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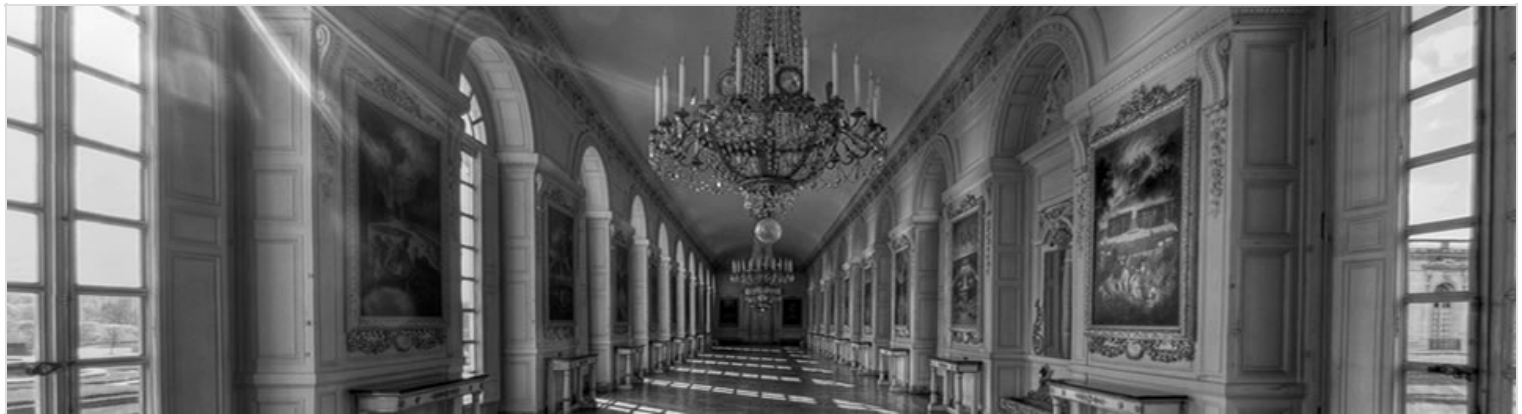
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### Lawmakers React to Bush Budget

FOXNews – Feb 4, 2003

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Washington Post – Feb 8, 2005

By Peter Baker. President Bush sent Congress a \$2.57 trillion federal budget yesterday that is designed to project US power and priorities overseas while ...

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### [Bush sends Congress \\$3.1 trillion budget plan](#)

msnbc.com – Feb 4, 2008

Pablo Martinez Monsivais / AP. WASHINGTON – President Bush sent the nation's first-ever \$3 trillion budget proposal to Congress on Monday, contending that ...

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NEW YORK (Thomson Financial) – The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank has an economic index that is now signaling a greater than 50% chance of a recession, but the bank's new President Charles Evans would not, in a speech Thursday, go beyond the same slow growth/late 2008 recovery outlook that Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke delivered earlier in the morning.

'Our outlook at the Chicago Fed is for real GDP to increase in the first half of the year, but at a very sluggish rate,' Evans said in remarks prepared for financial analysts in Chicago. 'However, we expect growth will pick up to near potential by late in the year and continue at or a bit above this pace in 2009.'

That is essentially the same forecast Chairman Bernanke gave in congressional testimony Thursday morning, and it is relatively optimistic compared to some, though not all, private forecasters who now expect a recession.

Even the Chicago Fed's own National Activity Index three month moving average fell to -0.67 in December, and Evans said based on research he did as a staff economist there, 'readings like this indicate a greater than 50% probability that the economy is in a recession.'

There are reasons to discount this probability, Evans pointed out. Retail sales posted a modest increase in January, and the forward-looking data on orders for capital goods ended last year on a positive note.

Still, 'it is clear that the U.S. economy currently faces substantial headwinds.'

And there are forces pushing growth against those headwinds, the Fed itself not least of them.

'At 3%,' Evans said, 'the current federal funds rate is relatively accommodative and should support stronger growth. Indeed, because monetary policy works with a lag, the effects of last fall's rate cuts are probably just being felt, while the cumulative declines should do more to promote growth as we move through the year.'

Then, too, the fiscal stimulus checks should be boosting consumer spending in the second half of the year.

The Chicago Fed's forecast is for inflation to moderate over the next two years. 'Slower growth in 2008 will limit price increases somewhat. Furthermore, futures markets point to a peaking of energy and commodity prices,' according to Evans. And inflation expectations are still mostly contained.

For financial markets, despite the improvement in liquidity, overall credit conditions are still strained, and the lending environment is much less receptive to risk-taking than it was prior to last August.

'So we are in the midst of a period of soft economic activity. We also are in a period of heightened uncertainty about the economic outlook,' he concluded.

Tomi Kilgore

tk1

<http://www.forbes.com/feeds/afx/2008/02/14/afx4657213.html>

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## **Bush Proposes First \$3 Trillion Budget**

**Sunday, February 03, 2008**

**By MARTIN CRUTSINGER, AP Economics Writer**

**WASHINGTON — In the nation's first-ever \$3 trillion budget, President Bush seeks to seal his legacy of promoting a strong defense to fight terrorism and tax cuts to spur the economy. Democrats, who control Congress, are pledging fierce opposition to Bush's final spending plan \_ perhaps even until the next president takes office.**

The 2009 spending plan sent to Congress on Monday will project huge budget deficits, around \$400 billion for this year and next and more than double the 2007 deficit of \$163 billion. But even those estimates could prove too low given the rapidly weakening economy and the total costs of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, which Bush does not include in his request for the budget year beginning Oct. 1.

Last year, when Democrats were newly in the majority, there were drawn-out veto struggles. This year's fights could be worse because it is an election year.

As in past years, Bush's biggest proposed increases are in national security. Defense spending is projected to rise by about 7 percent to \$515 billion and homeland security money by almost 11 percent, with a big gain for border security. Details on the budget were obtained through interviews with administration officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity until the budget's release.

The bulk of government programs for which Congress sets annual spending levels would remain essentially frozen at current levels. The president does shower extra money on some favored programs in education and to bolster inspections of imported food.

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/\* Bush's spending proposal would achieve sizable savings by slowing the growth in the major health programs \_ Medicare for retirees and Medicaid for the poor. There the president will be asking for almost \$200 billion in cuts over five years, about three times the savings he proposed last year.

There is no indication Congress is more inclined to go along with this year's bigger cuts; savings would come by freezing payment rates for most health-care providers for three years.

In advance, Democrats attacked the plan as a continuation of failed policies that have seen the national debt explode under Bush; projected surpluses of \$5.6 trillion wiped out; and huge deficits take their place, reflecting weaker revenues from the 2001 recession, the terrorism fight, and, Democrats contend, Bush's costly \$1.3 trillion first-term tax cuts.

"This administration is going to hand the next president a fiscal meltdown," Senate Budget Committee Chairman Kent Conrad D-N.D., said Sunday in an interview with The Associated Press.

"This is a budget that sticks it to the middle class, comforts the wealthy and has a set of priorities that are not the priorities of the American people."

Bush's budget reflects the outlines of a \$145 billion stimulus plan that the president is urging Congress to pass quickly to combat the growing threat of a recession.

While the House passed a stimulus bill close to the president's outline, Senate Democrats are trying to expand the measure to include cash relief for older people and extended unemployment benefits.

Bush's five-year blueprint makes his first-term tax cuts permanent while still claiming to get the budget into balance by 2012, three years after he leaves office.

Republicans are pledging to protect those first-term tax cuts. But Democrats, including the party's presidential candidates, want to retain the tax cuts that benefit lower and middle-income taxpayers while rolling back the tax cuts for the wealthy.

Democrats say Bush's budget is built on flawed math. Beyond 2009, the budget plan does not include any money to keep the alternative minimum tax, which was aimed at the wealthy, from ensnaring millions of middle-income people. It also includes only \$70 billion to fight the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan in 2009, just a fraction of the \$200 billion they are expected to cost this year.

Reflecting strong lobbying by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Bush's budget includes a request to hire nearly 1,100 new diplomats to address severe staffing shortages and put the State Department on track to meet an ambitious call to double its size over the next decade.

In a change from last year, the administration is also seeking to increase spending on the State Children's Health Insurance Program by \$19.7 billion over the next five years. That request is midway between the \$5 billion increase requested by Bush last year and the \$35 billion increase in bills passed by Congress but vetoed by Bush in October and December.

Bush also proposes boosting spending in some areas of education such as Title I grants, the main source of federal support for poor students. But at the same time, Bush seeks to eliminate 47 other education programs that are seen as unnecessary including programs to encourage art in the schools, bring low-income students on trips to Washington and provide mental health services.

Deficits in the range of \$400 billion would be very close to the all-time high imbalance, in dollar terms, of \$413 billion set in 2004 during Bush's first term. Many private economists are



forecasting that the deficits this year and next will surpass the 2004 record in large part because they believe the country is heading into a recession.

Stanley Collender, a budget expert with Qorvis Communications, a Washington consulting firm, said it is very likely that the next budget year will begin with the government operating on a short-term spending measure. In that scenario, Democrats, unable to enact their spending priorities over Bush's vetoes, would mark their time hoping the country will elect a Democrat to succeed Bush.

The \$3 trillion Bush's proposes spending in 2009 would be the first time that milestone has been reached. Bush also presided over the first budget to hit \$2 trillion, in 2002. It took the government nearly 200 years to reach the first \$1 trillion budget, which occurred in 1987 during the Reagan administration.

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<http://www.foxnews.com/wires/2008Feb03/0,4670,BushBudget,00.htm>

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**<http://www.marketwatch.com/story/home-builders-say-gloom-wont-dissipate-in-2008>**

Feb. 13, 2008, 1:24 p.m. EST

Wait till 2009

**Home builders say gloom not going to dissipate in 2008**

ORLANDO (MarketWatch) – The housing market will not stabilize until late in 2008 at best, with sales, starts and prices continuing their slide through most of the year, economists attending the International Builders Show here said Wednesday.

Housing starts, which fell 30% in 2007, could drop nearly that much again in 2008, said David Seiders, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders. His forecast calls for new-home sales to fall to a 25-year low of 632,000 units in 2008, down more than 20%. Existing-home sales will drop as well, to a 20-year low, of 4.33 million units.

And while home-price trends will vary across the country, the national median price is projected to drop again in 2008. When housing does finally stabilize, probably in mid-2009, prices will have fallen about 15% from their peak in mid-2006, said David Berson, chief economist for the PMI Group Inc.

“The housing market, continuing the dramatic contraction that has been developing over the last two years, is putting a big hit on overall economic activity,” Seiders said. “The economy is in rather weak condition at the moment. We think the economy will avoid an actual recession, but we had a weak fourth quarter, we’re going to have a weak first quarter and the second quarter is not going to be so hot either.”

Seiders sees a pickup in housing activity for 2009, with sales and starts rebounding, although still clocking in below 2007 levels. But he said there are plenty of downside risks to that forecast.

“This easily could spiral downward the way things feel now,” he said.

Frank Nothaft, chief economist for Freddie Mac, thinks parts of the country are already in recession and that there is “clearly a risk of recession” nationwide. Even with the economic stimulus

package passed by Congress that will put tax-rebate checks into the hands of millions of Americans, Nothaft said there will be little impact until late in the year.

“Even if we get an economy that is at best flat, it will be another negative for the housing market,” Berson told reporters. “You have to remember that all the problems we’ve had in housing finance have come in an expanding economy.”

A large number of homes remain for sale across the country, with vacant homes for sale at a record high, Berson noted. That will continue to place a major drag on home prices, which are likely to fall nationally in 2009 as well as 2008, he predicted, although more markets around the country should be seeing home-price increases in 2009.

“Home prices have fallen significantly in some parts of the country and will fall more,” Berson said. That has created a situation where foreclosures and mortgage delinquencies could jump substantially.

“You’ve heard about homeowner defaults on loans for which they can make their payment but where the value of their home has fallen below what they owe on the mortgage. We don’t have figures on that ... but if there has been a behavioral change on the part of homeowners, and we don’t know if that is happening, it is possible credit losses could go up a lot.”

## **CREDIT CRUNCH CONTINUES**

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Seiders said in addition to housing, one of the biggest drags on the economy is the credit crunch in financial markets that was spurred by massive problems in subprime lending. That has crimped the options not just for homeowners and buyers in the subprime market, but for those who use any kind of loan that is not “conforming,” meaning it fits the guidelines to be purchased by government sponsored mortgage enterprises Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

“The best news I can share is that if you are a prime borrower looking for a conforming loan, able to provide full documentation and make a down payment, things are looking pretty good,” Nothaft said, noting that the 30-year fixed-rate conforming mortgage is expected to average 5.5% this year.

“The problem is, a lot of people can’t make those requirements,” he said.

Seiders believes there will have to be a second round of economic stimulus this year, and he said the home builders would be pushing for some kind of temporary tax credit directed at buyers who purchase houses out of the existing vacant inventory.

“What we really need is something to get housing sales going again so this thing doesn’t degenerate into an absolute debacle,” he said. “The home-buying side has to be improved first before any of the other measures will rebound.”

Apparently with an eye on another round of stimulus, on Tuesday the National Association of Home Builders Political Action Committee, Build-PAC, said it was halting all approvals and disbursements of contributions to federal congressional candidates and their PACs until further notice.

“The NAHB Build-PAC board of trustees felt that over the past six months Congress and the administration have not adequately addressed the underlying economic issues that would help stabilize the housing sector and keep the economy moving forward,” said Brian Catalde, NAHB president. “More needs to be done to jump-start housing and ensure the economy does not fall into recession.”

Builders were not in a particularly optimistic mood in the days leading up to their annual convention here. The most recent NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index reading, a measure of builder confidence, rose only slightly in January after hitting a

record low in December. According to the January reading, about one in five builders believe that the market is healthy.

Although figures aren't finalized until after the show, planners said that the number of attendees who registered in advance is down about 12% compared with last year, reflecting the hard times in the industry. Still, more than 1,900 exhibitors are here hawking their wares; for many the show accounts for the majority of their sales for the year.

Steve Kerch is assistant managing editor and personal finance editor of MarketWatch in Chicago.

<http://www.marketwatch.com/story/home-builders-say-gloom-wont-dissipate-in-2008>

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### [Recession Pool](#)

CBS News – Feb 1, 2008

I'd guess March 2009. Alternatively, we're not in a recession now and we're not going to fall into one. What's your guess?

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### [No recession, just slowing, White House economist predicts | Article...](#)

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Feeble growth projected for Georgia in 2008

'The only solution is time,' says GSU's economy expert

By [MICHAEL E. KANELL](#)

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Published on: 02/27/08

**The local economic engines are shifting into low gear, but they will stay out of reverse, predicted Rajeev Dhawan, director of the Economic Forecasting Center at Georgia State University.**

Georgia and Atlanta will grow at a tepid pace through the year, while still outperforming the national economy, he said during the center's quarterly conference Wednesday.

*"It is going to be at least 2009 before we come close to normalcy," Dhawan said. "And 2010 is going to be a normal year."*

Among the drags on growth: a near-freeze in credit markets, high energy prices and a battered housing market that has undermined consumer finances.

**Yet Georgia will avoid the worst of the damage, he predicted.**

**Metro Atlanta will add 19,100 jobs this year, accelerating to 45,400 next year and 66,100 in 2010, Dhawan said.**

**Atlanta will account for the lion's share of additions to Georgia payrolls. The state will add about 27,900 jobs this year and 71,000 in 2009. With nearly 4.2 million jobs in the state, the impact of that new hiring will be modest, he said. "If your kid is going to graduate in 2009, there is a high probability that he will be living in your basement."**

**All the state's metro areas except Dalton will add jobs during the next two years, he said. Less encouraging is the mix of jobs: Just 6 percent of the jobs added in Georgia this year will pay more than \$45,000 a year, he said.**



**Nationally, the economy will edge perilously close to recession, Dhawan said.**

**Gross domestic product will not grow this quarter. Next quarter, GDP will drop at a 0.2 percent pace. For the year, the economy will eke out an anemic 1.1 percent growth rate, he said.**

**Dhawan's view has grown decidedly more bearish since his November conference. At that session, he acknowledged the headwinds hitting the economy but predicted a pickup in growth by mid-2008. During the center's August conference, Dhawan projected expansion of Georgia payrolls by 79,700 jobs in 2008, with Atlanta's economy accounting for 59,100 positions. That was roughly three times the growth prediction made Wednesday.**

**Among forecasters, Dhawan now sits close to the middle of the pack: Slightly more than half the nation's forecasters say the economy will avoid recession. About 45 percent say recession is either here or imminent, while pessimists warn it will be painful and prolonged.**

**For instance, New York University's Nouriel Roubini says recession will last about a year and a half.**

**While popularly defined as two successive quarters of shrinking GDP, recession's definition is actually more nuanced. In fact, the 2001 recession did not include two consecutive down quarters. The labeling of a recession falls to the National Bureau of Economic Research. That designation usually comes months after the downturn begins.**

**While the NBER has issued no proclamations, some signals are flashing red: Purchases of big-ticket goods have dropped, consumer confidence has plunged, manufacturing reports have turned down and household spending has been weak. Last month, the economy lost jobs for the first time in four years.**

The broadest economic measure, GDP, last quarter slid to growth of less than 1 percent.

Even if GDP can stay positive, economists say that anything close to zero growth can feel like tough times in the labor market. Regardless of the official label, jobs are harder to come by, pay boosts are anemic and layoffs rise.

“Does it make any difference whether it’s a recession or not technically?” Dhawan said.

Dhawan said the key problem for growth remains credit. Loans are the lubricant of a growing economy.

The Federal Reserve has poured money into the system. Yet that has not persuaded banks to take chances, Dhawan said.

Many lenders have been spooked by fears that billions of dollars in bad loans have percolated into various investments. Many institutions have been forced to take huge write-downs, while a dread of worse losses has permeated decisions about making more loans.

The result is a chill in borrowing for business as well as for home purchases, Dhawan said. “It’s not a problem of ‘Can I afford it or not?’ It’s a problem of ‘Can I even get the loan?’ ”

Still, the most recent data show a tentative recovery in the markets for those investments, he said. “That is why I am not predicting a deeper recession or a prolonged slowdown.”

<http://www.ajc.com/business/content/business/stories/2008/02/27/1>

(from February 2008)

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[Cobb schools face job losses, program cuts](#)

(from today's news – 03-12-10)

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### Manufacturing rebound seen on horizon

Minneapolis Star-Tribune – Minneapolis Star Tribune – Feb 14, 2008

... turnaround that will gain steam in 2009, an economic forecast says. ... Manufacturers will flirt with recession during the first six months of 2008 ...

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And in Los Angeles –

[http://www.labusinessjournal.com/article.asp?](http://www.labusinessjournal.com/article.asp?aID=82203071.0687961.1589588.2969497.479127.770&aID2=122267)

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Posted date: 2/20/2008

Forecast: County Should Avoid Recession

By HOWARD FINE

Los Angeles Business Journal Staff

Los Angeles County should escape a recession in 2008 and 2009, according to a forecast to be released this morning from the Los Angeles County Economic Development Corp.

Although more slow growth lies ahead as the housing slump continues, enough sectors of the local economy are showing modest growth that the area should sidestep a downturn.

The LAEDC report forecasts that L.A. County should add about 30,000 jobs in 2008 for a sluggish growth rate of 0.7 percent. That's the same pace as 2007, when 30,600 jobs were created.

"We're on a two-track economy right now," said Jack Kyser, chief economist with the LAEDC. "Housing, related activity and

financial services are all struggling, while other sectors, chiefly tourism, international trade and health services, are doing modestly better.”

But Kyser said several wild cards are on the horizon that could slow job growth even further or even tip the county into job losses, the definition of a localized recession. Chief among these is the possibility of labor strife in several key industries, including entertainment and trade. Both the Screen Actors Guild and International Longshore and Warehouse Union are negotiating contracts.

Another wild card is the possibility of more shocks to the already beleaguered financial sector that could worsen the credit crunch.

If these setbacks don't materialize, Kyser said growth should pick up later this year as the Federal Reserve's interest rate cuts and the national economic stimulus package signed last week kick in. The forecast projects 50,000 jobs being added to the L.A. County market in 2009, for a growth rate of 1.2 percent.

If the projections for 2008 and 2009 hold, then later this year, the county should finally surpass its record employment level of 4,135,700 non-farm payroll jobs reached in 1990. “That's a sorry record of 18 or 19 years without hitting a new employment high, given the economic base that we have,” Kyser said.

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aID=82203071.0687961.1589588.2969497.479127.770&aID2=122267](http://www.labusinessjournal.com/article.asp?aID=82203071.0687961.1589588.2969497.479127.770&aID2=122267)

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White House: Unemployment to stay near 5%

**Slower job growth could keep unemployment rate near current level through 2013 – Bush's Council of Economic Advisors.**

February 11 2008: 4:06 PM EST



**President Bush receives the economic forecast of his council of Economic Advisors Monday.**

Video

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**Bush's budget: \$3.11 trillion!**

President Bush's \$3.11 trillion budget included a plan to stimulate the economy.

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NEW YORK (CNMoney.com) – The Bush administration's top economists see annual unemployment remaining just below 5% through 2013, meaning an extended period when the jobless rate would top the full-year average in six of the last 10 years.

The annual outlook of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, released Monday, also projects that the economy will keep growing this year and avoid a recession. In fact, real gross domestic product is forecast to rise by a healthy 2.7% when comparing the fourth quarter of this year to a year earlier.

But the report projects the full-year unemployment rate will rise to 4.9% in 2007, up from 4.6% each of the last two years. And it expects the unemployment rate will stay at the 4.9% rate in 2009 before starting to retreating slightly to 4.8% in each of the following four years.

Edward Lazear, chairman of the council, said at a news conference that the downturn in some economic readings since

the forecasts were made in November could result in a lowering at its mid-year update. But he said he's also hopeful that interest rate cuts by the Federal Reserve and the recently passed economic stimulus package could keep the economy growing at close to this forecast.

While the administration is always concerned about unemployment, the current level is low by historic standards, Lazear said.

"Even if we go with the most aggressive notion of what is a high unemployment rate – 5.7% – we're still quite a ways from that right now," he said. "I think by anybody's measure 4.9% is still low unemployment.

"I would argue that the 4.9% unemployment that we have now still reflects a relatively tight labor market," he added. "Obviously last month's numbers were not as strong. That's something we're going to keep watching. I think that the concerns that people looking at the economy have are concerns we share as well."


The seasonally-adjusted monthly unemployment rate, which had been as low as 4.4% in March, jumped to 5% in December before retreating slightly to a 4.9% reading in January. But that month also saw employers shave 17,000 jobs from U.S. payrolls.

The CEA forecast also sees soft job growth in the next six years. Average monthly job growth is expected to be 109,000 a month on a fourth-quarter-to-fourth quarter basis. That growth pace would be down 15.5% from 2007 levels and down 43% from the growth reported in 2006.

And while the CEA forecast sees 2009 job growth returning to 2007 levels, it then sees it falling off again in 2010 and for the following three years, falling to only an average gain of 92,000 a month by 2013. Rising retirements by baby boomers is one of the reason for the slower job growth going forward, according to the report.

Unemployment was between 4% and 4.7% in the period from 1997 through 2001, the final year being the period that included the last recession. It then spiked above 5% the next four years, reaching to 6% by 2003 before starting the decline that brought it down to 4.6% the last two years.

Bush received the report from his economic advisers in a White House ceremony at which he said he approved of the \$170 billion economic stimulus package passed by Congress last week. He said that he looked forward to signing the legislation to give most taxpayers hundreds in tax rebates, although he repeated his earlier contention that the economy is sound.

“This report indicates that our economy is structurally sound for the long term, and that we’re dealing with uncertainties in the short term,” Bush said. He said that in addition to the economic stimulus plan, he believes it is important for Congress to make permanent tax cuts passed in 2001 and 2003 that are due to expire beginning next year. 

[http://money.cnn.com/2008/02/11/news/economy/economic\\_outlook/postversion=2008021116](http://money.cnn.com/2008/02/11/news/economy/economic_outlook/postversion=2008021116)

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AFX News Limited

**White House sticks with economic optimism in annual report to Congress UPDATE**

02.11.08, 5:25 PM ET

(updates with White House briefing)

WASHINGTON (Thomson Financial) – The White House stuck with the same, by now relatively optimistic, economic forecast it made last November when it released the annual Economic

## Report of the President to Congress on Monday.

'I don't think we're in a recession,' and the administration is not forecasting one, declared Edward Lazear, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) and President George W. Bush's chief economist.

The official forecast prepared by the CEA is still for 2.7 pct gross domestic product growth in 2008, while both the Congressional Budget Office and the Blue Chip Economic survey have now cut back their predictions to 1.7 pct growth.

Lazear barely defended the higher growth number in his briefing for reporters, describing it more like a simple 'plug-in' for the prediction model.

'We do only two formal forecasts a year,' he said, and the 2.7 pct growth number comes from the November forecast. 'Obviously there have been new data since then that might alter our forecast next time,' he said. 'Next time' in the administration's forecasting schedule will be June.

Private economists are predicting an actual recession in growing numbers. Among Blue Chip economists, 20 pct think there will be at least one quarter of GDP contraction, and private forecasters are approaching a consensus view of a 50-50 recession chance.

The White House has seen the same data as the other forecasters, Lazear said, and that was the motivation behind the stimulus package. 'We were worried about lower growth and as a result of the we decided it was time to act.'

Later this week the president is expected is expected to sign the stimulus package, which includes rebates of 600 usd to 1,200 usd to most taxpayers and 300 usd checks to disabled veterans, the elderly and other low-income people.

'The economy is structurally sound and we are dealing with the



uncertainties,' Bush said in a brief appearance before cameras today.

