of ozone depletion potential from the 2009 baseline of 9,900 tons per year. By this time, as a result of worldwide reduction in ozone-depleting substances, the level of "equivalent effective stratospheric chlorine" (EESC) in the atmosphere will have peaked at 3.185 parts per billion (ppb) of air by volume and begun its gradual decline to less than 1.800 ppb (1980 level). [Note: This strategic measure will not be adjusted at this time because the baseline dates and milestones are set through the international treaty, the Montreal Protocol.]</p>								
	<p><b>(PM S01) Remaining US Consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, measured in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).</b></p>								
	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Target</b>	<3,811	<3,811	<3,700	<3,700	<3,700	<1,520	<1,520	<1,520	ODP Tons
<b>Actual</b>	2,435	2,339	1,450	1,640	Data Avail 4/2016	Data Avail 12/2016			
	<p><b>Additional Information:</b> The baseline in 1989 for Ozone Depleting Substances consumed is 15,240 tons. The base of comparison for assessing progress 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.</p>								