The 2008 Economic Report says 'the period of somewhat slower-than-normal growth that began in 2007 is likely to continue into 2008,' with slow growth in the first half of the year and recovery in the second half.

For 2008, on a Q4 to Q4 basis, the White House forecast includes the 2.7 pct GDP growth rate and a 2.1 pct increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). It projects an average 4.9 pct unemployment rate and average payroll growth of 109,000 jobs per month.

For 2009, the forecast is 3.0 pct economic growth with 2.1 pct CPI inflation. Payroll growth would increase to an average of 129,000 jobs per month but the unemployment rate would remain at 4.9 pct.

There are parts of the Economic Report publication that are hard to reconcile with the the faster-growth scenario. One is the projected decline in average monthly growth of payroll jobs from 129,000 in 2007 to 109,000 this year.

Also, for the economy to achieve a 2.7 pct Q4 to Q4 growth rate for the year as a whole, a one percent-plus first half rate would have to be followed by a three-per cent plus rate in the second half. That puts a lot of reliance on the Fed's rate cuts and the stimulus package.

Lazear today declined to discuss whether an additional stimulus package might be needed, saying only that the current one was 'the right thing to do.'

In its January forecast, the Congressional Budget Office predicted both slower growth and higher inflation and unemployment for 2008. It sees 1.7 pct GDP growth, 2.9 pct CPI inflation and 5.1 pct unemployment.

For 2009, the CBO growth outlook is slightly slower at 2.8 pct, with 2.2 pct for CPI and higher unemployment at 5.4 pct.

In Congressional testimony last week, Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson said the 2.7 pct growth assumption probably makes the administration's 2008 federal deficit forecast of \$410 billion about \$15 billion to \$20 billion smaller than it would be if the economy grew at the slower 1.7 pct rate.

More broadly, the Economic Report of the President says the US economy has been and still is in a period of 'rebalancing,' in which 'higher growth of non-residential investment and exports offset the lower rates of housing investment.'

Looking longer term, the CEA sees a long-lasting economic slowdown for the US. The report says 'potential GDP growth is expected to slow in the medium term as productivity growth reverts toward its long-run trend (about 2.5 pct per year), and to slow further during the period from 2008 to 2011 as labor force growth declines due to the retirement of the baby-boom generation.'

dennis.moore@thomson.com

dem/pik/wash

<http://www.forbes.com/feeds/afx/2008/02/11/afx4642101.html>

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### **What Recession?; ESSAY**

\$3.95 – New York Times – Oct 10, 1974

"I do not think the United States is in a recession," said President Ford stoutly this afternoon, looking at a half year of declining real growth through ...

**In .Anti-recession War .**

Montreal Gazette – Google News Archive – Jan 6, 1975  
WASHINGTON – President Ford called in VicePresident Nelson Rockefeller and other advisers Saturday for an anti-recession strategy session which ...

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[Nixon's New Worries About Recession](#)

Time Magazine – Time – Mar 30, 1970

Nixon's New Worries About Recession. One trouble with the economic strategy practiced by Richard Nixon is that it makes awkward politics for his party. ..

[... In Full-Fledged Recession; GOLDBERG NOTES 'FULL' RECESSION](#)

[FIGHTING THE RECESSION](#)

\$3.95 – New York Times – Mar 10, 1958

President Eisenhower has indicated his deepening concern over the current recession. His letter to the Senate and House Republican leaders lists seven steps ...

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[HIT IKE'S ECONOMIC PLANS](#) – Chicago Tribune – ProQuest Archiver (Pay-Per-View)

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Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, touring areas of high unemployment, said today: "We are in a full-fledged recession. I think it's time to say this ...

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[US in recession since December 2007: official panel](#)

Sydney Morning Herald – Dec 2, 2008

A US recession began in December 2007, a panel of economists charged with the official designation of business cycles said Monday. ...

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[It's official: US now in recession for a year](#) – Sydney Morning

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NEWS.com.au – Oct 24, 2007

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[US recession? Probably not, Greenspan says](#) – Columbus Dispatch

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[September jobs report eases recession fears](#)

msnbc.com – Oct 5, 2007

By John W. Schoen. The government’s report on job growth for September may help ease fears that the economy is on the verge of a credit crunch-driven ...

[Strong US job growth eases recession fears](#) – Reuters UK

[US jobs report eases recession fears](#) – New York Times

[IMF economist: US recession isn’t likely](#)

msnbc.com – Apr 5, 2007

WASHINGTON – The US economy – despite a painful housing slump – should not fall into recession this year, the International Monetary Fund’s top economist ...

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[US not headed for recession: IMF](#) – Channel News Asia

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[S&P 500 Sets Closing Record As Jobs Report Eases Recession Fears](#)

Washington Post – Oct 6, 2007

AP. NEW YORK, Oct. 5 – Wall Street capped a huge week with a sharp advance Friday after the government's employment report for September and its revision ...

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ABC Online – ABC Online – Oct 8, 2007

Alan Greenspan says the US market is recovering from the subprime crisis (File Photo). (Getty Images: Jason Lee). Former Federal Reserve chairman Alan ...

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[Solid sales, muted core inflation ease recession fears](#)

USA TODAY – USA Today – Oct 12, 2007

By Emily Kaiser, Reuters. WASHINGTON – Retail sales rose solidly in September while inflation pressures appeared largely muted, data showed Friday, ...

[US Economy: Retail Sales Ease Recession Concerns](#) – Bloomberg

[September Sales Ease Recession Worries .Retail...](#) – Eugene

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## Greenspan sees US recession chances less than 50/50

Reuters UK – Oct 1, 2007

LONDON (Reuters) – The probability of a recession in the United States has increased but is still less than 50/50, former Federal Reserve Chairman Alan ...

[Stock market ignores recession risk](#) – Canada.com

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### [Americans negative on economy, Bernanke; fear recession: survey](#)

Livemint – Oct 25, 2007

Washington, DC: Almost two-thirds of Americans say a recession is likely in the next year and a majority believes the economy is already faltering, ...

[65% of Americans expect a recession, poll finds](#) – Providence Business News

[US bracing for recession, survey says](#) – Investment News – InvestmentNews

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### [US Interest Rate Cut Over Recession Fears](#)

Sky News – Oct 31, 2007

The Federal Reserve has cut the US interest rate for the second time this year. Confronted with surging oil prices and falling house prices, it cut rates by ...

[Investors, don't count on rate cuts; Easy-money...](#) – Chicago Tribune – ProQuest Archiver (Pay-Per-View)

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## Nearly half of Americans see recession

CNNMoney.com – Oct 18, 2007

Survey finds that 46 percent of respondents believe the US economy is in recession, while 51 percent disagree with the statement. ...

[CNN: Perception Trumps Reality with Recession](#) –

Business Media Institute – Business Media Institute

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## Thompson Says During Debate He Doesn't Expect a US Recession

Bloomberg – Oct 9, 2007

By Kristin Jensen and Matthew Benjamin. Oct. 9 (Bloomberg) – Republican presidential hopeful Fred Thompson, in his first candidate debate, said he doesn't ...

[Thompson debuts in Republican economic debate](#) –

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## US payrolls rose by 110,000 in September

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## No US recession in the cards: forecasters

CBC.ca – Oct 4, 2007

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By AP. The shriveled housing market was a drag on American business activity last month, with service industries slowing but still showing some growth. ...

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ECRI chief sees no sign of US recession

Raj Nambisan & Vivek Kaul

Saturday, October 20, 2007 3:21 IST



Text

*Says indices show India healthier than America currently*

**New York-based Economic Cycle Research Institute has had an extended record of correctly predicting cyclical turning points in growth and inflation of economies.**

**The institute, started by Geoffrey Moore, once Alan Greenspan's statistics professor, doesn't proffer point forecasts such as 8.3% GDP growth expected in the first quarter, etc.**

**Instead, it tells when a cyclical turn will occur in an economy using what it calls are "reliable sequences of events"..**

**Lakshman Achuthan, managing director of the institute, told Raj Nambisan and Vivek Kaul in an email interview why, at the current stage of US economic cycle, major stock market corrections tend to be rare, and do not send important economic signals.**

**Are business and stock market cycles intertwined at all points in time? Is there a case for one leading the other? How does the**

relationship work?

Generally, yes. This is because stock prices are related to profits growth (which depends on the pace of economic activity) and interest rates (also dependent on economic growth). Stock prices usually have a short lead of a quarter or two over the economy, but they can give false signals so it is better to use a well constructed leading index instead for forecasting the cycle.

You have said in a recent report that sizeable stock price declines are probably not imminent, but even if they do occur, are unlikely to have important economic implications. Is this true even in the context of emerging markets like India?

No. The study we have done is for the US market specifically, but the general theory does hold for India too. Our Indian Leading Index is actually much healthier than the US. So that is in fact supportive of corporate profits, and therefore stock prices.

Stock markets have always been an indicator of where the economy is heading. What makes you say, that there is no longer a connect between stock markets and economic cycles. Would that be true in the case of India as well?

There is a connection between stock prices and economic cycles. Stocks are a “short-leader” of the economy. Our leading indexes look at other, unrelated leading indicators of the economy, some of them with longer leads than stock prices.

It is on the basis of these leading indexes that we gauge the “risk” associated with stocks, and this does hold for India.

Is the current Sensex correction of 1900 points in a week in India a harbinger of things to come?

This seems to be something more technical and having to do with a regulation as opposed to a harbinger of slower economic growth ahead. As indicated, Indian economic growth looks to

improve over coming quarters.

You've said that corrections tend to be nastier when the ECRI leading indices point to slowing growth. You haven't flagged a US recession yet. Still, do you see growth slowing with the subprime issue yet to fully pan out

Yes, US growth is slated to have a broadbased slowdown affecting all major sectors of the economy (services, manufacturing and construction).

However, growth is slowing from 3.8% growth in Q2, and roughly 3% growth in Q3 (we get the data on October 31) so there is room to slow without recession. The credit crisis is part of the reason for the slowing.

In the last two months, Alan Greenspan, former Federal Reserve chief, has reduced the odds of a US recession from one-third chance to one-half now.

ECRI hasn't given its verdict yet. Is there a perceptible decrease in your estimates of a US recession in the last 2-3 months?

Over the past year, the consensus recession probability estimate has hovered around 25%, but it jumped this summer to somewhere between a third and a half.

In truth, a 50-50 probability of recession implies that a forecaster is clueless about whether or not a recession is likely, and a coin flip would be just as accurate. Edging the recession probability down closer to one-third is not much better.

*While the recession probability is never zero, ECRI's indicators suggest that the recession risk today is much lower than the consensus believes.*

ECRI's recession forecasts have always been based on objective leading indexes, rather than on plausible parallels with the past bolstered by gut feel and selective statistics.

**Based on that time-tested approach, we do not see a recession at hand. When recession risks actually rise, that should show up first in our leading indexes.**

Will the ARM mortgage resets that intensify from November aggravate the subprime crisis, and therefore increase the chances of a US recession?

Perhaps, but if so our leading indexes will pick that up. It is notable that Libor rates have declined since the Fed rate cut so the resets are not as bad as they were in late August.

Is there a timeline where, based on the ECRI leading indices, you can presage the weakest or most volatile period in the short-term for the Dow?

Yes, if and when our leading indexes signal a recession (they do not say that today).

Most major bear markets are associated with recessions.

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[Cheney says administration will not tap oil reserves to counter...](#)

Forbes – Oct 26, 2007

He also declined to say whether the US would be forced into a recession if oil ... But I think we're far short of a point where we'd say that a recession is ...

[Interview of the Vice President by Larry Kudlow,...](#) – Business Wire  
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New York Sun – Oct 2, 2007

By JULIE SATOW, Staff Reporter of the Sun | October 2, 2007.

Amid increased investor confidence that the worst of the credit crunch has passed, ...

[Crisis? What crisis? Stocks are just fine](#) – Times Online

[Wall Street shares soar at start of Q4; Dow hits...](#) – Channel News

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(November 2007)

[Risk of recession rising, says White House](#)

NEWS.com.au – Nov 27, 2007

By Alister Bull in Washington. RECESSION risks have increased amid weakness in housing and financial markets but “real America” is still doing just fine, ...

[White House says risks of recession have risen](#) – Reuters UK

[US will avoid recession in 2008, White House says](#) –

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[Greenspan: flexibility cuts risk of US recession](#)

Reuters UK – Nov 23, 2007

By Wojciech Moskwa and Aasa Christine Stoltz. OSLO, Nov 23 (Reuters) – The US economy’s great flexibility has reduced the risk of recession from the ...

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The White House and congressional leaders agreed Sunday to a massive US\$700-billion bailout for the US financial sector, after a deal was made for ...

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Should Congress bail out the Big Three? Here's what lawmakers are considering and what's at stake. By Chris Isidore, CNNMoney.com senior writer ...

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### [The simultaneous rejection of the bailout and a corrupt ruling class](#)

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Monday was the rarest event in American politics: Public opinion actually influenced what the government did. Whether you favor the \$700 billion bailout or ...

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### [Lawmakers press Paulson on bailout plan changes](#)

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by Evan Vucci, AP. By Jeannine Aversa, AP Economics Writer. WASHINGTON – Faced with exasperated lawmakers upset by shifts in bailout strategy, ...

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... economic projections – also sharply increasing its forecast for the US. ... The IMF lifted its 2008 world growth forecast from 3.7pc to 4.1pc, ...

**IMF says global economy in 'tough spot' despite...** – Sydney Morning Herald

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**Fed's economic forecast gets gloomier**

USA TODAY – USA Today – Feb 20, 2008

... a downbeat view of the economy Wednesday, saying 2008 growth will be far ... range from 5.2% to 5.3% in 2008, up from a 4.8% to 4.9% October projection. ...

**Fed lowers economic forecast** – Forbes

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By MarketWatch

WASHINGTON (MarketWatch) – Here is the prepared testimony of Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke at the Senate Banking Committee on Tuesday.

“Chairman Dodd, Senator Shelby, and members of the Committee, I am pleased to present the Federal Reserve’s Monetary Policy Report to the Congress.

“The U.S. economy and financial system have confronted some significant challenges thus far in 2008. The contraction in housing activity that began in 2006 and the associated deterioration in mortgage markets that became evident last year have led to sizable losses at financial institutions and a sharp tightening in overall credit conditions. The effects of the housing contraction and of the financial headwinds on spending and economic activity have been compounded by rapid increases in the prices of energy and other commodities, which have sapped household purchasing power even as they have boosted inflation. Against this backdrop, economic activity has advanced at a sluggish pace during the first half of this year, while inflation has remained elevated.

‘The possibility of higher energy prices, tighter credit conditions, and a still-deeper contraction in housing markets all represent significant downside risks to the outlook for growth.’

Ben Bernanke, Federal Reserve chairman

“Following a significant reduction in its policy rate over the second half of 2007, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) eased policy considerably further through the spring to counter

actual and expected weakness in economic growth and to mitigate downside risks to economic activity. In addition, the Federal Reserve expanded some of the special liquidity programs that were established last year and implemented additional facilities to support the functioning of financial markets and foster financial stability. Although these policy actions have had positive effects, the economy continues to face numerous difficulties, including ongoing strains in financial markets, declining house prices, a softening labor market, and rising prices of oil, food, and some other commodities. Let me now turn to a more detailed discussion of some of these key issues.

“Developments in financial markets and their implications for the macroeconomic outlook have been a focus of monetary policy makers over the past year. In the second half of 2007, the deteriorating performance of subprime mortgages in the United States triggered turbulence in domestic and international financial markets as investors became markedly less willing to bear credit risks of any type. In the first quarter of 2008, reports of further losses and write-downs at financial institutions intensified investor concerns and resulted in further sharp reductions in market liquidity. By March, many dealers and other institutions, even those that had relied heavily on short-term secured financing, were facing much more stringent borrowing conditions.

“In mid-March, a major investment bank, the Bear Stearns Cos., was pushed to the brink of failure after suddenly losing access to short-term financing markets. The Federal Reserve judged that a disorderly failure of Bear Stearns would pose a serious threat to overall financial stability and would most likely have significant adverse implications for the U.S. economy. After discussions with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in consultation with the Treasury, we invoked emergency authorities to provide special financing to facilitate the acquisition of Bear Stearns by J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. In addition, the Federal Reserve used emergency authorities to establish two new facilities to provide backstop liquidity to

primary dealers, with the goals of stabilizing financial conditions and increasing the availability of credit to the broader economy.<sup>1</sup> We have also taken additional steps to address liquidity pressures in the banking system, including a further easing of the terms for bank borrowing at the discount window and increases in the amount of credit made available to banks through the Term Auction Facility. The FOMC also authorized expansions of its currency swap arrangements with the European Central Bank and the Swiss National Bank to facilitate increased dollar lending by those institutions to banks in their jurisdictions.

“These steps to address liquidity pressures coupled with monetary easing seem to have been helpful in mitigating some market strains. During the second quarter, credit spreads generally narrowed, liquidity pressures ebbed, and a number of financial institutions raised new capital. However, as events in recent weeks have demonstrated, many financial markets and institutions remain under considerable stress, in part because the outlook for the economy, and thus for credit quality, remains uncertain. In recent days, investors became particularly concerned about the financial condition of the government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. In view of this development, and given the importance of these firms to the mortgage market, the Treasury announced a legislative proposal to bolster their capital, access to liquidity, and regulatory oversight. As a supplement to the Treasury’s existing authority to lend to the GSEs and as a bridge to the time when the Congress decides how to proceed on these matters, the Board of Governors authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to lend to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, should that become necessary. Any lending would be collateralized by U.S. government and federal agency securities. In general, healthy economic growth depends on well-functioning financial markets. Consequently, helping the financial markets to return to more normal functioning will continue to be a top priority of the Federal Reserve.

## **'THE ECONOMY HAS CONTINUED TO EXPAND, BUT AT A SUBDUED PACE'**

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"I turn now to current economic developments and prospects. The economy has continued to expand, but at a subdued pace. In the labor market, private payroll employment has declined this year, falling at an average pace of 94,000 jobs per month through June. Employment in the construction and manufacturing sectors has been particularly hard hit, although employment declines in a number of other sectors are evident as well. The unemployment rate has risen and now stands at 5.5%.

"In the housing sector, activity continues to weaken. Although sales of existing homes have been about unchanged this year, sales of new homes have continued to fall, and inventories of unsold new homes remain high. In response, homebuilders continue to scale back the pace of housing starts. Home prices are falling, particularly in regions that experienced the largest price increases earlier this decade. The declines in home prices have contributed to the rising tide of foreclosures; by adding to the stock of vacant homes for sale, these foreclosures have, in turn, intensified the downward pressure on home prices in some areas.

"Personal consumption expenditures have advanced at a modest pace so far this year, generally holding up somewhat better than might have been expected given the array of forces weighing on household finances and attitudes. In particular, with the labor market softening and consumer price inflation elevated, real earnings have been stagnant so far this year; declining values of equities and houses have taken their toll on household balance sheets; credit conditions have tightened; and indicators of consumer sentiment have fallen sharply. More positively, the fiscal stimulus package is providing some timely support to household incomes. Overall, consumption spending seems likely to be restrained over coming quarters.

"In the business sector, real outlays for equipment and software

were about flat in the first quarter of the year, and construction of nonresidential structures slowed appreciably. In the second quarter, the available data suggest that business fixed investment appears to have expanded moderately. Nevertheless, surveys of capital spending plans indicate that firms remain concerned about the economic and financial environment, including sharply rising costs of inputs and indications of tightening credit, and they are likely to be cautious with spending in the second half of the year. However, strong export growth continues to be a significant boon to many U.S. companies.

### **‘INFLATION SEEMS LIKELY TO MOVE TEMPORARILY HIGHER IN THE NEAR TERM’**

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“In conjunction with the June FOMC meeting, Board members and Reserve Bank presidents prepared economic projections covering the years 2008 through 2010. On balance, most FOMC participants expected that, over the remainder of this year, output would expand at a pace appreciably below its trend rate, primarily because of continued weakness in housing markets, elevated energy prices, and tight credit conditions. Growth is projected to pick up gradually over the next two years as residential construction bottoms out and begins a slow recovery and as credit conditions gradually improve. However, FOMC participants indicated that considerable uncertainty surrounded their outlook for economic growth and viewed the risks to their forecasts as skewed to the downside.

“Inflation has remained high, running at nearly a 3.5% annual rate over the first five months of this year as measured by the price index for personal consumption expenditures. And, with gasoline and other consumer energy prices rising in recent weeks, inflation seems likely to move temporarily higher in the near term.

“The elevated level of overall consumer inflation largely reflects a continued sharp run-up in the prices of many commodities, especially oil but also certain crops and metals.<sup>2</sup> The spot price of West Texas intermediate crude oil soared about 60 percent in

2007 and, thus far this year, has climbed an additional 50 percent or so. The price of oil currently stands at about five times its level toward the beginning of this decade. Our best judgment is that this surge in prices has been driven predominantly by strong growth in underlying demand and tight supply conditions in global oil markets. Over the past several years, the world economy has expanded at its fastest pace in decades, leading to substantial increases in the demand for oil. Moreover, growth has been concentrated in developing and emerging market economies, where energy consumption has been further stimulated by rapid industrialization and by government subsidies that hold down the price of energy faced by ultimate users.

“On the supply side, despite sharp increases in prices, the production of oil has risen only slightly in the past few years. Much of the subdued supply response reflects inadequate investment and production shortfalls in politically volatile regions where large portions of the world’s oil reserves are located. Additionally, many governments have been tightening their control over oil resources, impeding foreign investment and hindering efforts to boost capacity and production. Finally, sustainable rates of production in some of the more secure and accessible oil fields, such as those in the North Sea, have been declining. In view of these factors, estimates of long-term oil supplies have been marked down in recent months. Long-dated oil futures prices have risen along with spot prices, suggesting that market participants also see oil supply conditions remaining tight for years to come.

“The decline in the foreign-exchange value of the dollar has also contributed somewhat to the increase in oil prices. The precise size of this effect is difficult to ascertain, as the causal relationships between oil prices and the dollar are complex and run in both directions. However, the price of oil has risen significantly in terms of all major currencies, suggesting that factors other than the dollar, notably shifts in the underlying global demand for and supply of oil, have been the principal drivers of the increase in prices.



“Another concern that has been raised is that financial speculation has added markedly to upward pressures on oil prices. Certainly, investor interest in oil and other commodities has increased substantially of late. However, if financial speculation were pushing oil prices above the levels consistent with the fundamentals of supply and demand, we would expect inventories of crude oil and petroleum products to increase as supply rose and demand fell. But in fact, available data on oil inventories show notable declines over the past year. This is not to say that useful steps could not be taken to improve the transparency and functioning of futures markets, only that such steps are unlikely to substantially affect the prices of oil or other commodities in the longer term.

“Although the inflationary effect of rising oil and agricultural commodity prices is evident in the retail prices of energy and food, the extent to which the high prices of oil and other raw materials have been passed through to the prices of non-energy, non-food finished goods and services seems thus far to have been limited. But with businesses facing persistently higher input prices, they may attempt to pass through such costs into prices of final goods and services more aggressively than they have so far. Moreover, as the foreign exchange value of the dollar has declined, rises in import prices have put greater upward pressure on business costs and consumer prices. In their economic projections for the June FOMC meeting, monetary policy makers marked up their forecasts for inflation during 2008 as a whole. FOMC participants continue to expect inflation to moderate in 2009 and 2010, as slower global growth leads to a cooling of commodity markets, as pressures on resource utilization decline, and as longer-term inflation expectations remain reasonably well anchored. However, in light of the persistent escalation of commodity prices in recent quarters, FOMC participants viewed the inflation outlook as unusually uncertain and cited the possibility that commodity prices will continue to rise as an important risk to the inflation forecast. Moreover, the currently high level of inflation, if sustained, might lead the public to revise up its expectations for longer-term

inflation. If that were to occur, and those revised expectations were to become embedded in the domestic wage- and price-setting process, we could see an unwelcome rise in actual inflation over the longer term. A critical responsibility of monetary policy makers is to prevent that process from taking hold.

“At present, accurately assessing and appropriately balancing the risks to the outlook for growth and inflation is a significant challenge for monetary policy makers. The possibility of higher energy prices, tighter credit conditions, and a still-deeper contraction in housing markets all represent significant downside risks to the outlook for growth. At the same time, upside risks to the inflation outlook have intensified lately, as the rising prices of energy and some other commodities have led to a sharp pickup in inflation and some measures of inflation expectations have moved higher. Given the high degree of uncertainty, monetary-policy makers will need to carefully assess incoming information bearing on the outlook for both inflation and growth. In light of the increase in upside inflation risk, we must be particularly alert to any indications, such as an erosion of longer-term inflation expectations, that the inflationary impulses from commodity prices are becoming embedded in the domestic wage- and price-setting process.

### **‘THE NEW RULES WILL HELP TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN THE MORTGAGE MARKET’**

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“I would like to conclude my remarks by providing a brief update on some of the Federal Reserve’s actions in the area of consumer protection. At the time of our report last February, I described the Board’s proposal to adopt comprehensive new regulations to prohibit unfair or deceptive practices in the mortgage market, using our authority under the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994. After reviewing the more-than 4,500 comment letters we received on the proposed rules, the Board approved the final rules yesterday.

“The new rules apply to all types of mortgage lenders and will establish lending standards aimed at curbing abuses while preserving responsible subprime lending and sustainable homeownership. The final rules prohibit lenders from making higher-priced loans without due regard for consumers’ ability to make the scheduled payments and require lenders to verify the income and assets on which they rely when making the credit decision. Also, for higher-priced loans, lenders now will be required to establish escrow accounts so that property taxes and insurance costs will be included in consumers’ regular monthly payments. The final rules also prohibit prepayment penalties for higher-priced loans in cases in which the consumer’s payment can increase during the first few years and restrict prepayment penalties on other higher-priced loans. Other measures address the coercion of appraisers, servicer practices, and other issues. We believe the new rules will help to restore confidence in the mortgage market.

“In May, working jointly with the Office of Thrift Supervision and the National Credit Union Administration, the Board issued proposed rules under the Federal Trade Commission Act to address unfair or deceptive practices for credit card accounts and overdraft protection plans. Credit cards provide a convenient source of credit for many consumers, but the terms of credit-card loans have become more complex, which has reduced transparency. Our consumer testing has persuaded us that disclosures alone cannot solve this problem. Thus, the Board’s proposed rules would require card issuers to alter their practices in ways that will allow consumers to better understand how their own decisions and actions will affect their costs. Card issuers would be prohibited from increasing interest rates retroactively to cover prior purchases except under very limited circumstances. For accounts having multiple interest rates, when consumers seek to pay down their balance by paying more than the minimum, card issuers would be prohibited from maximizing interest charges by applying excess payments to the lowest rate balance first. The proposed rules dealing with bank overdraft services seek to give consumers greater control by

ensuring that they have ample opportunity to opt out of automatic payments of overdrafts. The Board has already received more than 20,000 comment letters in response to the proposed rules.

“Thank you. I would be pleased to take your questions.”

## Footnotes

1. Primary dealers are financial institutions that trade in U.S. government securities with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. On behalf of the Federal Reserve System, the New York Fed’s Open Market Desk engages in the trades to implement monetary policy.

2. The dominant role of commodity prices in driving the recent increase in inflation can be seen by contrasting the overall inflation rate with the so-called core measure of inflation, which excludes food and energy prices. Core inflation has been fairly steady this year at an annual rate of about 2%.

[http://www.marketwatch.com/story/text-of-bernanke-testimony?dist=msr\\_1](http://www.marketwatch.com/story/text-of-bernanke-testimony?dist=msr_1)

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## [America’s trade deficit hits all-time high](#)

msnbc.com – Feb 10, 2006

Ric Francis / AP. WASHINGTON – The US trade deficit soared to an all-time high of \$725.8 billion in 2005, pushed upward by record imports of oil, food, ...

[US Trade Deficit Sets Record, With China and Oil...](#) – New York Times

[US Trade Deficit Hit All-Time High in 2005](#) – New York Times

[FOXNews](#) – [New York Times](#) – [All 52 related](#) – [Related web pages](#)

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## Federal deficit could top \$1 trillion

Boston Globe – Nov 23, 2008

By Michael Kranish. WASHINGTON – President-elect Barack Obama will enter office in January facing an unprecedented budget deficit that will probably top \$1 ...

[Federal deficit could hit \\$1 trillion this year](#) – San Francisco Chronicle

[Recovery will trump deficit worries, Obama says](#) – Toronto Star

[Straits Times](#) – [Newsday](#) – [All 713 related](#) – [Related web pages](#)

## US trade deficit widens as oil imports spiked during October Economic...

MarketWatch – Dec 11, 2008

By Greg Robb, MarketWatch. WASHINGTON (MarketWatch) – The weak US economy pushed down exports and imports in October, but the nation's overall trade ...

[US trade deficit rises unexpectedly](#) – Toronto Star

[US trade deficit grows 1.1 % in October, volume...](#) – Sydney

Morning Herald

[Sydney Morning Herald](#) – [msnbc.com](#) – [All 32 related](#) – [Related web pages](#)

\*\*

## US deficit zooming to half-trillion as Bush leaves

FOXNews – Jul 28, 2008

By ANDREW TAYLOR, AP Writer. WASHINGTON – The government's budget deficit will surge past a half-trillion dollars next year, according to gloomy new ...

[US government to run estimated \\$490B deficit](#) – CBC.ca

[Federal Budget Deficit for Fiscal 2009 Projected...](#) – FOXNews

[Toronto Star](#) – [USA TODAY](#) – [All 33 related](#) – [Related web pages](#)

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(California 2008)

## California deficit to hit \$41.8B in next 18 months

San Francisco Chronicle – Dec 11, 2008

By JUDY LIN, AP Writer. California's budget deficit will hit \$41.8 billion over the next 18 months, potentially forcing the state to issue IOUs for ...

[Budget crisis may lead to \\$40 billion deficit](#) – San Francisco Chronicle

[California budget deficit to reach \\$42bn within...](#) –

Telegraph.co.uk

[msnbc.com](#) – [msnbc.com](#) – [All 38 related](#) – [Related web pages](#)

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(United States Treasury – 2008 to borrow \$2.1 Trillion dollars -)

[Treasury to expand debt arsenal as deficit rises](#)

Reuters UK – Nov 3, 2008

By David Lawder. WASHINGTON (Reuters) – Facing the need to borrow up to a staggering \$2.1 trillion in the current fiscal year to fund economic rescue ...

[US to Borrow Record This Quarter to Finance Defici...](#) –

Bloomberg

[RPT-PREVIEW-US Treasury to expand debt arsenal as...](#) – Forbes

[All 29 related](#) – [Related web pages](#)

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My Note –

But none of the US budget figures include the Iraq war, the war in Afghanistan and countless other military and financial bailout funds that were used at the time? What were the real numbers? And, how could economic forecasters, experts, economists and financial /investment firm advisors have been so completely wrong on such a large scale? How is it that they could not see what was going to happen, especially those in the Treasury and Federal Reserve from 2007 to 2009? Why was it considered a matter of opinion or “rhetoric”

**in defining whether it was a recession, would be a recession or even whether there was really a problem in the economy or not? How is that possible?**

**– cricketdiane**

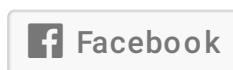
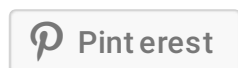
**\*\*\***

**A \$500 Trillion dollar risky asset portfolio was held by Lehman? Currently there are over \$600 Trillion dollars in credit default swaps and financial derivatives globally? Off-balance sheet accounting is still acceptable? Lack of transparency is still tolerated? There have been no financial regulations of corrections to the system, nor reform of financial regulations? Nothing has changed except that our futures are still at risk? I don't get it.**

**\*\*\***

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# *Government / Broken Government and Perspectives on Sanity – from Climate Change to Pharmaceuticals that are more damaging than what they were supposed to fix – to real numbers in the current economic crisis that indicate no recovery is underway –*

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POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS

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## Tags

*brutality by police in America being prosecuted occasionally, brutality to women, civil rights human rights, climate change government dances, cricketdiane, current economic numbers in the US do not indicate an economic recovery is underway, drugs that maim those who take them from American*

**Under the proposal, the new consumer-focused program would be able to write rules for payday lenders, who charge as much as 400 percent interest on quickly approved emergency loans, but would not be able to enforce those rules without first petitioning other regulators.**

**Corker, meanwhile, has met with inquisitive reporters wondering if he would admit to a connection between contributions to his election campaigns from payday lenders and his proposal to keep payday lenders out of reach of a new consumer protection agency – whether it is housed in the Fed or anywhere else.**

**W. Allan Jones, the founder of the third largest payday lender, Check Into Cash, is a “longtime friend and supporter,” of Corker’s, the Times reported, the catalyst for \$31,000 in contributions to Corker campaigns since 2001. In addition, Advance America founder George Johnson Jr., the firm’s chief**

*pharmaceuticals FDA  
approved medical  
industry prescribed, life  
in the US*

executive officer and its political action committee, has tossed \$6,500 into Corker's campaign chest funds since 2008, the Times said. As a whole, Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington, said payday lenders spent \$2.1 million on lobbying in 2008, three times what they spent in 2005.

(from)

[http://www.upi.com/Business\\_News/Analysis/2010/03/10/Economic-Outlook-Sincerity-aside/UPI-45521268226893/](http://www.upi.com/Business_News/Analysis/2010/03/10/Economic-Outlook-Sincerity-aside/UPI-45521268226893/)

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### **Former Jail Officer Convicted In Inmate Beating**

Posted By – [The Associated Press](#) – Updated On: 3/10/2010  
12:28:59 PM

ATLANTA (AP) – A former Fulton County Jail officer was convicted of violating an inmate's civil rights by beating him and then trying to cover it up during an FBI investigation.

Robert W. Hill Jr., 47, was convicted last week after a three-day trial. He could face more than 20 years in prison.

Authorities say Hill was serving as the jail's watch commander in August 2008 when he told his officers that "anybody who touches you, send 'em to Grady" Memorial Hospital.

Prosecutors say later that day Hill and others struck an inmate with mental health issues who was involved in a physical altercation with several officers.

They say Hill then told federal agents investigating the case that he did not witness the assault and that he later told witnesses to "stick to the story" if they were questioned.

[http://fwix.com/atlanta/share/a38f9dbcdd/former\\_jail\\_officer\\_convicted](http://fwix.com/atlanta/share/a38f9dbcdd/former_jail_officer_convicted)

My Note –

It is a good sign that police brutality in at least this one case was prosecuted. Usually across the US, there are not convictions against police brutality and they are found to have done it but without legal accountability for it including when they have caused deaths, permanent disabilities, permanent physical and mental damages, and permanent life-changing consequences to those they have brutalized. Its good to see at least once where they have the same standards of behavior required of them as the population they are supposed to serve. In fact, the standards for police should be even higher since they are given an oath to protect and serve, not brutalize, torture, kill and maim American citizens.

-cricketdiane

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[PINBALLWIZ](#) wrote:

There's just something about "whopping", "record setting", "surging" and "plummeting" that grab my fancy. If 10.1% is the statistical rate, then the correlate is 89.9% working, isn't it? Or is my arithmetic wrong?

3/10/2010 4:26 PM EST on 11 Alive.com

My Response on 11 Alive site with this story – on this story –

Do you really think that 89.9% of the people in Atlanta are working? Look around, does that even seem close to right to you? It looks more like there are many more people unemployed that are not being counted as unemployed. The Labor statistics leave out a large number of categories – but does it really look to you like 89.9% of the people in Atlanta are employed? I don't get

it. Haven't you noticed businesses out of business and office buildings largely empty? Does that mean anything to you?

– Cricketdiane, 03-10-10

<http://www.11alive.com/news/local/story.aspx?storyid=141620&catid=3>

**Atlanta Unemployment Jumps to 10.8 Percent**

Posted By – Atlanta [The Atlanta Business Chronicle](#) Posted By – [The Associated Press](#) – Updated On: 3/10/2010 4:01:05 PM

ATLANTA (Atlanta Business Chronicle/AP) – Metro Atlanta's unemployment rate was a whopping 10.8 percent in January, according to the Georgia Department of Labor.

That's up from a revised 10.1 percent in December 2009. Meanwhile the number of unemployed workers in the area increased to 289,555, up from 267,524 in December.

As reported earlier this month, Georgia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to a record-setting 10.4 percent in January, topping the previous high of 10.3 percent in December. That marked the 28th consecutive month the Peach State exceeded the national seasonally adjusted rate, which was 9.7 percent.

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**Inventory Highest in Six Months**

Published: Feb. 26, 2010

By Steve Cook Real Estate Economy Watch

The national inventory of existing homes is larger now than it has been since the run-up of sales since thousands of first-time buyers rushed to the closing table last fall to qualify for the

\$8,000 tax credit, according to the January existing homes sales report released today by the National Association of Realtors.

Some 3,265,000 existing homes are now on the market, a 7.8 months supply. The national inventory increased 8.3 percent in January. The months supply has not been as high since September.

Existing-home sales dropped 7.2 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.05 million units in January from a revised 5.44 million sales in December.

For single family homes, the boost in inventory is more pronounced. Two point eight million single family homes are listed for sale, a 10.1 percent increase over December. Single family home inventories are also higher than they have been since September.

... said James J. Saccacio, chief executive officer of RealtyTrac. "If history repeats itself we will see a surge in the numbers over the next few months as lenders foreclose on delinquent loans where neither the existing loan modification programs or the new short sale and deed-in-lieu of foreclosure alternatives works."

(from)

<http://www.upi.com/Real-Estate/2010/02/26/Inventory-Highest-in-Six-Months/9351267211021/>

(also)

[Risk of Mortgage Default Rises 58 Percent Higher than in 1990s](#)

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[Pension funds playing catch up](#)

NEW YORK, March 9 (UPI) – Private U.S. pension funds are pulling

back from equity markets, while state pension funds are headed in the opposite direction, records show. [ [FULL STORY](#) ]

(and)

[Long-term use of osteoporosis drugs linked to hip breaks](#) USA Today

(and)

**“Every 9 seconds, a woman is hurt or beaten in her own house (in the US).” – Reese Witherspoon on CNN Wolfe Blitzer, Situation Room – from her speech with Washington dignitaries, including First Lady, Michelle Obama and Secretary Clinton for International Women’s Day**

**6.36 / 6.40 pm ET, 03-10-10**

**With Avon Foundation to end the violence against women across the world and the US**

**\*\***

**The Infinity symbol is being used on a ring from Avon and other jewelry to raise money that will go to the programs to end violence against women in the US and around the world. (from above story)**

**(this is from the WhiteHouse on bill signing for**

**And I sign this bill for my daughters, and all those who will come after us, because I want them to grow up in a nation that values their contributions, where there are no limits to their dreams and they have opportunities their mothers and grandmothers never could have imagined.**

**Ultimately, equal pay isn’t just an economic issue for millions of Americans and their families, it’s a question of who we are – and whether we’re truly living up to our fundamental ideals; whether we’ll do our part, as generations before us, to ensure those**

words put on paper some 200 years ago really mean something – to breathe new life into them with a more enlightened understanding that is appropriate for our time.

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog\\_post/AWonderfulDay/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog_post/AWonderfulDay/)

**REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT**

**UPON SIGNING THE LILLY LEDBETTER BILL**

**East Room**

**January 29, 2009**

**10:20 A.M. EST**

(and)

Dr. Phil has show on today, 03-10-10 about the school district in Philadelphia that has been spying on students through their webcams on the laptops issued to them – there are transcripts of the show online through their website

(excerpt of story from 02-20-10)

(CNN) – The FBI has opened an investigation into allegations that a Pennsylvania school official remotely monitored a student at home, a law enforcement official with knowledge of the case told CNN on Saturday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the FBI became involved in the case after a family filed a lawsuit against the Lower Merion School District, located outside of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The family accused an assistant principal at Harriton High School of watching their son through his laptop's webcam while he was at home and unaware he was being watched. The family also says the school official used a photo taken on a laptop as the basis for disciplining the student.

In a statement issued late Friday, District Superintendent Christopher McGinley rejected the allegations.

<http://www.cnn.com/2010/CRIME/02/20/laptop.suit/index.html?hpt=T2>

[... uses secret weapon in laptop theft recovery.\(Los Angeles Unified...](#)

Pay-Per-View – The Journal – HighBeam Research – Dec 1, 2008  
LAUSD uses secret weapon in laptop theft recovery.(Los Angeles Unified School ... Article: Pennsylvania school district delivers powerful education ... ..

(and)

[Drug used for high potassium questioned](#)

ROCHESTER, N.Y., March 10 (UPI) – U.S. medical scientists say a drug used to treat high potassium levels for more than 50 years has no proven benefit and probably would not be approved today.

(and)

[Diabetes drug linked to heart attacks](#)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI) –

The U.S. Senate Finance Committee released a 334-page report Saturday showing a link between the Type 2 diabetes drug Avandia and thousands of heart attacks.

(and)

- Parents of U.S. activist killed by bulldozer in Gaza in 2003 take case to court
- Rachel Corrie was killed as she tried to prevent Israel from bulldozing homes in Rafah



- Israeli military says the armored bulldozer crew didn't see Corrie
- Her parents want to know whether the killing was intentional and who is to blame

**Jerusalem (CNN) – A 23-year-old American activist stands in front of an Israeli bulldozer in Gaza. The bulldozer drives over her, crushing her to death. These are the facts.**

The Corries say they cannot take the bulldozer driver to court, because the Israeli military has refused to identify him for the past seven years. But Craig Corrie doesn't necessarily want to see the driver sent to jail.

“We don't think about the soldiers being the victims, but they are, and we ask a lot of these people. So I'm not full of hatred for this person, but it was a horrendous act to kill my daughter, and I hope he understands that.”

<http://www.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/meast/03/10/israel.bulldozer.death/index.html>

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The DNA barcoding of insects story was found here – on UPI

[http://www.upi.com/Science\\_News/](http://www.upi.com/Science_News/)

[DNA barcoding tracks small insects](#)

**MINNEAPOLIS, March 10 (UPI) — A U.S.-led team of scientists says it has determined a technique called DNA barcoding provides a much faster way to study the spread and diet of insects.**

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**My Note – but it would be paranoid to consider that scientists could**

or would do this with insects, or ever do it to people. Hmmmm. I guess it would be best not to share this information found in the article above with anyone in Atlanta or in Georgia or especially in the community where I live. They believe that such things as DNA barcoding of insects are a product of a fanciful and delusional mental state. Much like the students in Philadelphia who saw the little LED come on from the camera in their laptops and were told they were delusional when they said something about it. A school couldn't do that . . . Not in America. I'm still surprised that the school authorities thought that it was okay to do that. But then – there is every reason to believe they knew how to think it through and were well-educated people . . . and it never once seemed wrong to them to access the internal link to people's computers and spy on them in their homes in the name of school security for students well-being and school property recovery.

And, its wrong to say that pharmaceutical companies have sold us drugs that have caused people to die, made them sick, permanently maimed the people who took them – and done so, when they were taking these drugs to have better health. But, that is not the way I'm supposed to look at it. That's not the way that people in the United States look at it. They believe that these things do not happen except rarely, when in fact they happen commonly and across huge segments of our population and when in fact, these drugs and side effects from them have killed people and are continuing to kill and maim people commonly every single day.

– cricketdiane

<http://www.cnn.com/2010/CRIME/02/20/laptop.suit/index.html?hpt=T2>

\*\*\*

[China climate chief critical of U.S.](#)

(excerpt – but isn't the US not signed up in this thing? Aren't the US

team members the ones who refused to get on board?)

BEIJING, March 10 (UPI) – China’s chief climate official called for the United States, as the world’s most developed nation, to do more to tackle climate change.

China also said it would work closely with India in future negotiations on climate change and is interested in increasing cooperation with New Delhi in energy efficiency, renewable energy and forestry.

In related news, the two countries Tuesday formally backed the climate change accord reached in Copenhagen, which calls for limiting global warming to or 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit. They are the last two major economies to sign up.

In a single-sentence letter to the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, the body responsible for international climate negotiations, Su Wei, China’s chief climate change negotiator stated that the United Nations “can proceed to include China in the list of parties” signed up under the accord.

Todd Stern, who heads the U.S. climate change negotiating team, told The New York Times he was pleased to see China and India sign on. “The accord is a significant step forward, including important provisions on mitigation, funding, transparency, technology, forests and adaptation,” he said.

[http://www.upi.com/Science\\_News/Resource-Wars/2010/03/10/China-climate-chief-critical-of-US/UPI-11991268247057/](http://www.upi.com/Science_News/Resource-Wars/2010/03/10/China-climate-chief-critical-of-US/UPI-11991268247057/)

\*\*\*

**[The China-US Climate Change Standoff Continues](#)**

BNET – **[Chris Morrison](#)** – Feb 26, 2010

China’s refusal to accept a carbon cap presents a political problem for the US, though, which has for years avoided the Kyoto

Protocol and other measures in ...

\*\*\*

### [Brazil, US sign agreement to combat climate change](#)

People's Daily Online – Mar 3, 2010

During the Copenhagen Conference (COP-15) last December, Brazil and the United States showed divergent positions, especially by the refusal of US President ...

\*\*\*

### ARTICLES & COMMENTARY

American Enterprise Institute – [Steven F. Hayward](#) – Mar 8, 2010

The British government has determined that the CRU's prolonged refusal to release documents sought in 95 Freedom of Information requests is a potential ...

[Wanted: an eco prophet](#) The Guardian

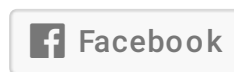
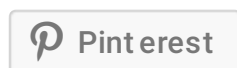
[all 200 news articles »](#)

\*\*\*

My Note – The above two articles are an interesting exchange between comparative viewpoints. Hmmm. Hmmm. Hmmm.

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Loading...

11  
Thursday  
Mar 2010

*Why would anyone inject mercury into a human being? Why would anyone put up with mercury in rivers and lakes where they swim or where drinking water is derived? Is this the twenty-first century or not?*

# Do people in the United States really think everything is okay and these problems don't count in their daily lives?

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN AIR QUALITY, AMERICA - USA, OCEAN

LEAVE A COMMENT

## Tags

*air and water pollution  
USA, cricketdiane,  
mercury, mercury in  
vaccines thimerisol  
thimersol, mercury  
laden fish, mercury  
laden vaccines, ocean  
lakes and rivers  
drinking water sources  
pollution, thimerosal*

### Mercury Quick Finder

[Info for  
Businesses  
Clean Air  
Mercury Rule  
Cleaning Up  
Spills  
Commodity-  
Grade  
Mercury  
Stocks  
Consumer  
Info](#)

[Dental  
amalgam  
Drum-Top  
Crusher Study  
Español:  
Información  
sobre  
mercurio  
Health Care  
Provider Info  
Info for  
Parents](#)

[Vehicle  
Mercury  
Switch  
Recovery  
Program  
Report to  
Congress  
Schools and  
Mercury  
Thermometers  
Thimerosal](#)

This mercury site provides a broad range of information: actions by EPA and others, including international actions; effects on people and the environment; and how to protect you and your family.

MERCURYNEWS

November 2009. EPA released the [National Study of Chemical Residues in Lake Fish Tissue](#). The study shows concentrations of toxic chemicals in


PRESENTATIONS  
GIVEN AT 2009  
MERCURYSCIENCE  
AND POLICY  
CONFERENCE

EPA and  
NEWMOA  
sponsored a  
Mercury  
Science and  
Policy  
Conference  
with special  
focus on the  
Great Lakes

fish tissue from lakes and reservoirs in nearly all 50 U.S. states. For the first time, EPA is able to estimate the percentage of lakes and reservoirs nationwide that have fish containing potentially harmful levels of chemicals such as mercury and PCBs.

[Read the EPA news release.](#)

October 2009. EPA released its [Report to Congress on Mercury Compounds \(PDF\)](#) (123 pp, 738K, [About PDF](#)). The report, required by Congress under section 4 of the Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008 (MEBA), identifies sources of mercury compounds in the U.S. and reports quantities in imports, exports, and uses of these compounds in products and processes. The report also assesses the potential for key mercury compounds to be exported for regeneration into elemental mercury. [Read more about EPA's Mercury Compounds Report to Congress.](#) ->

 September 2009: EPA and the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) launch "Don't Mess with Mercury", a video for middle school students.

- [Watch the video in English or Spanish](#)
- [Watch other videos about mercury](#)
- [See photos on Flickr of EPA emergency responders cleaning up](#)

and Northeast regions in Chicago on November 17 and 18, 2009.

[View the presentations.](#)

 EXIT Disclaimer

COMPACT  
FLUORESCENT S  
(CFLS) AND  
MERCURY

ENERGY STAR-qualified CFLs use up to 75 percent less energy than incandescent light bulbs, and last up to 10 times longer.

- Learn about: [types of fluorescent bulbs, including CFLs; the amount of mercury in these bulbs; and recycling these bulbs, and Energy Star-](#)

[mercury messes at a Nevada home and an Arizona high school](#)

[News Archive](#)

**What EPA and Others Are Doing**

- [CONTROLLING POWER PLANT EMISSIONS](#)
- [EMISSIONS PROGRESS](#)
- [INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS](#)
- [LAWS AND REGULATIONS](#)
- [RELATED LINKS](#)
- [DATA AND PUBLICATIONS](#)
- [GRANTS AND FUNDING](#)
- [SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY](#)
- [THE MERCURY STUDY REPORT TO CONGRESS](#)
- [BASIC INFORMATION](#)
- [FREQUENT QUESTIONS](#)
- [HUMAN EXPOSURE](#)
- [HEALTH EFFECTS](#)
- [ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS](#)
- [WHERE YOU LIVE](#)
- [SPILLS, CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL](#)
- [FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES](#)
- [CONSUMER PRODUCTS](#)

**Other Resources**

**About Mercury**

**Doing Yourself**

[qualified CFLs.](#)

- [Take the Energy Star Change a Light Pledge](#)
- [Frequent Questions about CFLs](#)

**CFLs contain mercury.**

- [View frequent questions about CFLs and mercury \(PDF\) \(2 pp., 71K, About PDF\)](#)

**Broken a CFL, other fluorescent light bulb or mercury thermometer?**

- [Find out how to clean up mercury spills, and how to dispose of mercury-](#)

containing  
items  
you've  
found in  
your home.

- Learn which  
other  
consumer  
products  
may  
contain  
mercury and  
how to  
manage and  
dispose of  
them.

**Need to recycle  
a burned-out  
CFL or other  
mercury-  
containing  
bulb?**

- Find  
information  
for both  
households  
and  
businesses  
about how  
to manage  
and recycle  
or  
otherwise  
dispose of  
these  
bulbs.



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## CONTROLLING POWER PLANT EMISSIONS

EPA is regulating and reducing power plant mercury emissions for the first time ever. EPA issued the Clean Air Mercury Rule on March 15, 2005.

- [Overview](#)
- [Decision Process & Chronology](#)
- [Guiding Principles](#)
- [Control Technology](#)
- [Global Context](#)
- [Public Comments](#)
- [Mercury Notice of Data Availability \(NODA\)](#)
- [Clean Air](#)

->

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## LOCAL NAVIGATION

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- [Mercury Home](#)
- [Basic Information](#)
- [Where You Live](#)
- [Frequent Questions](#)
- [Spills, Disposal & Cleanup](#)
- [Fish Consumption Advisories](#)
- [EPA's Roadmap for Mercury](#)
- [Power Plant Emissions](#)
- [Human Health](#)
  - [Human Exposure](#)
  - [Health Effects](#)
  - [Links & Resources](#)
- [Environmental Effects](#)
- [Consumer & Commercial Products](#)
- [Data & Publications](#)
- [Grants & Funding](#)
- [International Actions](#)
- [Laws & Regulations](#)
- [Science & Technology](#)
- [En español](#)
- [Site Map](#)
- [Related Links](#)

\*\*

(above information from )

<http://www.epa.gov/mercury/>

\*\*

**But it is okay to use Thimerosal as an additive in vaccines which is mercury and inject it into the bloodstream of every child in America and across the world. I just don't get it.**

**– cricketdiane**

\*\*\*

The following information on the levels of mercury and other preservatives is public information taken from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [web site](#).

## **INTRODUCTION**

---

Thimerosal is a mercury-containing organic compound (an organomercurial). Since the 1930s, it has been widely used as a preservative in a number of biological and drug products, including many vaccines, to help prevent potentially life threatening contamination with harmful microbes. Over the past several years, because of an increasing awareness of the theoretical potential for neurotoxicity of even low levels of organomercurials and because of the increased number of thimerosal containing vaccines that had been added to the infant immunization schedule, concerns about the use of thimerosal in vaccines and other products have been raised. Indeed, because of these concerns, the Food and Drug Administration has worked with, and continues to work with, vaccine manufacturers to reduce or eliminate thimerosal from vaccines.

Thimerosal has been removed from or reduced to trace amounts in all vaccines routinely recommended for children 6 years of age and younger, with the exception of inactivated influenza vaccine (see Table 1). A preservative-free version of the inactivated influenza vaccine (contains trace amounts of thimerosal) is available in limited supply at this time for use in infants, children

and pregnant women. Some vaccines such as Td, which is indicated for older children (> 7 years of age) and adults, are also now available in formulations that are free of thimerosal or contain only trace amounts. Vaccines with trace amounts of thimerosal contain 1 microgram or less of mercury per dose.

In the following pages, a discussion of preservatives, the use of thimerosal as a preservative, guidelines on exposure to organomercurials (primarily methylmercury), thimerosal toxicity, recent and future FDA actions, and the conclusions of the Institute of Medicine's most recent review of thimerosal in vaccines are presented. This narrative on thimerosal contains references to the literature and links to other sites for readers who wish additional information; for quick reference, a number of frequently asked questions (FAQs) and answers are provided.

<http://www.autismcoach.com/FDA%20Thimerisol%20Information.htm>

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## **THIMEROSAL AS A PRESERVATIVE**

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Thimerosal, which is approximately 50% mercury by weight, has been one of the most widely used preservatives in vaccines. It is metabolized or degraded to ethylmercury and thiosalicylate. Ethylmercury is an organomercurial that should be distinguished from methylmercury, a related substance that has been the focus of considerable study (see "Guidelines on Exposure to Organomercurials" and "Thimerosal Toxicity", below).

At concentrations found in vaccines, thimerosal meets the requirements for a preservative as set forth by the United States Pharmacopeia; that is, it kills the specified challenge organisms and is able to prevent the growth of the challenge fungi (U.S. Pharmacopeia 2004). Thimerosal in concentrations of 0.001% (1 part in 100,000) to 0.01% (1 part in 10,000) has been shown to be effective in clearing a broad spectrum of pathogens. A vaccine containing 0.01% thimerosal as a preservative contains 50

micrograms of thimerosal per 0.5 mL dose or approximately 25 micrograms of mercury per 0.5 mL dose.

(from above site)

\*\*\*

*My Note –*

PRESENTATIONS GIVEN AT 2009 MERCURYSCIENCE AND POLICYCONFERENCE  
EPA and NEWMOA sponsored a Mercury Science and Policy Conference with special focus on the Great Lakes and Northeast regions in Chicago on November 17 and 18, 2009. [View the presentations](#)

(and)

November 2009. EPA released the [National Study of Chemical Residues in Lake Fish Tissue](#). The study shows concentrations of toxic chemicals in fish tissue from lakes and reservoirs in nearly all 50 U.S. states. For the first time, EPA is able to estimate the percentage of lakes and reservoirs nationwide that have fish containing potentially harmful levels of chemicals such as mercury and PCBs. [Read the EPA news release.](#)

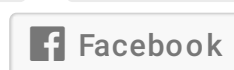
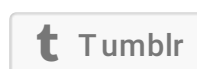
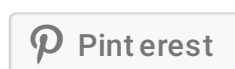
So what does this tell you? (Try putting the emphasis on the word “you” instead of on the word “this”.)

– cricketdiane

\*\*\*

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SHARE THIS:



11  
Thursday  
Mar 2010

# Air Quality in the United States and Toxic Chemical Release Maps of the US

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN AIR QUALITY, ALTERNATIVE FUELS, TRANSPORTATION, VEHICLES, ENERGY ALTERNATIVES, ELECTRIC CARS, ELECTRIC TRUCKS, ELECTRIC VEHICLES, SHIPS, HIGH-SPEED RAIL, RAILROADS, SHIPPING, BUILDING MATERIALS SCIENCE, NEW BUILDING MATERIALS, HURRICANE EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT BUILDING MATERIALS PROCESSES, ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, SOCIETY OF CIVIL AND ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERS, DAMS, LE, CRICKETDIANE, OIL PETROLEUM NATURAL GAS INDUSTRIES GASOLINE OIL SPILL DIESEL FUEL, START A BUSINESS - TECH STARTUPS - INNOVATION - ENTREPRENEURSHIP BUSINESS INFO - BUSINESS HOW TO - BUSINESS STARTUP FINANCING CAPITAL

2 COMMENTS

<http://www.airnow.gov/>

## QUICK LINKS

### Tags

*air pollution, Air Quality, alternative energy necessities, cricketdiane, particulate matter*

[Air Quality Action Days / Alerts](#)  
[AirCompare](#)  
[Air Quality Index \(AQI\) Calculator:](#)  
[AQI to Concentration](#)  
[Calculator:](#)  
[Concentration to AQI](#)  
[Canada Air Quality](#)  
[EnviroFlash E-mail](#)  
[FAQ's](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Health Providers](#)

[International Kids](#)  
[Movies](#)  
[NAQ](#)  
[Conferences](#)  
[Older Adults](#)  
[Ozone](#)  
[Particle Pollution \(PM2.5, PM10\)](#)  
[List of Partners](#)  
[For Partners](#)

[Publications](#)  
[Publicaçones \(En Español\)](#)  
[Smoke from Fires](#)  
[Students](#)  
[UV](#)  
[Visibility](#)  
[Cameras](#)  
[Weathercasters](#)  
[What You Can Do](#)

[http://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?  
action=airnow.local\\_state&stateid=24&tab=1](http://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.local_state&stateid=24&tab=1)

Map of the United States showing particulate matter and other air quality – use tabs on top of map to see forecasts of and current PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels.

\*\*

## **Registration**

### **2010 National Air Quality Conferences**

#### **Air Quality Forecasting, Mapping, and Monitoring Communicating Air Quality**

**March 15-18, 2010**

**Raleigh Marriott City Center, Raleigh, NC**

<http://www2.ergweb.com/projects/conferences/airquality/2010/register/air10.htm>

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and its co-sponsor, the National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA), invite you to attend this year's National Air Quality Conferences, which will be held Monday – Thursday, March 15-18, 2010, in Raleigh, North Carolina. Air quality professionals from federal, state, local and tribal air pollution organizations, metropolitan and regional planning organizations, environmental and research organizations, and industry representatives are encouraged to participate to learn the latest information on air quality forecasting, mapping and monitoring, air quality and your health, and innovative outreach programs.

The conferences will feature optional sessions on Monday, including air quality forecasting training and a session on timely communications issues of interest to all air communicators. The general program will begin on Tuesday with an opening

plenary session, followed by two days of focused breakout sessions; exhibits; and a poster session. Wednesday afternoon will feature a plenary session, and the conference will adjourn early afternoon Thursday. Optional field trips are being planned for Thursday afternoon. Come share your experiences and knowledge, network with colleagues, and learn about new and innovative projects at our exhibits and poster area.

### **Sponsorship Opportunities**

We welcome inquiries regarding sponsorship opportunities. Please contact Erin Pittorino, ERG, 781-674-7260.

### **Conference Registration Form**

Register online using the secure registration form below.

OR

Alternatively, print and complete the form and fax it to:

**National Air Quality Conferences**

**ERG Inc.**

**781-674-2906**

(Among the presentations – )

*Communicating Air Quality Track 1:00 – 4:30pm*

### **Greenhouse Gases**

Whether it's been on your radar for a while now or it's just appearing as a blip for the first time, climate change and communicating its risks will soon be "front and center" for many of us. This training, split into two sessions, is designed to help you look at ways to integrate greenhouse gases into your existing air quality outreach programs and to look at federal, state and local climate change programs that might work for you as well. We hope you'll be able to join us to explore the



“intersection of air quality and greenhouse gases” and how to “get the word out on greenhouse gases.”

On Thursday, March 18th we are planning two field trips to tour either the National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory’s Human Studies Facility located at UNC Chapel Hill or the US EPA-RTP “Green” Campus. Transportation will be provided to and from the hotel. **Tour of U.S. EPA-RTP “Green” Campus**

Tour highlights:

- A 500 acre Federal Campus full of sustainable and green examples (from design, to construction and sustainment).
- Partnerships with local universities and industries.
- Energy reduction accomplishments of 40%, reducing energy costs by two million dollars.
- How to keep your employees involved and interested.

Depart the Marriott at 1:30pm

Return to Marriott by 4:00pm **Tour of the National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory’s Human Studies Facility located at UNC Chapel Hill**

This tour is at capacity. If you are interested in putting your name on the wait list, please send your request to [meetings@erg.com](mailto:meetings@erg.com)

This facility carries out human-based research to help understand the exposure, deposition, and biological impacts of pollutants in exposed people. Features include:

- Instrumentation to measure pollutant induced changes in lung function and heart rate.
- Exercise equipment and pulmonary testing abilities in most exposure and test areas.
- Two ambient-air-particle concentrators for studying the effects of concentrated particulate matter.

- Specially designed systems for exposure to diesel exhaust and wood smoke.

## ADA

If you have special needs and require auxiliary aids and/or services to fully participate in this meeting, please check this box and ERG will contact you.

## Confirmation / Questions

You will receive confirmation of your registration when you select the "submit" button below.

Registration or logistics questions?

Call ERG's conference line at 781-674-7374.

Technical questions about this year's conference?

Contact Deborah Elmore, EPA/OAQPS/OID, [Deborah Elmore \(elmore.deborah@epa.gov\)](mailto:elmore.deborah@epa.gov).

(from)

<http://www2.ergweb.com/projects/conferences/airquality/2010/registair10.htm>

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**EPA Strengthens Air Quality Standard for Nitrogen Dioxide/First new NO2 standard in 35 years will improve air quality for millions [Details](#)**

**Public Hearings on Proposed Revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ground-level Ozone [Details](#)**

**EPA Strengthens Air Quality Standard for Nitrogen Dioxide/First new NO2 standard in 35 years will improve air quality for millions**

Contact Information: Cathy Milbourn milbourn.cathy@epa.gov  
202-564-7849 202-564-4355; En español: Lina Younes  
younes.lina@epa.gov 202-564-9924; 202-564-4355

**WASHINGTON** – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today announced a new national air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). This new one-hour standard will protect millions of Americans from peak short-term exposures, which primarily occur near major roads. Short-term exposures to NO<sub>2</sub> have been linked to impaired lung function and increased respiratory infections, especially in people with asthma.

“This new one-hour standard is designed to protect the air we breathe and reduce health threats for millions of Americans. For the first time ever, we are working to prevent short-term exposures in high risk NO<sub>2</sub> zones like urban communities and areas near roadways,” said EPA Administrator Lisa P. Jackson. “Improving air quality is a top priority for this EPA. We’re moving into the clean, sustainable economy of the 21st century, defined by expanded innovation, stronger pollution standards and healthier communities.”

The agency set the new one-hour standard for NO<sub>2</sub> at a level of 100 parts per billion (ppb). EPA also is retaining the existing annual average standard of 53 ppb. NO<sub>2</sub> is formed from vehicle, power plant and other industrial emissions, and contributes to the formation of fine particle pollution and smog. Earlier this month, EPA proposed to tighten the nation’s smog standards to protect the health of all Americans, especially children.

EPA is establishing new monitoring requirements in urban areas that will measure NO<sub>2</sub> levels around major roads and across the community. Monitors must be located near roadways in cities with at least 500,000 residents. Larger cities and areas with major roadways will have additional monitors. Community-wide monitoring will continue in cities with at least 1 million

residents.

Working with the states, EPA will site at least 40 monitors in locations to help protect communities that are susceptible and vulnerable to elevated levels of NO<sub>2</sub>.

The new standard will help protect Americans from NO<sub>2</sub> exposures linked to respiratory illnesses that lead to emergency room visits and hospital admissions, particularly in at-risk populations such as children, the elderly, and asthmatics.

EPA expects to identify or designate areas not meeting the new standard, based on the existing community-wide monitoring network, by January 2012. New monitors must begin operating no later than January 1, 2013. When three years of air quality data are available from the new monitoring network, EPA intends to redesignate areas as appropriate.

More information: <http://www.epa.gov/air/nitrogenoxides>

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/d0cf6618525a9efb85257>

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|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 03/10/2010 | <a href="#"><u>City, State and Federal Government Take Action for Cleaner Port of New York and New Jersey; Truckers Gain Access to Millions of Dollars to Slash Air Pollution</u></a> |
| 03/09/2010 | <a href="#"><u>Mid-Atlantic Region Gets First Certified Electronics Recycler</u></a>  |
| 03/09/2010 | <a href="#"><u>EPA Seeks Public Comment on the 15th Annual U.S. Greenhouse Gas Inventory</u></a>  |

**EPA Seeks Public Comment on the 15th Annual U.S. Greenhouse Gas Inventory**

Release date: 03/09/2010

Contact Information: Cathy Milbourn milbourn.Cathy@epa.gov  
202-564-7849 202-564-4355 Dave Ryan ryan.dave@epa.gov 202-  
564-7827 202-564-4355

**WASHINGTON** – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is seeking public comment on the annual Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2008 draft report. This report will be open for public comment for 30 days after the Federal Register notice is published.

The draft report shows that in 2008, overall greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions have decreased by 2.9 percent. This downward trend was attributed to a decrease in carbon dioxide emissions associated with fuel and electricity consumption. **Total emissions from GHGs were about 6,946 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalent. Overall, emissions have grown by 13.6 percent from 1990 to 2008.**

The inventory tracks annual greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2008 at the national level. The gases covered by this inventory include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. The inventory also calculates carbon dioxide emissions that are removed from the atmosphere by “sinks,” e.g., through the uptake of carbon by forests, vegetation, and soils.

This annual report is prepared by EPA in collaboration with experts from other federal agencies. After responding to public comments, the U.S. government will submit the final inventory report to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The report will fulfill the annual requirement of the UNFCCC international treaty, ratified by the United States in 1992, which sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.

More information on the draft report and how to submit public comments:

\*\*

. Total emissions from GHGs were about 6,946 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalent. Overall, emissions have grown by 13.6 percent from 1990 to 2008.

(and)

The draft report shows that in 2008, overall greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions have decreased by 2.9 percent.

My Note – how could both be true? What kind of analysis did they do that showed an overall increase but came to the conclusions that in 2008, the emissions decreased? Were they simply comparing 2008 to the year before?

– Cricketdiane

\*\*

**City, State and Federal Government Take Action for Cleaner Port of New York and New Jersey; Truckers Gain Access to Millions of Dollars to Slash Air Pollution**

Release date: 03/10/2010

Contact Information: [MEDIA ONLY] Elias Rodriguez (212) 637-3664, [rodriguez.elias@epa.gov](mailto:rodriguez.elias@epa.gov) or Truck Replacement Program Contact, (877) 309-1680, [info@replacemytruck.org](mailto:info@replacemytruck.org)

(Elizabeth, N.J.) Leading the way to cleaner air and healthier communities, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey (PANYNJ) unveiled a comprehensive agreement that will cut harmful pollution from the east coast's busiest port.

The states launched a \$28 million truck replacement program,

**partially funded by \$7 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which will replace old trucks with vehicles that meet stricter pollution standards.**

The agreement, signed by a wide array of federal, state and local partners, details the specific steps the partners will employ to reduce harmful diesel pollution from the Port of New York and New Jersey. EPA Regional Administrator Judith A. Enck, PANYNJ Chairman Anthony R. Coscia, PANYNJ Executive Director Christopher O. Ward and Robert Martin, Acting Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection were joined by other state and local partners as they put the final signatures on the milestone agreement today in Port Elizabeth.

The innovative pact outlines actions such as investing in pollution reduction technologies and developing air pollution inventories. The New York City metropolitan area has unhealthy air and does not meet air quality standards for ozone and fine particulate matter. Diesel exhaust particles can penetrate deep into the lungs and pose serious health risks, including aggravating the symptoms of asthma and other respiratory problems in healthy individuals.

To memorialize their goals, the milestone document was signed by EPA, PANYNJ, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, The City of New York Office of Long Term Planning and Sustainability, New York City Economic Development Corporation, New York Shipping Association and the cities of Bayonne, Elizabeth, Jersey City and Newark.

“Trucks and equipment used at ports are a significant source of pollution in the communities that surround them,” said Judith Enck, EPA Regional Administrator. “Efforts like the Port Authority’s new truck replacement program and the much broader sustainability agreement signed today will go a long way toward cutting this pollution and improving air quality and public health. Reducing dirty diesel emissions will protect the health of truck

drivers and other workers at the port, along with the nearby community. I applaud the Port Authority for its leadership.”

Port Authority Chairman Anthony R. Coscia said, “The Clean Truck Program is the latest in our efforts to achieve cleaner air at and around our port. On top of our other investments – including \$600 million to build on-dock rail and \$60 million to acquire and preserve environmentally sensitive property – we believe this program will help build on our legacy as good environmental stewards.”

Port Authority Executive Director Chris Ward said, “We have worked closely with all stakeholders to make sure that this new program will help clean up the pollution at our ports, and, in the process, ensure that we do not overburden our already struggling port and trucking industry. I want to thank EPA Region 2 Administrator Judith Enck and the entire EPA for their generous support of this program, and I want to thank all of the members of our Truck Working Group for coming together around such a critical initiative.”

The truck replacement program will replace about 600 model year 1993 and older trucks with cleaner, 2004 and newer trucks. Trucks manufactured in 2004 and later meet EPA’s later pollution requirements and are up to 98% cleaner than older trucks. Under the program, the PANYNJ will cover 25% of trucker’s costs for newer trucks. PANYNJ also plans to phase out additional older trucks serving the port as part of a broader strategy to reduce diesel emissions from their operations. Their phase out program consists of 2 steps: a ban on pre-1994 trucks beginning January 1, 2011 and a ban on pre-2007 trucks beginning January 1, 2017. There are more than 3 million truck trips to and from the Port of New York and New Jersey marine terminals each year, resulting in nearly 2,000 tons of nitrogen oxide and 55 tons of fine particle pollution. Nitrogen oxide is a precursor to smog, which can contribute to severe respiratory ailments. Likewise, fine particles are linked to lung and heart problems. Nationwide, diesel engines emit 7.3 million tons of smog-forming nitrogen oxides and



333,000 tons of soot annually. This pollution is linked to thousands of premature deaths, hundreds of thousands of asthma attacks and millions of lost work days.

The Truck Replacement Program is part of a broader Clean Air Strategy on which EPA and the Port Authority worked closely with a consortium of state and local government agencies and industry, labor and environmental groups to reach a broad consensus on a landmark agreement between EPA, PANYNJ, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the City of New York Office of Long Term Planning and Sustainability, New York City Economic Development Corporation, New York Shipping Association and the cities of Bayonne, Elizabeth, Jersey City and Newark. This diverse group worked together to reduce emissions associated with maritime operations – including ships, harbor craft, cargo handling equipment, locomotives and trucks – within the Port District. This agreement memorializes PANYNJ’s Clean Air Strategy for the Port of New York and New Jersey, which identifies measures to reduce maritime and port-related emissions such as by using cleaner fuels, supporting development of low emission warehouses on port fields, promoting shore power electrification (cold ironing) and other green ideas. The truck replacement program is a significant component of the port’s overall clean air strategy.

To learn more about EPA’s efforts to reduce air pollution in NY and NJ or to obtain the full text of the agreement, visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/region02/air>.

To download an application for the truck replacement program, visit: <http://www.replacemytruck.org>.

Follow EPA Region 2 on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/eparegion2> and visit our Facebook page,

<http://www.facebook.com/eparegion2>.

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/d0cf6618525a9efb85257>

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<http://www.enviroflash.info/>

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<http://www.epa.gov/aircompare/>

How does the air quality in my city compare with other cities? What time of year has the best air quality? Has the air quality in my city improved? AirCompare provides local air quality information to help you make informed, health-protective decisions about moving or vacationing.

**County Comparisons** (Compare the air quality of counties within one or more states)

**Summarize States** (Choose up to 3 states)

**Monthly Averages** (Find the best time to visit)

Where is the best place in the United States to live to avoid air pollution? The best place to live may depend on whether you or your family have specific health concerns. People at greater risk from ground-level ozone are people with lung diseases, such as asthma, and children and adults who are active outdoors. At greatest risk from particle pollution are people with heart or lung disease, older adults (possibly because they may have undiagnosed heart or lung disease), and children. Learn more about how specific **health concerns** can affect the comparison. The links above provide health-specific air quality information in terms of the number of unhealthy days based on the **Air Quality Index**.

**May 6, 2008 UPDATE:** This site reflects the current Air Quality Index (AQI). The cut points for ozone were revised on March 12, 2008 along with the national ambient air quality standard for ozone. If you are a regular visitor to this site, you will notice the difference in the historical plots, specifically that there are more unhealthy days based on the [revised ozone cut points](#). The current AQI does not yet account for the most recent PM2.5 standard which was revised on September 21, 2006.

<http://www.epa.gov/aircompare/compare.htm>

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### **Particle Pollution (PM10) and (PM2.5)**

Particle pollution (also known as “particulate matter”) in the air includes a mixture of solids and liquid droplets. Some particles are emitted directly; others are formed in the atmosphere when other pollutants react. Particles come in a wide range of sizes. Those less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM10) are so small that they can get into the lungs, potentially causing serious health problems. Ten micrometers is smaller than the width of a single human hair.

- **Fine particles (PM2.5).** Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are called “fine” particles. These particles are so small they can be detected only with an electron microscope. Sources of fine particles include all types of combustion, including motor vehicles, power plants, residential wood burning, forest fires, agricultural burning, and some industrial processes.
  
- **Coarse dust particles.** Particles between 2.5 and 10 micrometers in diameter are referred to as “coarse.” Sources of coarse particles include crushing or grinding operations, and dust stirred up by vehicles traveling on roads.

For more information on particle pollution visit:

- [How Smoke from Fires Can Affect Your Health](#)
- [Particle Pollution and Your Health](#)
- [EPA: Particulate Matter Website](#)

For more information on other common air pollutants please visit:

- [EPA's six common air pollutants.](#)
- [Air Quality Index](#) – A Guide to Air Quality and our Health

<http://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=aqibasics.particle>

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“Particulate matter,” also known as particle pollution or PM, is a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets. Particle pollution is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles.

The size of particles is directly linked to their potential for causing health problems. EPA is concerned about particles that are 10 micrometers in diameter or smaller because those are the particles that generally pass through the throat and nose and enter the lungs. Once inhaled, these particles can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects. EPA groups particle pollution into two categories:

- “Inhalable coarse particles,” such as those found near roadways and dusty industries, are larger than 2.5 micrometers and smaller than 10 micrometers in diameter.
- “Fine particles,” such as those found in smoke and haze, are 2.5 micrometers in diameter and smaller. These particles can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air.

[Basic Information](#) – Basics about particle pollution.

**Health and Welfare** – Effects of particle pollution.

**PM Standards** – Links to technical information related to setting the national air quality standards for particle pollution.

**PM Designations** – Regional, state and local information related to PM nonattainment.

**PM Implementation** – Programs and requirements for reducing particle pollution.

**Regulatory Actions** – Links to proposed and final rules, fact sheets, and other rulemaking documents.

**PM Research** – Links to PM research and development, monitoring, and daily reporting and forecasting.

**Air Quality Trends** – Progress made in reducing particle pollution.

**Air Emission Sources** – Summarizes particulate matter emissions by source at national, state and local levels.

**Publications** – Publications related to particle pollution.

**Related Links** – Other information related to particle pollution.

**<http://www.epa.gov/air/particlepollution/index.html>**

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This Web site provides information about EPA's actions designating areas whose air quality does not meet the health-based standards established in 1997 and 2006 for fine particle pollution.

The Clean Air Act requires EPA to issue designations after the

agency sets a new National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) or revises an existing standard. EPA formally designates areas as “nonattainment” (not meeting the standard), “unclassifiable/attainment” (meeting the standard or expected to be meeting the standard despite a lack of monitoring data), or “unclassifiable” (insufficient data to classify).

Once nonattainment designations take effect, the state and local governments have three years to develop implementation plans outlining how areas will attain and maintain the standards by reducing air pollutant emissions contributing to fine particle concentrations.

EPA strengthened the air quality standards for particle pollution in 2006. Learn more about the [2006 fine particle standards](#).

The Agency expects designations based on 2006-2008 air quality data will take effect in 2009. Learn more about the [area designations for the 2006 daily fine particle standards](#).

Area designations for the 1997 fine particle standard became effective in 2005. Learn more about the [area designations for the 1997 fine particle standards](#).

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**This Web site contains the following information:**

[Area Designations for the 1997 Fine Particle \(PM<sub>2.5</sub>\) Standards:](#)

EPA issued these designations on December 17, 2004 and made modifications in April 2005. They are summarized here.

[Area Designations for the 2006 24-Hour Fine Particle \(PM<sub>2.5</sub>\) Standards:](#)

EPA issued these designations on October 8, 2009. They are summarized here.

[Air Quality Forecast:](#) Links to the Air NOW Web site with PM<sub>2.5</sub> air quality forecasts for dozens of cities around the country.

**Basic Information:** Background on PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment issues and EPA actions to address PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission concerns.

**Fine Particles & Health:** Information about the health effects of fine particles.

**Frequent Questions:** Answers to common questions regarding fine particles and the designations process.

**Related Links:** Related sites offering further information and assistance.

**Glossary:** Explanations of the technical terms and acronyms used throughout the site.

A similar set of Web Pages exists for EPA's designated 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas designated in April 2004. Visit the **[8-hour ground-level ozone designations page](#)** to learn more about the ozone designations.

**October 8, 2009**

EPA designates areas as attainment and nonattainment for the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> National Air Quality Standards.

**[Learn more](#)**

(from)

**<http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/>**

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**<http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2006standards/regs.htm#4>**

**EPA Designates Areas as Attainment and Nonattainment for the 24-Hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> National Air Quality Standards**

**October 8, 2009 – EPA has issued a final Federal Register notice**

designating areas throughout the U.S. as “nonattainment” and “unclassifiable/attainment” for the 24-hour national air quality standards for fine particulate matter, also called PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

[Federal Register Notice \(PDF\)](#) (216 pp, 298KB)

[Fact Sheet](#)

[Map of 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> Nonattainment Areas](#)

[Table Showing Final Nonattainment Counties by State](#)

[Timeline for Implementing the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> Standard](#)

<http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2006standards/documents/200910-08/map.htm>

Non-Attainment Areas Map – Fine Particulate Matter 2.5 – (2008)

<http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2006standards/documents/200910-08/finaltable.htm>

List of counties by state – Non-attainment areas of fine particulate matter 2.5 – 2008

#### Final Designations Comparison

| State   | Area Name      | State Recommended Nonattainment Counties December 2007 (2004 – 2006 data) | EPA Recommended Nonattainment Counties August (2005 – data) |
|---------|----------------|---|---|
| Alabama | Birmingham, AL | Jefferson   | Jeffers<br>Shelby<br>Walker                                 |
| Alaska  | Fairbanks, AK  | Fairbanks<br>North Star<br>(p)  | Fairbar<br>North S<br>(p)                                   |
|         | Juneau, AK     |   | Juneau  |
| Arizona | Nogales, AZ    | Santa Cruz<br>(p)   | Santa C<br>(p)  |



|             |                            |   |   |
|-------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| California  | Chico, CA                  | Butte (p)   | Butte   |
|             | Imperial County, CA        | Imperial (p)  | Imperial  |
|             | Los Angeles, CA            | Los Angeles (p)<br>Orange<br>Riverside (p)<br>San Bernardino (p)  | Los Angeles (p)<br>Orange<br>Riverside (p)<br>San Bernardino (p)  |
|             | Sacramento, CA             | Sacramento  | El Dorado (p)<br>Placer<br>Sacramento<br>Solano<br>Yolo   |
|             | San Francisco Bay Area, CA | Alameda<br>Contra Costa<br>Marin<br>Napa<br>San Francisco<br>San Mateo<br>Santa Clara<br>Solano (p)<br>Sonoma (p) | Alameda<br>Contra Costa<br>Marin<br>Napa<br>San Francisco<br>San Mateo<br>Santa Clara<br>Solano<br>Sonoma (p) |
|             | San Joaquin Valley, CA     | Fresno<br>Kern (p)<br>Kings<br>Madera<br>Merced<br>San Joaquin<br>Stanislaus<br>Tulare                            | Fresno<br>Kern (p)<br>Kings<br>Madera<br>Merced<br>San Joaquin<br>Stanislaus<br>Tulare                        |
|             | Yuba City-Marysville, CA   | Sutter (p)<br>Yuba (p)  | Sutter<br>Yuba  |
| Connecticut | New York, NY-NJ-CT         | Fairfield<br>New Haven  | Fairfield<br>New Haven  |
| Delaware    | Philadelphia-Wilmington,   | New Castle  | New Castle  |

|          | PA-NJ-DE   |  |  |
|----------|--|--|--|
| Idaho    | Logan,<br>UT-ID                                    | Franklin (p)   | Franklin   |
|          | Pinehurst,<br>ID                                   | Shoshone<br>(p)  | Shoshone<br>(p)  |
| Illinois | Chicago-<br>Gary-Lake<br>County,<br>IL-IN          | Cook<br>DuPage<br>Grundy (p)<br>Kane<br>Kendall (p)<br>Lake<br>McHenry<br>Will | Cook<br>DuPage<br>Grundy<br>Kane<br>Kendall<br>Lake<br>McHenry<br>Will |
|          | Davenport-<br>Moline-<br>Rock<br>Island, IA-<br>IL |  | Rock<br>Island   |
|          | Paducah-<br>Mayfield,<br>KY-IL                     |  | Massa  |
|          | St. Louis,<br>MO-IL                                | Madison<br>Monroe<br>Randolph<br>(p)<br>St. Clair                              | Madison<br>Monroe<br>Randolph<br>(p)<br>St. Clair                      |
|          |  |  |  |
| Indiana  | Chicago-<br>Gary-Lake<br>County,<br>IL-IN          | Lake   | Lake<br>Porter   |
|          | Cincinnati-<br>Hamilton,<br>OH-KY-IN               |  | Dearbo<br>(p)  |
|          | Evansville,<br>IN                                  | Vanderburgh  | Dubois<br>Gibson<br>Pike (p)<br>Spence<br>Vander<br>Warrick            |
|          | Indianapolis,<br>IN                                | Marion   | Hamilto<br>Hendric<br>Johnsc<br>Marion<br>Morgar                       |
|          | Lafayette-   | Tippecanoe   | Tippec   |

|          |  |   |   |
|----------|--|---|---|
|          | Frankfort,<br>IN                                   |   |   |
|          | Louisville,<br>KY-IN                               |   | Clark<br>Floyd<br>Jeffers<br>(p)  |
|          | Vincennes,<br>IN                                   | Knox  | Knox  |
| Iowa     | Davenport-<br>Moline-<br>Rock<br>Island, IA-<br>IL |   | Scott   |
|          | Muscatine,<br>IA                                   |   | Muscatine   |
| Kentucky | Cincinnati-<br>Hamilton,<br>OH-KY-IN               |   | Boone<br>Campbell<br>Kenton   |
|          | Clarksville,<br>TN-KY                              |   | Muhlenberg  |
|          | Huntington-<br>Ashland,<br>WV-KY-OH                |   | Boyd<br>Lawrence<br>(p)   |
|          | Louisville,<br>KY-IN                               |   | Bullitt<br>Jeffers  |
|          | Paducah-<br>Mayfield,<br>KY-IL                     |   | McCracken   |
| Maryland | Baltimore,<br>MD                                   | Anne<br>Arundel<br>Baltimore<br>City<br>Baltimore<br>Carroll<br>Harford<br>Howard | Anne<br>Arundel<br>Baltimore<br>City<br>Baltimore<br>Carroll<br>Harford<br>Howard |
| Michigan | Detroit-<br>Ann<br>Arbor, MI                       | Livingston<br>Macomb<br>Monroe<br>Oakland<br>St. Clair<br>Washtenaw<br>Wayne      | Livingston<br>Macomb<br>Monroe<br>Oakland<br>St. Clair<br>Washtenaw<br>Wayne      |
|          | Grand<br>Rapids,<br>MI                             | Kent  | Kent<br>Ottawa  |

|            |                                   |  |  |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
|            | MI                                |  |  |
| Missouri   | St. Louis, MO-IL                  |  | Franklin<br>Jefferson<br>St. Charles<br>St. Louis<br>St. Louis City  |
| Montana    | Libby, MT                         |  | Lincoln  |
| New Jersey | Allentown, PA                     | Warren (p)   |  |
|            | New York, NY-NJ-CT                | Bergen<br>Essex<br>Hudson<br>Mercer<br>Middlesex<br>Monmouth<br>Morris<br>Passaic<br>Somerset<br>Union     | Bergen<br>Essex<br>Hudson<br>Mercer<br>Middlesex<br>Monmouth<br>Morris<br>Passaic<br>Somerset<br>Union     |
|            | Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE | Burlington<br>Camden<br>Gloucester   | Burlington<br>Camden<br>Gloucester   |
| New York   | New York, NY-NJ-CT                | Bronx<br>Kings<br>Nassau<br>New York<br>Orange<br>Queens<br>Richmond<br>Rockland<br>Suffolk<br>Westchester | Bronx<br>Kings<br>Nassau<br>New York<br>Orange<br>Queens<br>Richmond<br>Rockland<br>Suffolk<br>Westchester |
| Ohio       | Canton-Massillon, OH              | Stark  | Stark  |
|            | Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN     | Butler<br>Clermont<br>Hamilton<br>Warren   | Butler<br>Clermont<br>Hamilton<br>Warren   |
|            | Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH        | Cuyahoga<br>Lake<br>Lorain<br>Medina<br>Portage<br>Summit  | Ashtabula (p)<br>Cuyahoga<br>Lake<br>Lorain<br>Medina  |

|              |  |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|--|
|              |  |  | Portag<br>Summi  |
|              | Columbus,<br>OH                                  | Delaware<br>Fairfield<br>Franklin<br>Licking | Cosho<br>(p)<br>Delawa<br>Fairfiel<br>Frankli<br>Licking |
|              | Dayton-<br>Springfield,<br>OH                    | Greene<br>Montgomery                         | Clark<br>Greene<br>Montgo                                |
|              | Huntington-<br>Ashland,<br>WV-KY-OH              |  | Adams<br>Gallia (<br>Lawren<br>Scioto                    |
|              | Parkersburg-<br>Marietta,<br>WV-OH               | Washington                                   | Washin   |
|              | Steubenville-<br>Weirton,<br>OH-WV               | Jefferson                                    | Jeffers  |
|              | Youngstown,<br>OH                                | Mahoning<br>Trumbull                         | Mahon<br>Trumbu  |
| Oregon       | Klamath<br>Falls, OR                             | Klamath<br>(p)                               | Klamat<br>(p)  |
|              | Oakridge,<br>OR                                  | Lane (p)                                     | Lane (p)   |
| Pennsylvania | Allentown,<br>PA                                 | Lehigh<br>Northampton                        | Lehigh<br>Northa   |
|              | Harrisburg-<br>Lebanon-<br>Carlisle-<br>York, PA | Cumberland<br>Dauphin<br>Lebanon             | Cumbe<br>Dauphi<br>Lebano                                |
|              | Johnstown,<br>PA                                 | Cambria<br>Indiana (p)                       | Cambri<br>Indiana  |
|              | Lancaster,<br>PA                                 | Lancaster                                    | Lancas   |
|              | Liberty-<br>Clairton,<br>PA                      | Allegheny<br>(p)                             | Allegh<br>(p)  |
|              | Philadelphia-<br>Wilmington,                     | Bucks<br>Chester                             | Bucks<br>Cheste  |

|                  |   |   |  |
|------------------|---|---|--|
|                  | PA-NJ-DE  | Delaware<br>Montgomery<br>Philadelphia  | Delawa<br>Montgo<br>Philade  |
|                  | Pittsburgh-<br>Beaver<br>Valley, PA                 | Allegheny<br>(p)<br>Armstrong<br>(p)<br>Beaver<br>Butler<br><br>Lawrence<br>(p)<br>Washington<br>Westmoreland | Alleghen<br>(p)<br>Armstr<br>(p)<br>Beaver<br>Butler<br>Greene<br>Lawren<br>(p)<br>Washin<br>Westm |
|                  | Reading,<br>PA                                      | Berks   | Berks  |
|                  | York, PA  | York  | York   |
| Tennessee        | Clarksville,<br>TN-KY                               |   | Humph<br>Montgo<br>Stewar  |
|                  | Knoxville-<br>Sevierville-<br>La<br>Follette,<br>TN |   | Anders<br>Blount<br>Knox<br>Loudor<br>Roane  |
| Utah             | Logan,<br>UT-ID                                     | Cache (p)   | Cache (  |
|                  | Provo, UT   | Utah (p)  |  |
|                  | Salt Lake<br>City, UT                               | Davis<br>Salt Lake<br><br>Utah (p)<br>Weber (p)   | Box Eld<br>(p)<br>Davis<br>Salt La<br>Tooele<br>Utah (p)<br>Weber (                                |
| Washington       | Tacoma,<br>WA                                       | Pierce (p)  | Pierce   |
| West<br>Virginia | Charleston,<br>WV                                   | Kanawha<br>Putnam   | Kanawl<br>Putnan   |

|           |                              |                |                           |
|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
|           | Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH |                | Cabell Mason Wayne        |
|           | Morgantown, WV               |                | Monongalia                |
|           | Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH  |                | Pleasant Wood             |
|           | Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV  | Brooke Hancock | Brooke Hancock            |
| Wisconsin | Green Bay, WI                |                | Brown                     |
|           | Madison-Baraboo, WI          |                | Columbia Dane             |
|           | Milwaukee-Racine, WI         |                | Milwaukee Racine Waukesha |
| Totals    |                              | 147 counties   | 215 counties              |
|           |                              | 46 areas       | 57 areas                  |
|           |                              | 21 states      | 25 states                 |

<http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2006standards/documents/200910-08/finaltable.htm>

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[Particulate Matter \(PM-10\) Nonattainment Areas](#)01-06-2010

“This is a list of nonattainment areas for particulate matter.”

<http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/greenbk/pntc.html> (HTML)

[Maintenance Particulate Matter \(PM-10\) Areas](#)01-06-2010

“This is a list of maintenance particulate matter areas.”

<http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/greenbk/pmtc.html> (HTML)

[EPA – MOBILENEWS Listserver](#)07-17-2007

“Provides information about the EPA – MOBILENEWS listserver.”

<http://www.epa.gov/otaq/models/mobilelist.htm> (HTML)

[Development of a Continuous Monitoring System for PM10 and Components of PM2.5](#)

“Describes a project developing a continuous monitoring system for PM10 and components of PM2.5.”

[http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer\\_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.at](http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.at)  
(HTML)

[An Evaluation of Confounders in PM10 Mortality Associations](#)

“Describes a project for evaluating confounders in PM10 mortality associations.”

[http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer\\_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.at](http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.at)  
(HTML)

[More results from NCER abstracts »](#)

[PM10 NAAQS Implementation](#)09-26-2007

“This page is a launch point for information on PM10.”

[http://www.epa.gov/ttnnaaqs/pm/pm10\\_index.html](http://www.epa.gov/ttnnaaqs/pm/pm10_index.html) (HTML)

[Regulatory Announcement: Proposed Rule: Transportation Conformity Rule: PM2.5 and PM10 Amendments](#)09-10-2009

“Provides information about PM2.5 and PM10 amendments for the Transportation Conformity Rule.”



<http://www.epa.gov/otaq/stateresources/transconf/regs/420f09005>.

(HTML)

[Emissions Measurement Center](#)01-13-2010

“This is the homepage for the Emissions Measurement Center.”

<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc> (HTML)

(from onsite search using term “PM10” -)

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#### **Emissions Measurement Center**

The Emission Measurement Center (EMC) provides information on test methods for measuring pollutants from smokestacks and other industrial sources. This site compiles the test methods available for emission measurement, and EMC staff provide technical assistance in the use and application of the methods. For information on a specific test method or performance specification (method text, relevant documents, and frequently asked questions), use the pull-down menus below. For other information available on this site, use the links in the left margin of this page.

<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/>

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<http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/greenbk/pntc.html>

**Particulate Matter (PM-10) Nonattainment Areas**

As of January 06, 2010

| <b>Areas Listed Alphabetically</b>                                 | <b>Classification</b> | <b>No. Counties NAA</b> | <b>Population</b> |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| <u><a href="#">Ajo (Pima County), AZ</a></u>                       | Moderate              | 1                       | 7,594             |
| <u><a href="#">Anthony, NM</a></u>                                 | Moderate              | 1                       | 2,585             |
| <u><a href="#">Bonner Co (Sandpoint), ID</a></u>                   | Moderate              | 1                       | 36,835            |
| <u><a href="#">Butte, MT</a></u>                                   | Moderate              | 1                       | 34,606            |
| <u><a href="#">Clark Co, NV</a></u>                                | Serious               | 1                       | 1,375,765         |
| <u><a href="#">Coachella Valley, CA</a></u>                        | Serious               | 1                       | 181,942           |
| <u><a href="#">Columbia Falls, MT</a></u>                          | Moderate              | 1                       | 3,776             |
| <u><a href="#">Coso Junction, CA</a></u>                           | Moderate              | 1                       | 7,000             |
| <u><a href="#">Eagle River, AK</a></u>                             | Moderate              | 1                       | 195,499           |
| <u><a href="#">East Kern Co, CA</a></u>                            | Serious               | 1                       | 99,251            |
| <u><a href="#">El Paso Co, TX</a></u>                              | Moderate              | 1                       | 563,662           |
| <u><a href="#">Eugene-Springfield, OR</a></u>                      | Moderate              | 1                       | 179,210           |
| <u><a href="#">Flathead County; Whitefish and vicinity, MT</a></u> | Moderate              | 1                       | 5,027             |
| <u><a href="#">Fort Hall Reservation, ID</a></u>                   | Moderate              | 2                       | 553               |
| <u><a href="#">Hayden AZ</a></u>                                   | Moderate              | 2                       | 6,045             |
| <u><a href="#">Imperial Valley, CA</a></u>                         | Serious               | 1                       | 119,825           |
| <u><a href="#">Juneau, AK</a></u>                                  | Moderate              | 1                       | 13,777            |
| <u><a href="#">Kalispell, MT</a></u>                               | Moderate              | 1                       | 15,088            |
| <u><a href="#">Lame Deer,</a></u>                                  | Moderate              | 1                       | 536               |

| <u>MT</u><br><u>Areas Listed</u>  | <u>Classification</u> | <u>No.</u>                    | <u>Population</u> |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Alphabeticly</u><br><u>Lane Co, OR</u>                                   | Moderate              | <u>Counties</u><br><u>NAA</u> | 3,423             |
| <u>Libby, MT</u>  | Moderate              | 1                             | 3,232             |
| <u>Los Angeles</u><br><u>South Coast</u><br><u>Air Basin, CA</u>            | Serious               | 4                             | 14,593,58         |
| <u>Mammoth</u><br><u>Lake, CA</u>   | Moderate              | 1                             | 6,455             |
| <u>Miami, AZ</u>  | Moderate              | 1                             | 14,575            |
| <u>Missoula, MT</u>   | Moderate              | 1                             | 52,356            |
| <u>Mono Basin,</u><br><u>CA</u>   | Moderate              | 1                             | 258               |
| <u>Mun. of</u><br><u>Guaynabo, PR</u>                                       | Moderate              | 1                             | 92,439            |
| <u>New York Co,</u><br><u>NY</u>  | Moderate              | 1                             | 1,537,195         |
| <u>Nogales, AZ</u>  | Moderate              | 1                             | 24,572            |
| <u>Ogden, UT</u>  | Moderate              | 1                             | 77,226            |
| <u>Owens Valley,</u><br><u>CA</u>   | Serious               | 1                             | 7,000             |
| <u>Paul</u><br><u>Spur/Douglas</u><br><u>(Cochise</u><br><u>County), AZ</u> | Moderate              | 1                             | 15,685            |
| <u>Phoenix, AZ</u>  | Serious               | 2                             | 3,111,876         |
| <u>Pinehurst, ID</u>  | Moderate              | 1                             | 1,702             |
| <u>Polson, MT</u>   | Moderate              | 1                             | 3,780             |
| <u>Rillito, AZ</u>  | Moderate              | 1                             | 506               |
| <u>Ronan, MT</u>  | Moderate              | 1                             | 2,521             |
| <u>Sacramento</u><br><u>Co, CA</u>  | Moderate              | 1                             | 1,223,499         |
| <u>Salt Lake Co,</u><br><u>UT</u>   | Moderate              | 1                             | 898,387           |
| <u>San</u><br><u>Bernardino</u><br><u>Co, CA</u>                            | Moderate              | 1                             | 199,410           |
|   |                       |                               |                   |

| <u>Sanders</u><br><u>Areas Listed</u><br><u>County</u><br><u>Alphabetically</u><br><u>(part); Thompson</u><br><u>Falls and</u><br><u>vicinity, MT</u> | Moderate<br>Classification | 1<br>No.<br>Counties<br>NAA | 1,180<br>Population |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>Sheridan, WY</u>   | Moderate                   | 1                           | 15,782              |
| <u>Shoshone Co., ID</u>   | Moderate                   | 1                           | 10,455              |
| <u>Trona, CA</u>  | Moderate                   | 1                           | 3,500               |
| <u>Utah Co, UT</u>  | Moderate                   | 1                           | 368,536             |
| <u>Washoe Co., NV</u>   | Serious                    | 1                           | 339,486             |
| <u>Yuma, AZ</u>   | Moderate                   | 1                           | 82,333              |
| 47 Total Areas  |                            | 40                          | 25,539,53           |

<http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/greenbk/pntc.html>

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#### PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS Implementation

The term “particulate matter” (PM) includes both solid particles and liquid droplets found in air. Many manmade and natural sources emit PM directly or emit other pollutants that react in the atmosphere to form PM. These solid and liquid particles come in a wide range of sizes.

Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM<sub>10</sub>) pose a health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) are referred to as “fine” particles and are believed to pose the largest health risks. Because of their small size, fine particles can lodge deeply into the lungs. Sources of fine particles include all types of combustion (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and some industrial processes. Particles with diameters between 2.5 and 10 micrometers are referred to as “coarse.” Sources of coarse particles

include crushing or grinding operations, and dust from paved or unpaved roads.

In 1997, EPA established NAAQS for PM<sub>2.5</sub> for the first time as well as revised NAAQS for PM<sub>10</sub>. Because the monitoring and implementation plans for these two pollutants are different, separate sets of webpages have been created for them. This page is a launch point for information on PM<sub>10</sub>.

[http://www.epa.gov/ttnnaqs/pm/pm10\\_index.html](http://www.epa.gov/ttnnaqs/pm/pm10_index.html)

### Standards

### PM<sub>10</sub> Guidance Documents

### PM<sub>10</sub> Technical Resources

### PM<sub>10</sub> Nonattainment Information & Maps

### Trends report

### Links to Related sites

(from)

[http://www.epa.gov/ttnnaqs/pm/pm10\\_index.html](http://www.epa.gov/ttnnaqs/pm/pm10_index.html)

\*\*

- You are here: [EPA Home](#)
- [Air & Radiation](#)
- [TTNWeb – Technology Transfer Network](#)
- [National Ambient Air Quality Standards](#)
- PM<sub>10</sub> Implementation

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In 1997, EPA established NAAQS

[Standards](#)

[PM<sub>10</sub> Guidance](#)

[Documents](#)

[PM<sub>10</sub> Technical](#)

[Resources](#)

[PM<sub>10</sub> Nonattainment](#)

[Information & Maps](#)

[Trends report](#)

[Links to Related](#)

[sites](#)

for PM<sub>2.5</sub> for the first time as well as revised NAAQS for PM<sub>10</sub>. Because the monitoring and implementation plans for these two pollutants are different, separate sets of webpages have been created for them. This page is a launch point for information on PM<sub>10</sub>.

### [File Utilities](#)

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## LOCAL NAVIGATION

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- [NAAQS Home](#)
- [Carbon Monoxide Standards](#)
- [Carbon Monoxide Implementation](#)
- [Lead Standards](#)
- [Lead Implementation](#)
- [Nitrogen Dioxide Primary Standards](#)
- [Nitrogen Dioxide Secondary Standards](#)
- [Nitrogen Dioxide Implementation](#)
- [Ozone Standards](#)
- [Ozone Implementation](#)
- [Particulate Matter Standards](#)
- [PM<sub>10</sub> Implementation](#)
- [PM<sub>2.5</sub> Implementation](#)
- [Sulfur Dioxide Primary Standards](#)
- [Sulfur Dioxide Secondary Standards](#)
- [Sulfur Dioxide Implementation](#)

[http://www.epa.gov/ttnnaqs/pm/pm10\\_index.html](http://www.epa.gov/ttnnaqs/pm/pm10_index.html)

\*\*

Under the Clean Air Act, EPA establishes air quality standards to protect public health and the environment. EPA has set national air quality standards for six common air pollutants. These include:

- carbon monoxide,
- ozone,
- lead,
- nitrogen dioxide,
- particulate matter (also known as particle pollution), and
- sulfur dioxide.

Each year EPA tracks the levels of these pollutants in the air and how much of each pollutant (or the pollutants that form them) is emitted from various pollution sources. The Agency looks at these numbers year after year to see how the pollutants have changed over time. EPA posts the results of our analyses to this web site.

[Basic Information](#) – Information about air quality standards for the six common air pollutants, also called criteria pollutants.

Air Quality Trends by Pollutant:

- [Carbon Monoxide \(CO\)](#)
- [Ground-level Ozone \(O3\)](#)
- [Lead \(Pb\)](#)
- [Nitrogen Dioxide \(NO2\)](#)
- [Particulate Matter \(PM\)](#)
- [Sulfur Dioxide \(SO2\)](#)

[Where You Live](#) – View local-area air trends for the six common air pollutants.



**Reports and Data** – View and download current and past Air Trends Reports, EPA’s “report card” on the status of air quality and air pollutant emissions.

**Special Studies** – Links to special study topics regarding policy-relevant information related to air quality trends.

Air Quality Data and Regulatory Statistics:

- **Design Values** – Statistics that describe the air quality status of a given area relative to the level of EPA’s National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- **Air Quality Monitoring Information** – Trends data and statistics for cities and counties.
- **Air Quality Index (AQI) Information** – Numbers of days with AQI values greater than 100 and trends for cities.

**Acronyms** – A list of common acronyms used throughout the Air Trends site.

(from)

**<http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/>**

\*\*

**<http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/pm.html>**

(includes two bad charts that don’t make any sense about PM2.5 and PM10 – I saved them)

Also has two national maps to select a state for comparison – one is for PM2.5 and the other for PM10.

The Georgia map indicates that there are not enough monitoring stations for PM10 to even cover the emissions from the freeways, let alone from the open air concrete, cement, lime and other piles that have no cover whatsoever.

\*\*

This site is from Shasta County California

Department of Resource Management

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

**RUSS MULL, R.E.H.S., AICP**  
**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER**

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**ROSS BELL**  
**AIR QUALITY DISTRICT MANAGER**

---

1855 PLACER STREET, SUITE 101  
REDDING, CALIFORNIA 96001  
PHONE: (530) 225-5674  
FAX: (530) 225-5237

The Air Quality Management District (AQMD) endeavors to manage and enhance the air quality resources of Shasta County through a balanced program of environmental oversight and protection of public health. The AQMD functions as professional staff to the Air Pollution Control Board regarding rule development and potential industrial and commercial development. It also processes commercial and industrial applications to construct emission devices and issues Permits to Operate which are renewed on an annual basis. The AQMD estimates releases of air contaminants and maintains an emission inventory to track emissions of all permitted devices. It also proposes mitigation strategies working cooperatively with affected emission sources, evaluates potential health risks, and adopts air pollution control measures and regulations that seek to attain federal and state ambient air quality standards.

The AQMD operates monitoring devices to obtain information regarding concentrations of particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) and ozone air pollutants that may have an impact on the health of the general public or may damage vegetation and other materials. It issues open burning permits for agricultural, forest management, land clearing, and hazard reduction burning projects.

# PAGES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

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## • CURRENT AIR QUALITY INDEX –

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- EnviroFlash Press Release
- Wildfire Smoke Information
- EPA Administrator Jackson letter
- Current List of Certified Wood Stoves
- Stationary Agricultural Engine Registration Program
- Carl Moyer Heavy Duty Vehicle Incentive Program
- Is Today a Permissive Burn Day in Shasta County?
- Recently Adoped Rule – Rule 3:16 -Fugitive, Indirect, or Non-Traditional Sources
- Public Notices – 2008 Wildfire Exceptional Event Submittal, Burney Forest Products Title V Renewal

## • SCHOOL BUS GRANT –

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## • NORTHERN SACRAMENTO VALLEY PLANNING AREA 2006 AIR QUALITY ATTAINMENT PLAN

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# OVERVIEW OF THE AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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### DOCUMENTS, STUDIES, AND REPORTS AVAILABLE

- Ambient Air Quality Data
- District Rules and Regulations
- Ozone Transport Study
- Air Quality Index Chart
- Smoke Management Plan – updated on 10/26/09 (8 pages) – or
- Open Burning Guidelines – (3 pages) – or
- Monitoring Annual Network Plan –

### FORMS AVAILABLE

- Application for Authority to Construct/Permit
- Internal Combustion Engine (diesel-fired)

- to Operate
- Above-Ground Tank Supplemental
- Baghouse Supplemental
- Boiler Supplemental
- Code Violation Complaint
- Concrete Batch Plant Supplemental
- Cyclone Supplemental
- Device Information Supplemental
- Diesel Engine – Timing Certification
- Dry Cleaner Supplemental
- Internal Combustion Engine (gas-fired or propane-fired)
- List and Criteria
- Mineral Processing Plant Supplemental
- Paint Spray Booth Supplemental
- Paint Spray Booth Guidelines
- Polyester Resin Operations
- Tune-Up Checklist

#### **ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK**

- Function and Responsibilities
- Air Pollution Control Board
- Air Quality Management District Hearing Board
- District Staff

#### **SERVICES PROVIDED**

- AB 2588 Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Analysis
- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring
- High Ozone Alerts
- Land Use Air Quality Mitigation
- Motor Vehicle Emission

- Attainment
- Planning for Ambient Standards
- Authorities to Construct/Permits to Operate
- Burning – Land Clearing Permits
- Burning – Outdoor Yard Permits
- Burning – Agricultural Permits
- Burning – Forest Management Permits
- Complaint Investigation
- Emission Inventories
- Emission Reduction Credit Certificates (ERC)
- Environmental Impact Report Review
- Federal Operating Permits (Title V)
- Fugitive Source Permitting
- Hearing Board Appeals
- Reduction Program
- New Source Review
- Notices of Violation/Notice to Comply
- Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permitting
- Public Notices
- Regional Air Quality Planning
- Sacramento Valley Air Basin Control Council
- Screening Health Risk Assessment
- Source Emission Testing
- Stationary Source Malfunction Review
- Stationary Source Rule Development
- Transportation Control Measures
- Variance Hearings
- Visible Emission Evaluations

**PERMIT/APPLICATION FEE STRUCTURE**

- Air Conveyance Control Device
- General Permit Information

- [Air Exhausts/Vents](#)
- [Asphalt Storage Facility](#)
- [Asphalt Batch Plant](#)
- [California Air Resources Board Atmospheric Acidity Protection](#)
- [Cement Batch Plant](#)
- [Charcoal/Carbon Manufacturing Furnace](#)
- [Dryers](#)
- [Fiberglass Resin Usage](#)
- [Fuel Combustion Devices](#)
- [Gasoline Marketing](#)
- [General Rules Applicable to Permit Fee Schedules](#)
- [Incinerators/Remelt Furnaces](#)
- [Industrial/Commercial Surface Coating Operations](#)
- [Insignificant Source/Emission](#)
- [Kilns](#)
- [Mineral Processing-Rock Crushing/Screening](#)
- [Miscellaneous](#)
- [Volatile Organic Compound Substance Use](#)

<http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/departments/resourcempmt/drm/aqmain>

(this site has an air quality chart from EPA – saved as “aqi\_chart\_english”)

\*\*

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Zip Code: | State: Alabama Alaska<br>Arizona Arkansas |
|-----------|---|

California Colorado  
Connecticut  
Delaware District Of  
Columbia Florida  
Georgia Hawaii  
Idaho Illinois Indiana  
Iowa Kansas  
Kentucky Louisiana  
Maine Maryland  
Massachusetts  
Michigan Minnesota  
Mississippi Missouri  
Montana Nebraska  
Nevada New  
Hampshire New  
Jersey New Mexico  
New York North  
Carolina North  
Dakota Ohio  
Oklahoma Oregon  
Pennsylvania Puerto  
Rico Rhode Island  
South Carolina  
South Dakota  
Tennessee Texas  
Utah Vermont  
Virginia Washington  
West Virginia  
Wisconsin Wyoming

**[National Air Quality Summary \(text\)](#)**

- Forecast
- Current AQI
- AQI Animation
- Current Ozone
- Current PM<sub>2.5</sub>

**<http://www.airnow.gov/>**

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```
// <![CDATA[
// <![CDATA[
var vars = [], hash;
var hashes =
window.location.href.slice(window.location.href.indexOf('?') +
1).split('&');

for(var i = 0; i
```



Highest 5: [U.S. Air Quality Summary](#) | [Canada Air Quality](#)

- Today's Forecasts
- Tomorrow's Forecasts
- Current AQI

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">Albany, NY</a>           |  |
| <a href="#">Ann Arbor, MI</a>        |  |
| <a href="#">Baltimore, MD</a>        |  |
| <a href="#">Baton Rouge Area, LA</a> |  |
| <a href="#">Benton Harbor, MI</a>    |  |

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">Baton Rouge Area, LA</a> |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|



|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <u>Columbus, OH</u>    |    |
| <u>Dayton, OH</u>      |  |
| <u>Fond du Lac, WI</u> |  |
| <u>Fresno, CA</u>      |  |

|                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH</u> | <input type="text" value="121"/> |
| <u>Hagerstown, MD</u>             | <input type="text" value="108"/> |
| <u>Winchester, VA</u>             | <input type="text" value="108"/> |
| <u>Susquehanna Valley, PA</u>     | <input type="text" value="102"/> |
| <u>Klamath Falls, OR</u>          | <input type="text" value="99"/>  |

// <![CDATA[

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My Note –

It has rained for two days here in Atlanta. Its probably the only reason we aren't on the list above.

– cricketdiane

\*\*

## [AIR QUALITY INDEX – WIKIPEDIA, THE FREE ENCYCLOPEDIA](#)

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The *Air Quality Index* (AQI) (also known as the Air Pollution Index (API) or Pollutant Standard Index (PSI)) is a number used by government agencies to ...

*en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air\_Quality\_Index*

### **Air Quality Index Chart - EPA**

– Air Quality Index Chart - EPA

(from)

<http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/departments/resourcemgmt/drm/aqmain>

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**About Air Toxics**

<!–

|  |
|--|
|  |
| <i>Regulations and Other Toxics Programs</i> |

–>

- [What are toxic air pollutants?](#)
- [What are the health & environmental effects of toxic air pollutants?](#)
- [Where do toxic air pollutants come from?](#)
- [How are people exposed to air toxics?](#)
- [Can I find out about the toxics in my community?](#)

- [What progress has EPA made in reducing toxic emissions?](#)
- [Health and ecological effects resources](#)
- [Links to other air toxics resources](#)

### *What are toxic air pollutants?*

Toxic air pollutants, also known as hazardous air pollutants, are those pollutants that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects. EPA is working with state, local, and tribal governments to reduce air toxics releases of [188 pollutants](#) to the environment. Examples of toxic air pollutants include benzene, which is found in gasoline; perchlorethylene, which is emitted from some dry cleaning facilities; and methylene chloride, which is used as a solvent and paint stripper by a number of industries. Examples of other listed air toxics include dioxin, asbestos, toluene, and metals such as cadmium, mercury, chromium, and lead compounds.

### *What are the health and environmental effects of toxic air pollutants?*

People exposed to toxic air pollutants at sufficient concentrations and durations may have an increased chance of getting cancer or experiencing other serious health effects. These health effects can include damage to the immune system, as well as neurological, reproductive (e.g., reduced fertility), developmental, respiratory and other health problems. In addition to exposure from breathing air toxics, some toxic air pollutants such as mercury can deposit onto soils or surface waters, where they are taken up by plants and ingested by animals and are eventually magnified up through the food chain. Like humans, animals may experience health problems if exposed to sufficient quantities of air toxics over time.

### *Where do toxic air pollutants come from?*

Most air toxics originate from human-made sources, including mobile sources (e.g., cars, trucks, buses) and stationary sources

(e.g., factories, refineries, power plants), as well as indoor sources (e.g., some building materials and cleaning solvents). Some air toxics are also released from natural sources such as volcanic eruptions and forest fires.

### *How are people exposed to air toxics?*

People are exposed to toxic air pollutants in many ways that can pose health risks, such as by:

- Breathing contaminated air.
- Eating contaminated food products, such as fish from contaminated waters; meat, milk, or eggs from animals that fed on contaminated plants; and fruits and vegetables grown in contaminated soil on which air toxics have been deposited.
- Drinking water contaminated by toxic air pollutants.
- Ingesting contaminated soil. Young children are especially vulnerable because they often ingest soil from their hands or from objects they place in their mouths.
- Touching (making skin contact with) contaminated soil, dust, or water (for example, during recreational use of contaminated water bodies).

Once toxic air pollutants enter the body, some persistent toxic air pollutants accumulate in body tissues. Predators typically accumulate even greater pollutant concentrations than their contaminated prey. As a result, people and other animals at the top of the food chain who eat contaminated fish or meat are exposed to concentrations that are much higher than the concentrations in the water, air, or soil.

### *Can I find out about the toxics in my community?*

- [National Air Toxics Assessment](#) – This site provides emissions and health risk information on 33 air toxics that present the greatest threat to public health in the largest number of urban areas. Maps and lists are available and can be

requested by state or county level.

- [Toxics Release Inventory](#) – This database includes information for the public about releases of toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities into the environment through the air, water, and land. You can access the data by typing in your zip code.

### *What progress has EPA made in reducing toxic emissions?*

- **Controls for industrial and commercial sources of toxics** – EPA has issued rules covering over 80 categories of major industrial sources, such as chemical plants, oil refineries, aerospace manufacturers, and steel mills, as well as categories of smaller sources, such as dry cleaners, commercial sterilizers, secondary lead smelters, and chromium electroplating facilities. These standards are projected to reduce annual air toxics emissions by about 1.5 million tons. For more information about these rules, see [Taking Toxics Out of the Air](#).
- **Controls for cars and trucks** – EPA and state governments (e.g., California) have reduced emissions of benzene, toluene, and other air toxics from mobile sources by requiring the use of reformulated gasoline and placing limits on tailpipe emissions. Important new controls for fuels and vehicles are expected to reduce selected motor vehicle air toxics from 1990 levels by more than 75% by 2020. For more information, see [Mobile Source Air Toxics](#).
- **Indoor air** – EPA, in close cooperation with other Federal agencies and the private sector, is actively involved in efforts to better understand indoor air pollution and to reduce people's exposure to air pollutants in offices, homes, schools, and other indoor environments. For more information, see [Indoor Air Quality](#).

### *Health and ecological effects resources*

- [The Health Effects Notebook for Hazardous Air Pollutants](#) – Detailed information about the health effects of hazardous

air pollutants (HAPs) is available in separate fact sheets, for nearly every HAP specified in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

- [Mercury](#) – Learn more about mercury and what is being done to protect your health.
- [Air Pollution and Health Risk](#) – Find out how we know when a risk from a hazardous substance is serious. Learn how researchers estimate risk, and how the government uses this information to develop regulations that limit our exposure to hazardous substances.
- [Evaluating Exposures to Toxic Air Pollutants: A Citizen's Guide](#) – Toxic air pollutants can increase the chance of health problems and cause ecological impacts. This publication explains the process that EPA uses to determine how much of a toxic air pollutant people are exposed to and how many people are exposed.
- [Risk Assessment for Toxic Air Pollutants: A Citizen's Guide](#) – Find out more about risk assessment, which is the process used to estimate the risk of illness from a specific human exposure to a toxic air pollutant.
- [Taking Toxics Out of the Air](#) – This brochure describes what air toxics are, where they come from, and how they impact people and the environment.

#### *Links to other air toxics resources*


- [EPA's Technical Air Toxics Website](#) – includes more details about efforts underway to reduce air toxics.
- [Toxics Release Inventory](#) – contains information about more than 650 toxic chemicals that are being used, manufactured, treated, transported, or released into the environment.
- [Mobile Source Air Toxics](#) – provides information on regulations for air pollutants from mobile sources .

(from)

<http://www.epa.gov/air/toxicair/newtoxics.html>

\*\*\*

***SAVE THE DATE for the 2010 National Training Conference on the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) and Environmental Conditions in Communities.***

The next TRI conference will be November 1 – 4 at the Washington Marriott at Wardman Park in Washington, D.C. This year's conference expands on previous TRI National Training conferences to include sessions on sources of other environmental data and on conditions and trends in ecological and human health that collectively help to support environmental-related decision making in communities. Visit the [Chemical Right 2 Know](#)  collaborative forum for more information.

(found here )

<http://www.epa.gov/tri/>

\*\*\*

(also)



***EPA Launches the TRI Current Data page.***

TRI's new [Current Data](#) page provides easy access to data files from TRI reporting years 1987 thru 2008. Users may now download TRI data in the current standardized format and updated to reflect the most recent submissions, corrections, or withdrawals made by reporting facilities.



***EPA Publishes Evaluation of Hydrogen Sulfide, Recommends Lifting Administrative Stay of TRI Reporting Requirements.***

EPA is taking an important step to provide communities with additional information about toxic chemicals being released to the environment. The Agency is announcing that it is considering lifting the Administrative Stay of the Toxics Release Inventory

(TRI) reporting requirements for *Hydrogen Sulfide*. In 1994, EPA issued an Administrative Stay of the reporting requirements for hydrogen sulfide, because of the reporting stay, facilities have not been required to file annual TRI reports for hydrogen sulfide. EPA is now presenting its rationale for why the Administrative Stay should be lifted, based on an updated evaluation. The Agency's review of hydrogen sulfide is part of its efforts to examine the scope of TRI chemical coverage and provide communities with more complete information on toxic chemical releases.

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1. **MAPECOS – US INDUSTRIAL TOXIC RELEASES MAP**



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Jan 8, 2008 ... A *map* of US facilities with information on pollution and improvement efforts. Learn more about nearby factories or view regional performance ...

*www.mapecos.org/* –

[Cached](#) – [Similar](#)

2. **TOXMAP – TRI AND SUPERFUND ENVIRONMENTAL MAPS**

---

Use Quick Search or click on a *map* to explore on-site *toxic* releases and hazardous waste sites from the EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) and the ...

*toxmap.nlm.nih.gov/* –

1. **FREE TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY TRI ARCGIS**



Jump to **Base Maps**: We also include a full set of base *maps* and other materials. Check the readme file that is included in each download.

*www.mapcruzin.com/tri\_2004\_maps/* –

**Cached** – **Similar**

**Show more results from www.mapcruzin.com**

## 2. **TOXICRISK.COM COMBINES LATEST EPA TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY DATA ...**

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ToxicRisk.com's *maps* are based on the most recent annual *Toxic Release Inventory* (TRI) data released by EPA, March 19, 2009. MapCruzin.com was encouraged by ...

*<http://www.1888pressrelease.com/toxicrisk-com-combines-latest-epa-toxic-release-inventory-da-pr-113026.html>* –

## **TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY – WIKIPEDIA, THE FREE ENCYCLOPEDIA**

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The data in the *Toxic Release Inventory* is available to the public, but initially ... The system currently only *maps* the locations and links to data at the ...

*en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toxics\_Release\_Inventory*

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(from google "toxic release maps" search)

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**My Note —**

This is the one I like using – however, the toxic release inventory along with the amounts being released are voluntarily submitted by manufacturers, industries and plant managers. They may be amounts on the conservative side. And, those who chose not to submit information are not included on the map although there may be toxic releases occurring as a result of their activities.

– cricketdiane

\*\*\*

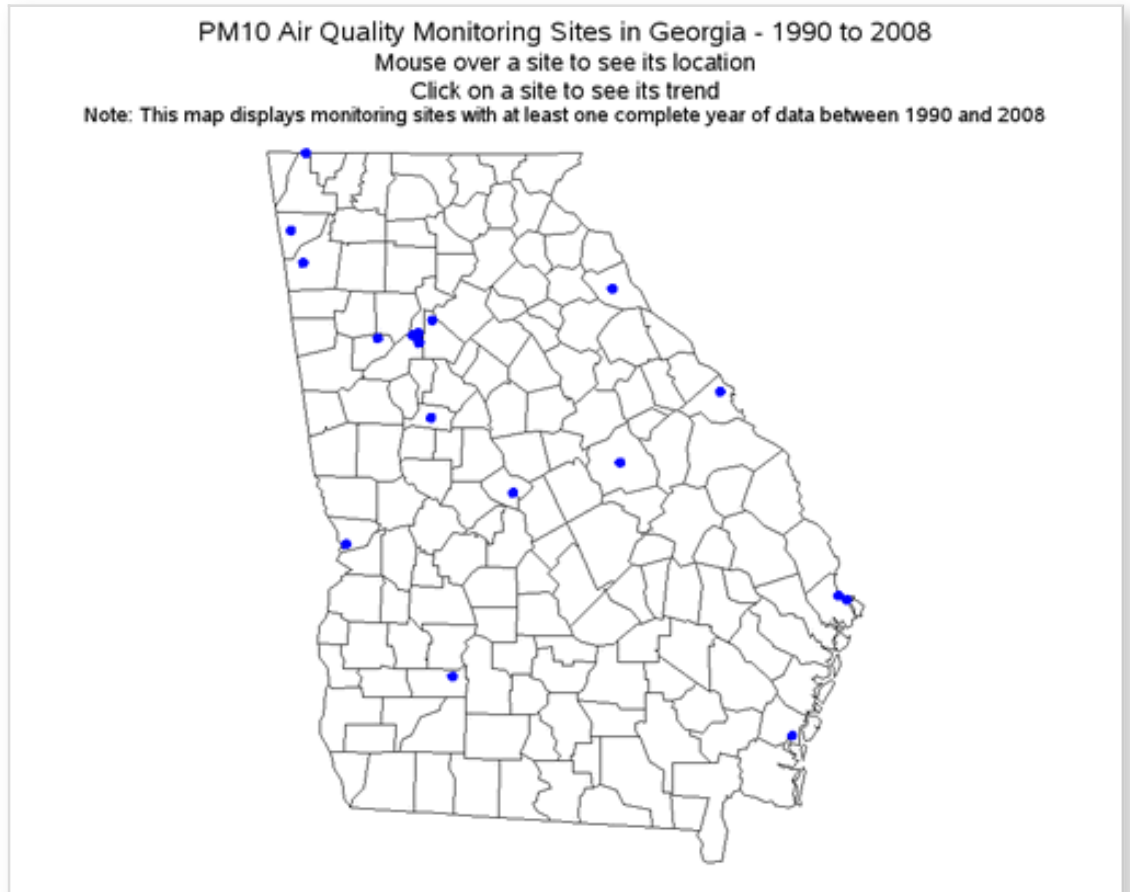
**MapEcos is a map of US facilities with information on pollution and improvement efforts. We present a balanced view of industrial environmental performance.**

|  |   |   |                       |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| <b>What's on the MapEcos map?</b>  |   |   |                       |
| <b>You can view detailed industrial performance information on facilities across the US</b>                |   |   |                       |
| <b>Mapped facilities are color coded by emission level</b>   |   |   |                       |
|                         | <b>Low emissions</b>  |  | <b>High emissions</b> |
| <b>Facility managers can describe their efforts toward environment protection and community engagement</b> |   |   |                       |
|                         | <b>Green rings indicate facilities with management provided information</b> |   |                       |

from –

<http://mapecos.org/>

\*\*\*



- Air Quality - PM10 Air Quality Monitoring Sites in Georgia  
1990-2008 - EPA

### **PM<sub>10</sub> Nonattainment Information & Maps**

\*\*\*

<http://toxmap.nlm.nih.gov/toxmap/main/index.jsp>

Use Quick Search or click on a map to explore on-site toxic releases and hazardous waste sites from the [EPA's Toxics Release Inventory \(TRI\)](#) and the [Superfund National Priorities List \(NPL\)](#).

[TRI](#) facilities (blue) and [Superfund NPL](#) sites (red).

[TOXMAP now includes 2008 TRI data, ability to view search results in Google](#)

(found here – )

<http://toxmap.nlm.nih.gov/toxmap/main/index.jsp>

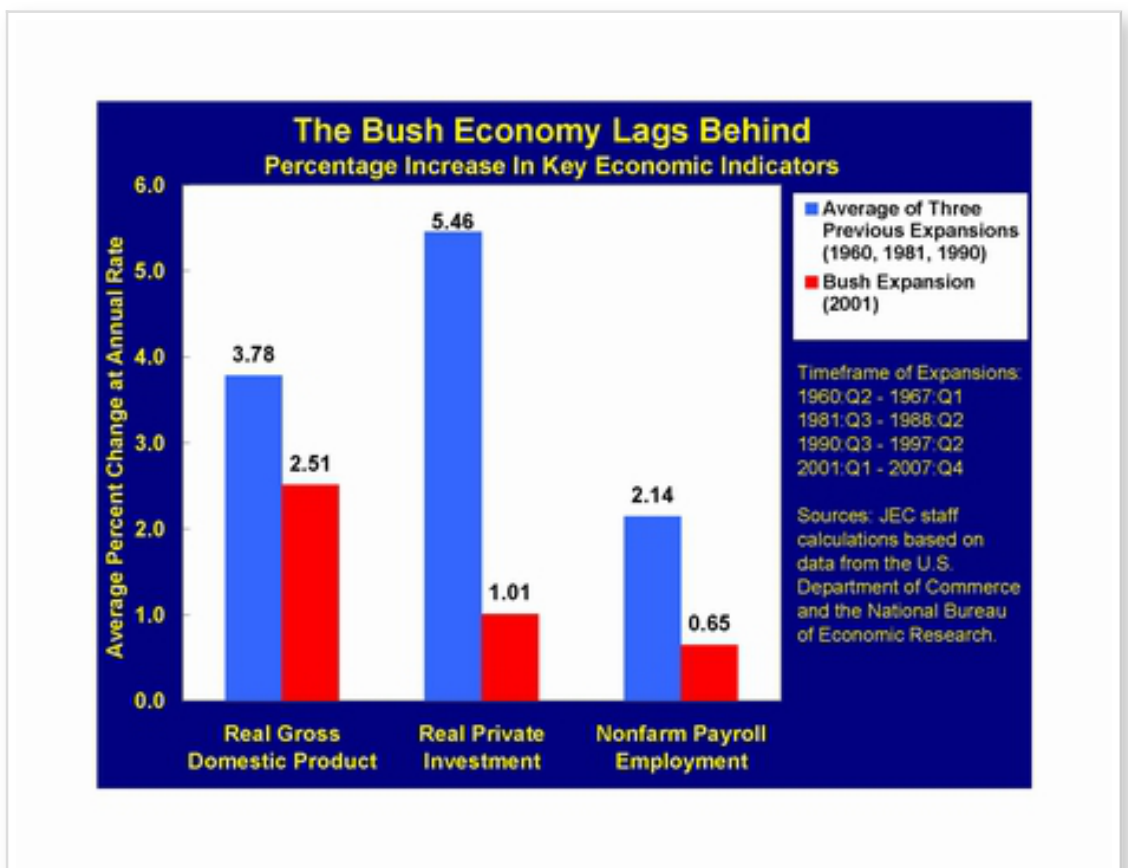
\*\*\*

My Note – It is now 2010. These maps and lists of information are combining information from today? Or are they only showing information updated to the registries of data sets from two years ago? Hmmm.

– cricketdiane

Just for reference – the chart below shows that we have endured the lowered standards for air quality, hazardous waste, particulate matter and chemical releases without any real economic improvement as a result during the same time period:

\*\*\*



– TheBushEconomyLagsBehind - JEC staff from US Commerce Department Numbers

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(And from the ToxMap site )

- [Bartlett Grain Company to Pay \\$14,560 Civil Penalty to Settle Allegations of Unauthorized Repackaging of Four Pesticides](#)
- [EPA Adds and Proposes Three Sites to Superfund's National Priorities List in the Southeast](#)

**EPA Adds and Proposes Three Sites to Superfund's National Priorities List in the Southeast**

Release date: 03/03/2010

Contact Information: Harris-Young, (404) 562-8421, harris-young.dawn@epa.gov

(Atlanta, Ga. – Mar. 3, 2010) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has added three and proposed three new hazardous waste sites in the southeast that pose risks to human health and the environment to the National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites. The NPL is a listing of priority sites that EPA investigates to determine if actions are needed to clean up the waste. Superfund is the federal program that investigates and cleans up the most complex uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites in the country – protecting the health of nearby communities and ecosystems from harmful contaminants.

**The JJ Seifert Machine (Ruskin, Fla.), Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp – Jacksonville (Jacksonville, Fla.), and Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp – Navassa (Navassa, N.C.) sites have been added to the National Priorities List. Sanford Dry Cleaners (Sanford, Fla.), The Wright Chemical Corporation (Riegelwood, N.C.), and Smokey Mountain Smelters (Knox County, Tenn.) sites have been proposed for inclusion**

## **on the National Priorities List.**

To date, there are 1,279 sites on the NPL (including the 10 new sites added today). With the proposal of the eight new sites, there are 61 proposed sites awaiting final agency action. There are a total of 1,340 final and proposed sites.

Contaminants of concern found at the final and proposed sites include arsenic, benzene, chromium, copper, creosote, cyanide, dichloroethene (DCE), lead, mercury, perchloroethene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and selenium, among others.

With all Superfund sites, EPA tries to identify and locate the parties potentially responsible for the contamination. For the newly listed sites without viable potentially responsible parties, EPA will investigate the full extent of the contamination before starting significant cleanup at the site. Therefore, it may be several years before significant cleanup funding is required for these sites.

Sites may be placed on the NPL through various mechanisms:

- ■ · The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) of the U.S. Public Health Service has issued a health advisory that recommends removing people from the site;
- EPA determines the site poses a significant threat to public health; and
- EPA anticipates it will be more cost-effective to use its remedial authority than to use its emergency removal authority to respond to the site.
- Numeric ranking established by EPA's Hazard Ranking System.
- Designation by states or territories of one top-priority site.
- Meeting all three of the following requirements:

For Federal Register notices and supporting documents for

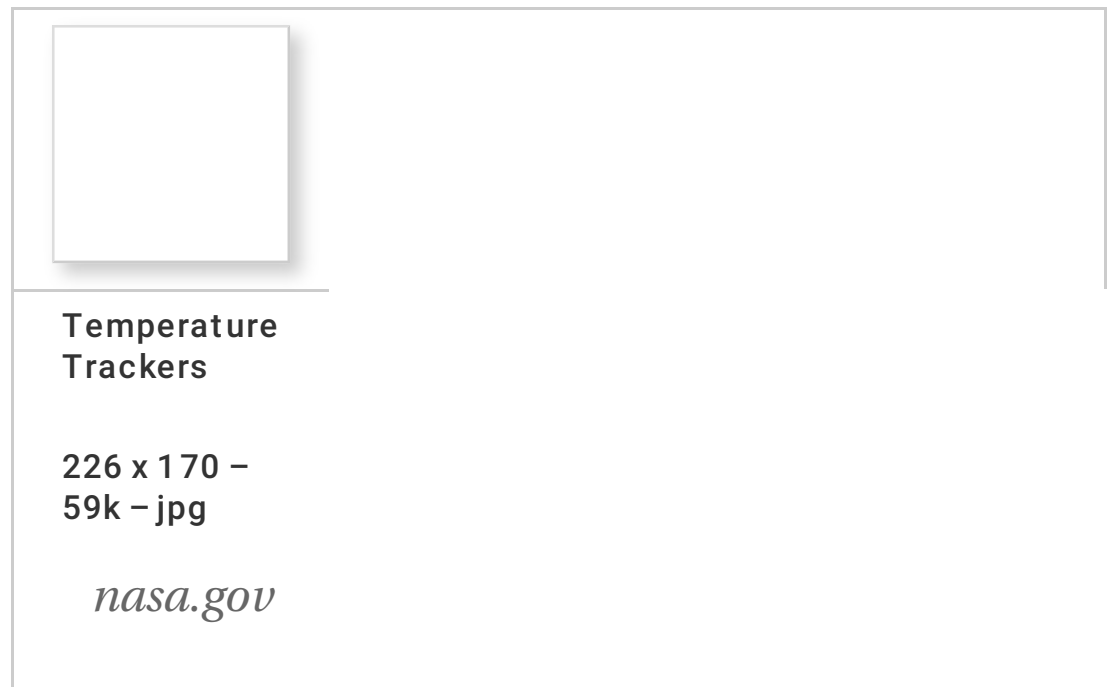
these final and proposed sites, please visit

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/current.htm>

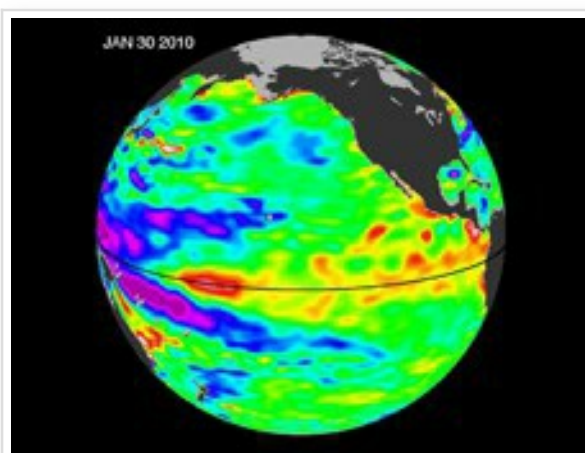
\*(from)

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/0/1B6653CF3FB79735852>

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<http://www.nasa.gov/topics/earth/features/elnino20100223.html>



This image depicting the current El Niño condition in the Pacific Ocean was created with data collected by the U.S./European Ocean Surface Topography Mission/Jason-2 satellite during a 10-day period centered on Jan. 30, 2010. Image credit: NASA/JPL Ocean Surface Topography Team

[> Larger view](#)

Climatologists have long known that human-produced greenhouse gases have been the dominant drivers of Earth's observed warming since the start of the Industrial Revolution. But other factors also affect our planet's temperature. Of these, the ocean plays a dominant role. Its effects helped nudge global temperatures slightly higher in 2009, and, according to NASA scientists, could well contribute to making 2010 the warmest year on record.

Covering 71 percent of our planet's surface, the ocean acts as a global thermostat, storing energy from the sun, keeping Earth's temperature changes moderate and keeping climate change gradual. In fact, the ocean can store as much heat in its top three meters (10 feet) as the entire atmosphere does.

"The vast amount of heat stored in the ocean regulates Earth's temperature, much as a flywheel regulates the speed of an engine," said Bill Patzert, an oceanographer and climatologist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. "The ocean has a long history of capturing and giving up heat generated by both human activities and natural cycles; it is the thermal memory of the climate system."

Heat and moisture from the ocean are constantly exchanged with Earth's atmosphere in a process that drives our weather and climate. Scientists at NASA and elsewhere use a variety of direct and satellite-based measurements to study the interactions between the ocean and atmosphere.

"These interactions result in large-scale global climate effects, the largest of which is the El Niño-Southern Oscillation," explained Josh Willis, a JPL oceanographer and climate scientist. This climate pattern appears in the tropical Pacific Ocean roughly every four to 12 years and has a powerful impact on the ocean and the atmosphere. It can disrupt global weather and influence hurricanes, droughts and floods. It can also raise or lower global temperatures by up to 0.2 degrees Celsius (0.4 degrees Fahrenheit).



The oscillation pattern is made up of linked atmospheric and oceanic components. The atmospheric component is called the Southern Oscillation, a pattern of reversing surface air pressure that see-saws between the eastern and western tropical Pacific. The ocean's response to this atmospheric shift is known as either "El Niño" or "La Niña" (Spanish for "the little boy" and "the little girl," respectively).

### **Where the wind blows**

During El Niño, the normally strong easterly trade winds in the tropical eastern Pacific weaken, allowing warm water to shift toward the Americas and occupy the entire tropical Pacific. Heavy rains tied to this warm water move into the central and eastern Pacific. El Niño can cause drought in Indonesia and Australia and disrupt the path of the atmospheric jet streams over North and South America, changing winter climate.

Large El Niños, such as the most powerful El Niño of the past century in 1997 to 1998, tend to force Earth's average temperatures temporarily higher for up to a year or more. Large areas of the Pacific can be one to two degrees Celsius (around two to four degrees Fahrenheit) above normal, and the average temperature of the ocean surface tends to increase. The current El Niño began last October and is expected to continue into mid-2010. Scientists at NASA's Goddard Institute of Space Studies in New York estimate that if this pattern persists, 2010 may well go down as the warmest year on record.

El Niño's cold counterpart is La Niña. During La Niña, trade winds are stronger than normal, and cold water that usually sits along the coast of South America gets pushed to the mid-equatorial region of the Pacific. La Niñas are typically associated with less moisture in the air and less rain along the coasts of the Americas, and they tend to cause average global surface temperatures to drop. The last La Niña from 2007 to 2009 helped

make 2008 the coolest year of the last decade. The end of that La Niña last year and subsequent transition into an El Niño helped contribute to last year's return to near-record global temperatures.

### **All the ocean's a stage**

Both El Niño and La Niña play out on a larger stage that operates on decade-long timescales. The Pacific Decadal Oscillation, or PDO for short, describes a long-term pattern of change in the Pacific Ocean that alternates between cool and warm periods about every five to 20 years. The PDO can intensify the impacts of La Niña or diminish the impacts of El Niño. In its "cool, negative phase," warm water, which causes higher-than-normal sea-surface heights (because warmer water expands and takes up more space), forms a horseshoe pattern that connects the north, west and south Pacific with cool water in the middle. In its "warm, positive phase," these warm and cool regions are reversed, and warm water forms in the middle of the horseshoe.

Such phase shifts of the PDO result in widespread changes in Pacific Ocean temperatures and have significant global climate implications. During the 1950s and 1960s, the PDO was strongly negative, or cool, and global temperatures seemed to level off. During most of the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s, the Pacific was locked in a strong positive, or warm, PDO phase and there were many El Niños. We are currently in the early stages of a cool PDO phase that began around 2006. Cool, negative phases tend to dampen the effects of El Niños.

Willis said the PDO, El Niño and La Niña can strongly affect global warming due to increased greenhouse gases. "These natural climate phenomena can sometimes hide global warming caused by human activities, or they can have the opposite effect of accentuating it," he explained.

### **Wild ride**

“These natural signals – El Niños, La Niñas and PDOs – can modulate the global record for a decade or two, giving us a wild ride with major climate and societal impacts,” said Patzert. “They can have a powerful short-term influence on global temperatures in any particular year or decade. This can make it appear as if global warming has leveled off or become global cooling. But when you look at the long-term trend over the past 130 years, our world is definitely getting warmer. And that’s the human-produced greenhouse gas signal.”

Patzert said the recent climate record is like making a drive from the coast to the mountains. “As you rise slowly to higher and higher elevations, occasionally you hit a major speed bump, such as the 1997 to 1998 El Niño, and temperatures spike; or you hit potholes, such as cooler phases of the PDO, and temperatures dip,” he said. “In the end, though, we still tend toward the top of the mountain, and the trend upwards is clear. We are driving ourselves into a warmer world.”

Alan Buis

818-354-0880

alan.buis@jpl.nasa.gov

2010-060

<http://www.nasa.gov/topics/earth/features/elnino20100223.html>

\*\*\*

My Note –

**The colleges and universities can be paid to re-research all the climate based information as has been recently announced for another thirty years or until hell freezes over, which may come first – but it still won’t have any impact on the direct results of mankind’s involvement in the process negatively affecting large scale changes in the atmosphere, oceans, and climate.**

Those resources could be used to solve the problems instead of further two-years ago studies of the problems that take five years and ten-years to accomplish.

Not only does the EPA not have enough monitoring stations to indicate an accurate picture of the toxic waste being emitted and particulate matter of every scale, there is also only a voluntary admission of toxic releases by factories, industries, businesses, manufacturing, processing and every sort of business endeavor in the United States.

The freeways are clogged with cars, diesel trucks and fumes emanating from tremendous sources of toxic chemicals, half-burnt fuel and nitrogen compounds, sulfur compounds, serious particulate matter, carbon compounds and a myriad list of toxins whose names are longer than my arm.

The only real solution is to use those toxic emissions as a new fuel compound since we actually have enough of it to do so and it is the only real way that it will ever be converted to something else effectively.

– cricketdiane, 03-11-10

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All TRI Reporting Facilities: All Chemicals

[TRI](#) – Map shows 20,483 TRI facilities reporting nationwide in 2008. View in:

All Superfund NPL Sites: All Chemicals

[Superfund](#) – Map shows 1,619 [NPL](#) sites nationwide

<http://toxmap.nlm.nih.gov/toxmap/combo/select.do;jsessionid=3110>

– All TRI Reporting Facilities: All Chemicals TRI - 20,483 TRI facilities reporting nationwide in 2008 and All Superfund NPL

My Note –

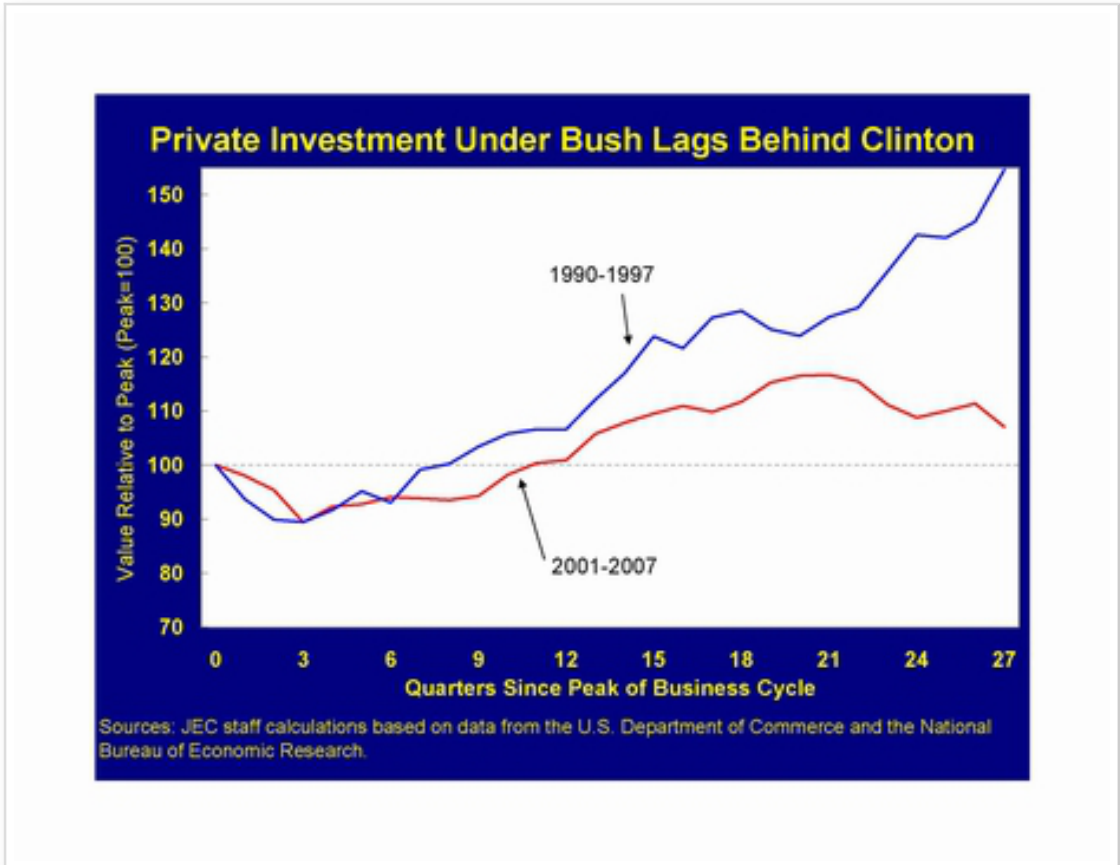
Although this information is from the most current available apparently which is from 2008 – there is still evidence that it indicates there is a massive problem with air, soil and water in the United States which continues to be a problem. This map does not include the comprehensive information that could be available elsewhere, but it does allow population demographics to be shown on the same map by clicking the parameter for it below the map.

*The astonishing thing to me was to consider that economically, these deregulations and lowered national air quality standards, among others was sold to us as a way to encourage business, to give the economy limitless freedom and to keep from hindering business and industry in the United States. It didn't do that either.*

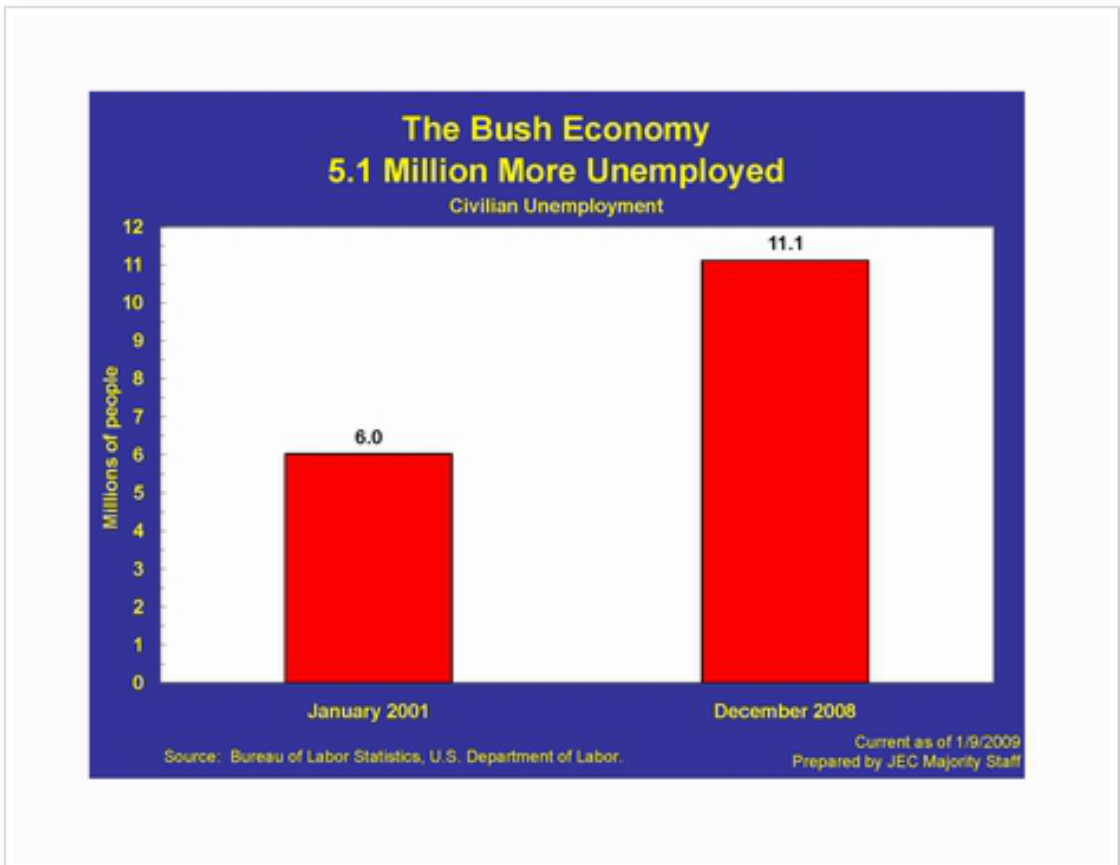
*All it has done is to leave America with a diseased and toxic bed to lay in with no where to go. And, now that many polluting companies have taken their old ways of doing business elsewhere without cleaning up their act, these same pollutants, effluents and emissions are across a broader area of the planet.*

It did not do good things for us. Considering the amount of money that businesses and industries have spent on lobbyists, funding studies, moving to other countries and countless lawyers, efforts, pr firms, doctors and others paid to discredit the truth, alter the public's perception of the truth and change the facts, they could've simply paid to put filters on their smokestacks cheaper and to reprocess the water – effluent coming from their plants. But, no . . .

– cricketdiane



- PrivateInvestmentUnderBushLagsBehindClinton - JEC using US Department of Commerce and US Bureau of Economic Analysis numbers



- bush\_unemployment3 - JEC from bureau of labor statistics

## My Note –

De-regulating the banking industry, the financial industries, insurance industries and stock market investment firms yielded much higher unemployment and job losses on top of these listed during the Republican controlled US of the Bush Administration and predominantly Republican governors across the United States. The de-regulation of industry requirements from EPA based knowledge and National Institutes of Health, OSHA and CDC information – yielded a country filled with toxic air, toxins in water supplies, and numerous other insane results that we and our children live with everyday.

But, rather than fix any of it, our governors want to tax sugary beverages claiming that is the basis of poor quality health, buy really fancy police cars with onboard computers along with other high tech tasers and gizmos for their police forces and use every excuse for why the money in the budgets their stewardship's depleted has to be replaced by new fees, new taxes, new forces against the American people challenging their economic survival and well-being.

Meanwhile, the fallout from de-regulation, depletion of budgets in agencies that were intended to protect the safety and well-being of the public, the leveraging of state financial resources in order to use them to play the stock market and engage in credit default swap plays – that actually have been and are occurring in communities and state across the US are actually and literally negatively impacting the health of every man, woman and child in America.

then, they study it some more. then, they find a way to get a study that says they aren't at fault. Then, they find a way to be exempt from responsibility. Then, they find a way to not have to change anything. Then, they stall, dig their heels in, get out of the limelight and into the background continuing to influence policy and the press and the public. Then, they refuse to listen because they know what they know and nobody is going to change their

minds. Then, they deplete more resources to divert them into fixing up a golf course, or a yacht club facility, or a vacation village in the ski resort that they enjoy, and find a way to use more resources to get toys and high-tech gadgets available to their county in order to quell the population should the need arise, then they say they aren't doing that, then it turns out there is evidence that they have done it, then they deny it again with studies and experts and pr firms to prove it wasn't them and it didn't happen. Then it turns out that it did happen exactly that way and they were at fault. Then they get a team of attorneys at the state's expense / the taxpayers' expense to prove in court that it either doesn't matter, doesn't count, didn't actually really happen or that for whatever reason they are not accountable for it. Then, we all continue to suffer from the same things that were a direct result of whatever policy and choices they made and nothing is accomplished to fix it even after spending tons and tons and tons of money on study after study after study by experts of every respect without any effective solutions being applied whatever – all of which go to prove it will be another 25 – 30 – 50 years before anything can be done about it using the solutions that might be available to do it . . .

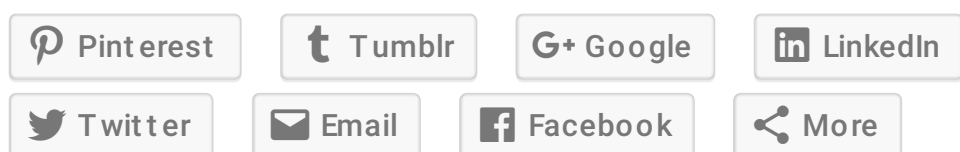
Okay – if I sound crazy and that is a description above of how it has actually been being done in my lifetime – and it has for the last thirty-five years of my life that I've watched it, I would have to say that there is nothing particularly impressive about what they are calling “normal”.

– cricketdiane

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SHARE THIS:





11  
Thursday  
Mar 2010

# *Volcano Information – Chile near the earthquake zone – webcams, lists, maps and information sources*

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS

LEAVE A COMMENT

\*\*

<http://www.povi.cl/>

## Tags

*cricketdiane, volcanic activity, volcano cams, volcanoes, volcanoes in Chile near earthquake*

### **CIENTÍFICOS PRONOSTICAN UN INCREMENTO EN LAS ERUPCIONES VOLCÁNICAS TRAS EL TERREMOTO**

Es probable que el terremoto grado 8.8 del sábado 27 de febrero traiga consigo un incremento en el número de erupciones en un radio de 500 km del epicentro. *“Esperamos un aumento de la explosiones volcánica durante los próximos 12 meses”*, sostiene David Pyle, volcanólogo de la Universidad de Oxford, Inglaterra.

El año pasado, Pyle y sus colegas confirmaron el efecto de esta realidad en Chile al comprobar que un incremento en el número de erupciones fue precedido por importantes terremotos con epicentros a lo largo de la costa.

En particular, descubrieron que como consecuencia de los terremotos de 1906 (magnitud 8.3) y 1960 (magnitud 9.5), se generaron tres o cuatro erupciones volcánicas sobre lo esperado en un radio de 500 km del epicentro durante el año siguiente.

*“Vamos a medir satelitalmente el calor y la deformación en todos los*

*volcanes que se emplazan dentro del segmento LLaïma en el Sur y Tupungatito en el Norte”, explica Pyle.*

Pyle destaca que el riesgo adicional para los habitantes es mínimo. *“Volcanes que están actualmente activos podrían presentar un incremento en las emisiones explosivas de vapor. Sin embargo, no esperamos que esto represente un incremento importante en los niveles de peligro”, sostiene.*

**Referencia:** [“Volcanic explosions expected in Chile quake’s wake”](#),  
New Scientist, 1 de marzo 2010

Spanish to English translation Show romanization

It is likely that the 8.8 degree earthquake Saturday, 27 February will result in an increase in the number of eruptions within a radius of 500 km from the epicenter. “We expect an increase in volcanic explosions over the next 12 months,” says David Pyle, volcanologist at the University of Oxford, England.

Last year, Pyle and his colleagues confirmed the effect of this reality in Chile to find that an increase in the number of major eruptions was preceded by earthquakes with epicenters along the coast.

In particular, they found that following the 1906 earthquake (magnitude 8.3) and 1960 (magnitude 9.5), three or four were generated by volcanic eruptions on expected within a radius of 500 km from the epicenter in the following year.

“We will measure satellite heat and strain on all volcanoes that are located within the segment Llaïma Tupungatito in the South and the North,” said Pyle.

Pyle notes that the additional risk to people is minimal.

“Volcanoes are currently active may be at an explosive increase in steam emissions. But do not expect that this represents a significant increase in levels of danger,” he says.

Reference: "Volcanic explosions expected in Chile quake's wake", New Scientist, March 1, 2010

(from google translation)

<http://www.povi.cl/>

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<http://www.activolcans.info/WEBCAM.php>

webcams page from above site – ACTIVOLCANS

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villarrica\\_%28volcano%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villarrica_%28volcano%29)

Villarrica (volcano)

FROM WIKIPEDIA, THE FREE ENCYCLOPEDIA

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Jump to: [navigation](#), [search](#)

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Villarrica Volcano</b>                  |  |
| A view from downtown <a href="#">Pucón</a> |  |
| <b><u>Elevation</u></b>                    | 2,847 meters (9,340 feet)  |
| <b><u>Listing</u></b>                      | <a href="#">Region high point</a><br><a href="#">Ultra</a>   |
| <b>Translation</b>                         | <i>Place of Wealth</i> (Spanish)   |
| <b>Location</b>                            |  |
| <b>Location</b>                            | Southern <a href="#">Chile</a>   |
| <b><u>Range</u></b>                        | <a href="#">Andes</a>  |
| <b><u>Coordinates</u></b>                  | <a href="#">39°25′S 71°56′W</a> / <a href="#">39.42°S 71.93°W</a> / <a href="#">-39.42; -71.93</a> |

|                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Geology</b>                  |                                      |
| <b><u>Type</u></b>              | <b><u>Stratovolcano</u></b>          |
| <b><u>Age of rock</u></b>       | < <b><u>Upper Pleistocene</u></b>    |
| <b><u>Volcanic arc/belt</u></b> | <b><u>South Volcanic Zone</u></b>    |
| <b><u>Last eruption</u></b>     | 2008                                 |
| <b>Climbing</b>                 |                                      |
| <b><u>First ascent</u></b>      | 1883, <b><u>Chilean Army</u></b>     |
| <b><u>Easiest route</u></b>     | Villarrica ski centre – Piedra Negra |

Snow-covered Villarrica, one of **Chile**'s most active **volcanoes**, rises above the **lake** and **town** of the same name. The volcano is also known as Rucapillán, a **Mapuche** word meaning "House of the **Pillán**". It is the westernmost of three large **stratovolcanoes** that trend perpendicular to the **Andean** chain along the **Gastre Fault**. Villarrica The volcano, along with **Quetrupillán** and the Chilean portion of **Lanín**, are protected within **Villarrica National Park**. Ascents of the volcano are popular with several guided ascents reaching the top during summer. On the volcano's lower slopes a **ski resort** has been working since 19XX.

Villarrica, with its **lava** of **basaltic–andesitic** composition is one of only four volcanoes worldwide known to have an active **lava lake** within its **crater**. The volcano usually generates **strombolian eruptions**, with ejection of **incandescent pyroclasts** and lava flows. Melting of snow and **glacier ice** as well as rainfalls often cause massive **lahars** (mud and debris flows), such as during the eruptions of 1964 and 1971.

## Contents

- **1 Geography and geology**
  - **1.1 Glaciers**
- **2 Tourism**
- **3 Eruptive history**

- [3.1 1964 eruption](#)
- [3.2 1971 eruption](#)
- [4 See also](#)
- [5 References](#)
- [6 External links](#)

// <![CDATA[// Geography and geology

Villarica's symmetrical edifice stands in the [Chilean Central Valley](#) as the westernmost of an alignment of three large [stratovolcanoes](#). The alignment is attributed to the existence of an old fracture in the crust, the NWW-trending [sinistral Gastre Fault Zone](#), the other volcanoes in the chain [Quetrupillán](#) and [Lanín](#) are far less active. This alignment is unusual as it crosses the N-S running [Liquiñe-Ofqui Fault](#), around which most currently active volcanoes are aligned. Currently the volcano covers up an area of 400 km<sup>2</sup> and has a volume 250 km<sup>3</sup> according to estimates.<sup>[1]</sup>

About 25 [scoria cones](#) dot Villarica's flanks. It also has volcanic caves. The constant degassing at the lava lake turns Villarrica's otherwise quite effusive lava more viscous heightening its explosive potential. Two large [ignimbrite](#) layers are visible around the volcano; the Licán Ignimbrite and later the Pucón Ignimbrite.

## GLACIERS

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The upper part of Villarrica is permanently covered by snow and has some 40 km<sup>2</sup> of [glaciers](#).<sup>[2][3]</sup> The largest glacier of Villarrica is the Pichillancahue-Turbio Glacier situated on its southeastern flank, which has the most favorable environment for glacier formation. Ashfalls from the frequent eruptions of the volcano do sometimes enhance [ablation](#) due to increased absorption of [solar radiation](#). Some ash coverings around Villarrica are thicker than 5 [cm](#) and [insulates](#) the glacier decreasing ablation instead of enhancing it. Between 1961 and 2003 Villarrica lost 25% of its glaciated surface. during the same period glaciers shrunk at an average rate of -0.4 km<sup>2</sup> each year.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Tourism

Guided hikes to the crater are sometimes offered from the town of Pucón, but may be suspended in periods of seismic or increased volcanic activity. Helicopter sightseeing services offer flights over the crater as well. In the winter (July-September) skiing is practised on the northern slopes of Villarrica.

Lava fountain within Villarrica's crater

Aerial view of Mount Villarrica

## Eruptive history

Villarrica is one of Chile's most active volcanoes and have had recorded eruption even since the time of the [conquest of Chile](#) and the founding of the city of [Villarrica](#) at its foothills in 1552. As in the case of other volcanoes in [southern Chile](#) eruptive record uncertainties exists in the first half of the 17th century due to the surrender or abandonment of Spanish settlements during the [destruction of the Seven Cities](#). The earliest registered eruption was recorded in 1558 and there has since then been at least 65 eruptions with assumed [Volcanic Explosivity Indexes](#) of magnitude 1 or 2.

## 1964 ERUPTION

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The two last weeks of February in 1964 the volcano showed signs of unrest such as small but still violent lava effusions followed by temblors. On March 1 at 2.45 am the volcano begun a [strombolian eruption](#). Dwellers at [Coñaripe](#), a wood-logger town, woke up in the night and fled to the surroundings hills while it was raining after hearing strong noises and temblors. As the volcano was capped by an early autumn snowfall to its foothills<sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup> the melting for snow and ice from Pichillancahue-Turbio Glacier produced together with the heavy rainfalls several [lahars](#). Coñaripe then located on the northwestern shores of [Calafquén Lake](#) had about half of the

buildings destroyed and was later reconstructed further east.

## 1971 ERUPTION

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On October 29, 1971, at 4 o'clock on the morning, several explosions were heard from the crater according to skiers and staff working at the [Villarrica ski resort](#) on the slope of the volcano. The same day a small column of white smoke was seen at the top of the volcano and later the same day the white column alternated with black smoke. One month later on December 29, quarter to midnight, Villarrica begun a new eruptive cycle. [Pyroclasts](#) were ejected and the snow surrounding the [crater](#) and on some parts of the slopes melted due to the heat. This was followed by a brief halt in activity followed by the opening of a new vent in the northeast flank through which [lava](#) went out. The lava flows melted considerable amounts of snow, causing several [lahars](#) that went down through the troughs and valleys of the volcanic edifice. The lahars affected the localities of Pichaye, El Turbio, Collentañe, Minetué, Molco, Voipir and [Curarrehue](#) all of them in [Trancura River](#)'s basin. In the larger settlements of [Villarrica](#) and [Pucón](#) toxic [sulphurous gases](#) from the volcano turned the air unbreathable for moments. At least 15 people are reported to have died because of the eruption.<sup>[5]</sup>

See also

- [List of volcanoes in Chile](#)

References

1. [^ Volcán Villarrica OVDAS](#)
  2. [^ \[1\] Southern Andean Volcano Observatory](#)
  3. [^ \[2\]](#)
  4. [^](#) Rivera, A., Acuña, C. and Casassa, G. Glacier variations in central Chile (32°S-41°S). Chapter in *Glacier science*.
  5. [^ La erupción de 1971](#), Villarrica Volcano Visual Observation Project. 2008.
- ["Villarrica". Global Volcanism Program, Smithsonian Institution. http://www.volcano.si.edu/world/volcano.cfm?](#)

## Map showing Chile's most active volcanoes

### External links

Wikimedia Commons has media related to: [Villarrica Volcano](#)

- [Satellite photo of Villarrica Volcano](#)
- [Villarrica Volcano info on SummitPost.com](#)
- [top of the volcano ...](#)
- [Villarrica Volcano Visual Observation Project](#)

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### [Andean volcanoes](#)

[Northern Volcanic Zone](#) (6° N–3° S)

[Nevado del Ruiz](#) · [Nevado del Huila](#) · [Galeras](#) · [Cayambe](#) · [Reventador](#) · [Pichincha](#) · [Antisana](#) · [Illiniza](#) · [Cotopaxi](#) · [Quilotoa](#) · [Tungurahua](#) · [Sangay](#)

[Central Volcanic Zone](#) (15°–27° S)

[Coropuna](#) · [Sabancaya](#) · [Chachani](#) · [El Misti](#) · [Ubinas](#) · [Huaynaputina](#) · [Parinacota](#) · [Pastos Grandes](#) · [Sairecabur](#) · [Pacana](#) · [Licancabur](#) · [Lascar](#) · [Llullaillaco](#) · [Galán](#) · [San Francisco](#) · [Ojos del Salado](#)

[Southern Volcanic Zone](#) (33°–46° S)

[Tupungato](#) · [Tupungatito](#) · [Descabezado Grande](#) · [Cerro Azul](#) · [Nevado de Longaví](#) · [Nevados de Chillán](#) · [Antuco](#) · [Copahue](#) · [Callaqui](#) · [Lonquimay](#) · [Llaima](#) · [Sollipulli](#) · [Villarrica](#) · [Quetrupillán](#) · [Lanín](#) · [Mocho-Choshuenco](#) · [Carrán-Los Venados](#) · [Puyehue-Cordón Caulle](#) · [Osorno](#) · [Calbuco](#) · [Hornopirén](#) · [Michinmahuida](#) · [Chaitén](#) · [Corcovado](#) · [Cay](#) · [Macá](#) · [Hudson](#)



|   |   |
|---|---|
| <u><a href="#">Austral Volcanic Zone</a></u><br>(49°–55° S) | <u><a href="#">Lautaro</a></u> · <u><a href="#">Viedma</a></u> · <u><a href="#">Aguilera</a></u> · <u><a href="#">Reclus</a></u> · <u><a href="#">Pali-Aike</a></u> · <u><a href="#">Burney</a></u> · <u><a href="#">Fueguino</a></u> |
|---|---|

Note: volcanoes are ordered by latitude from north to south

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villarrica\\_\(volcano\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villarrica_(volcano))"

[Categories: Active volcanoes](#) | [Stratovolcanoes of Chile](#) | [Mountains of Chile](#) | [VEI-5 volcanoes](#) | [Ski areas and resorts in Chile](#) | [Geography of Los Ríos Region](#) | [Geography of Araucanía Region](#) | [South Volcanic Zone](#)

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**Bienvenidos** a la Web del Volcán Llaima, ubicado en los Andes del Sur, Región de la Araucanía, Chile. El Llaima (38° 41' 50.97" S, 71° 34' 49.52" W), con un balance de 44 erupciones desde 1862 y una periodicidad eruptiva media de 3,4 años, es considerado uno de los tres volcanes más activos de Sudamérica.

Este sitio entrega los resultados de observaciones visuales terrestres, mediante la aplicación de tecnología de bajo costo, y observaciones satelitales para dar a conocer en forma oportuna el comportamiento del volcán.

[Mapa](#)

[Fotos](#)

[SFSP Melipeuco](#)

[WebCam](#)

[Erupciones Históricas](#)

## [Puntos de Calor GOES](#)

## [Publicaciones](#)

## [Vínculos](#)

## [Vídeos Acelerados](#)

## [Melipeuco](#)

(from)

<http://www.povi.cl/llaimea/index.html>

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**Bienvenidos** a la Web del Volcán Villarrica, ubicado en los Andes del Sur, Región de la Araucanía, Chile. El Villarrica (39° 42´ S, 71° 9´ W) destaca como uno de los más activos de Sudamérica y con la más alta amenaza volcánica de Chile. Cada año más de 15.000 turistas de todo el mundo llegan a su cima para admirar un espectáculo natural inolvidable: uno de los 4 pozos de lava que existen en nuestro planeta.

Venerado por el pueblo Mapuche como montaña sagrada, el Villarrica o Quitralpillán (Morada de los antepasados con fuego) representa el poder de los 4 elementos. Científicos han estudiado sus glaciares, sus gases, su geología, su dinámica, sus ondas de infrasonido y su sismicidad. Este sitio aporta las observaciones visuales, terrestres y satelitales.

## [Subvolcanismo](#)

## [Prehistoria](#)

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## [Vídeos](#)

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## [Rasgos Fisiográficos](#)

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## [Puntos de Calor MODIS](#)

## Glaciares

## Volcán Llaima

<http://www.povi.cl/villarrica.html>

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01 de Enero 2010

### **Emisión de Partículas Hacia el Oriente**

A las 21:38 hora local el volcán comienza a emitir gases con material particulado, a baja altura, hacia el oriente. Según se pudo constatar en las imágenes de la WebCam, las emisiones habrían durado hasta las 06:00 AM del día siguiente.

Photos on this page –

<http://www.povi.cl/villarrica.html>

02 de Enero 2010

### **Avalancha de Nieve y Hielo**

23 de Enero 2010

looks a bit fiery

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<http://www.activolcans.info/listes-de-volcans.php>

Listes des volcans du monde référencés par l'ACTIV.

Sur cette page vous retrouverez les différentes listes de volcans classées par pays, par type d'édifice, par contexte géodynamique, par altitude. A vous de choisir la liste de volcans la mieux adaptée à vos besoins. N'hésitez pas à utiliser la puissante recherche de volcans multi-critères pour croiser vos critères et affiner vos résultats. Bonne recherche de volcans !

[Liste de volcans par types d'édifices](#)

[Liste de volcans par pays](#)

[Liste de volcans par contexte géodynamique](#)

[Liste de volcans par altitude](#)

[Recherche de volcans multi-critères, optimisez votre recherche](#)

Liste des volcans du monde (classement par pays) :

| Pays / nom du volcan  | Altitude | Latitude / Longitude   |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Arabie Saoudite :     |          |                        |
| <u>Harrat Khaybar</u> | 2093 m   | 25 N / 39.92 E         |
| Argentine :           |          |                        |
| <u>Palei-aike</u>     | 282 m    | 52 S / 70 W            |
| Cameroun :            |          |                        |
| <u>Mont Cameroun</u>  | 4095 m   | 4.2 N / 9.17 E         |
| Canada :              |          |                        |
| <u>Hoodoo</u>         | 1850 m   | 56.78 N /<br>131.28 W  |
| Cap Vert :            |          |                        |
| <u>Fogo</u>           | 2829 m   | 14.95 N / 24.35<br>W   |
| Chili :               |          |                        |
| <u>Cerro Hudson</u>   | 1905 m   | 45.9 S / 72.97 W       |
| <u>Chaitén</u>        | 1122 m   | 42.833 S /<br>72.646 W |
| <u>Cordon Caulle</u>  | 1798 m   | 40.52 S / 72.2 W       |
| <u>El Tatio</u>       | 4280 m   | 22.35 S / 68.03<br>W   |
| <u>Lascar</u>         | 5592 m   | 23.37 S / 67.73<br>W   |
| <u>Llaima</u>         | 3125 m   | 38.69 S / 71.73<br>W   |
| <u>Llulliaillaco</u>  | 6739 m   | 24.72 S / 68.53<br>W   |
| <u>Lonquimay</u>      | 2865 m   | 38.38 S / 71.58<br>W   |
| <u>Osorno</u>         | 2652 m   | 41.1 S / 72.493<br>W   |
| <u>Villarrica</u>     | 2847 m   | 39.42 S / 71.93<br>W   |
| Chine :               |          |                        |
| <u>Honggeertu</u>     | 1700 m   | 41.47 N / 113 E        |

|                        |         |                       |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| <u>Jingpohu</u>        | 500 m   | 44.08 N /<br>128.83 E |
| <u>Keluo</u>           | 670 m   | 49.37 N /<br>125.92 E |
| <u>Kunlun</u>          | 5808 m  | 35.52 N / 80.2 E      |
| <u>Leizhou Bandao</u>  | 259 m   | 20.83 N /<br>109.78 E |
| <u>Longgang</u>        | 1 000 m | 42.33 N / 126.5<br>E  |
| <u>Tengchong</u>       | 2865 m  | 25.32 N / 98.47<br>E  |
| <u>Tianshan</u>        | 0 m     | 42.5 N / 82.5 E       |
| <u>Turfan</u>          | 0 m     | 42.9 N / 89.25 E      |
| <u>Wudalianchi</u>     | 597 m   | 48.72 N /<br>126.12 E |
| Colombie :             |         |                       |
| <u>Galeras</u>         | 4276 m  | 1.22 N / 77.37 W      |
| <u>Nevado de Huila</u> | 5365 m  | 2.93 N / 76.03 W      |
| <u>Nevado del Ruiz</u> | 5321 m  | 4.89 N / 75.32 W      |
| Comores :              |         |                       |
| <u>Karthala</u>        | 2361 m  | 11.75 S / 43.38<br>E  |
| Costa-Rica :           |         |                       |
| <u>Arenal</u>          | 1 657 m | 10.46 N / 84.7<br>W   |
| <u>Irazu</u>           | 3432 m  | 9.98 N / 83.85 W      |
| <u>Poas</u>            | 2708 m  | 10.2 N / 84.23<br>W   |
| Djibouti :             |         |                       |
| <u>Ardoukoba</u>       | 298 m   | 11.58 N / 42.47<br>E  |
| El Salvador :          |         |                       |
| <u>Izalco</u>          | 1 950 m | 13.81 N / 89.63<br>W  |
| <u>San Miguel</u>      | 2130 m  | 13.434 N /            |

|                         |        |                      |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|
|                         |        | 88.269 W             |
| <u>Santa Ana</u>        | 2381 m | 13.85 N / 89.63 W    |
| Equateur :              |        |                      |
| <u>Cayambe</u>          | 5790 m | 0.029 N / 77.986 W   |
| <u>Cotopaxi</u>         | 5911 m | 0.68 S / 78.44 W     |
| <u>Fernandina</u>       | 1495 m | 0.37 S / 91.55 W     |
| <u>Guagua Pichincha</u> | 4784 m | 0.17 S / 78.6 W      |
| <u>Reventador</u>       | 3562 m | 0.07 N / 77.65 W     |
| <u>Sangay</u>           | 5230 m | 2.03 S / 78.33 W     |
| <u>Tungurahua</u>       | 5023 m | 1.47 S / 78.44 W     |
| Espagne :               |        |                      |
| <u>Lanzarote</u>        | 670 m  | 29.03 N / 13.63 W    |
| <u>Tenerife</u>         | 3715 m | 28.27 N / 16.64 W    |
| Etats-Unis :            |        |                      |
| <u>Anatahan</u>         | 788 m  | 16.35 N / 145.67 E   |
| <u>Aniakchak</u>        | 1341 m | 56.88 N / 158.17 W   |
| <u>Augustine</u>        | 1252 m | 59.37 N / 153.42 W   |
| <u>Cleveland</u>        | 1730 m | 52.825 N / 169.944 W |
| <u>Fourpeaked</u>       | 2104 m | 58.77 N / 153.672 W  |
| <u>Kasatochi</u>        | 314 m  | 52.177 N / 175.508 W |
| <u>Katmai-Novarupta</u> | 2047 m | 58.27 N / 154.98 W   |
| <u>Kilauea</u>          | 1222 m | 19.43 N / 155.29 W   |
| <u>Mauna Loa</u>        | 4170 m | 19.47 N / 155.6      |

|                        |        |                         |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
|                        |        | W                       |
| <u>Mont Rainier</u>    | 4392 m | 46.87 N /<br>121.75 W   |
| <u>Mont St-Helens</u>  | 2549 m | 46.2 N / 122.18<br>W    |
| <u>Pavlof</u>          | 2519 m | 55.42 N /<br>161.88 W   |
| <u>Redoubt</u>         | 3108 m | 60.485 N /<br>152.742 W |
| <u>Shishaldin</u>      | 2857 m | 54.76 N /<br>163.97 W   |
| <u>Spurr</u>           | 3374 m | 61.3 N / 152.25<br>W    |
| <u>Tanaga</u>          | 1806 m | 51.885 N /<br>178.146 W |
| <u>Uinkaret</u>        | 1555 m | 36.38 N /<br>113.13 W   |
| <u>Veniaminof</u>      | 2507 m | 56.17 N /<br>159.38 W   |
| <u>Yellowstone</u>     | 2805 m | 44.43 N /<br>110.67 W   |
| Ethiopie :             |        |                         |
| <u>Alu</u>             | 429 m  | 13.82 N / 40.55<br>E    |
| <u>Dabbahu</u>         | 1442 m | 12.6 N / 40.48 E        |
| <u>Dalafilla</u>       | 613 m  | 13.792 N /<br>40.55 E   |
| <u>Dallol</u>          | -48 m  | 14.242 N / 40.3<br>E    |
| <u>Erta Ale</u>        | 613 m  | 13.6 N / 40.67 E        |
| <u>Manda Hararo</u>    | 600 m  | 12.17 N / 40.82<br>E    |
| France :               |        |                         |
| <u>Chaîne des Puys</u> | 1465 m | 45.5 N / 2.75 E         |
| <u>Kerguelen</u>       | 1840 m | 49.58 S / 69.5 E        |
| <u>Montagne Pelée</u>  | 1397 m | 14.82 N / 61.17<br>W    |

|                                |        |                     |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| <u>Piton de la Fournaise</u>   | 2631 m | 21.23 S / 55.71 E   |
| <u>Soufrière de Guadeloupe</u> | 1467 m | 16.05 N / 61.67 W   |
| Grèce :                        |        |                     |
| <u>Santorin</u>                | 564 m  | 36.4 N / 25.4 E     |
| Guatemala :                    |        |                     |
| <u>Acatenango</u>              | 3976 m | 14.501 N / 90.876 W |
| <u>Atitlan</u>                 | 3535 m | 14.583 N / 91.186 W |
| <u>Fuego</u>                   | 3763 m | 14.47 N / 90.88 W   |
| <u>Pacaya</u>                  | 2552 m | 14.38 N / 90.6 W    |
| <u>Santa Maria</u>             | 3772 m | 14.75 N / 91.55 W   |
| Inde :                         |        |                     |
| <u>Barren Island</u>           | 354 m  | 12.278 N / 93.858 E |
| Indonésie :                    |        |                     |
| <u>Agung</u>                   | 3142 m | 8.34 S / 115.5 E    |
| <u>Awu</u>                     | 1320 m | 3.67 N / 125.5 E    |
| <u>Batu Tara</u>               | 748 m  | 7.792 S / 123.579 E |
| <u>Batur</u>                   | 1717 m | 8.24 S / 115.37 E   |
| <u>Bromo (Tengger)</u>         | 2329 m | 7.94 S / 112.95 E   |
| <u>Dieng</u>                   | 2565 m | 7.2 S / 109.92 E    |
| <u>Dukono</u>                  | 1185 m | 1.68 N / 127.88 E   |
| <u>Galunggung</u>              | 2168 m | 7.25 S / 108.05 E   |
| <u>Gamalama</u>                | 1715 m | 0.8 N / 127.325 E   |



|                     |         |                     |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| <u>Gamkonora</u>    | 1 635 m | 1.38 N / 127.53 E   |
| <u>Ibu</u>          | 1 325 m | 1.488 N / 127.63 E  |
| <u>Karangetang</u>  | 1 784 m | 2.78 N / 125.48 E   |
| <u>Kawah Ijen</u>   | 2 386 m | 8.05 S / 114.24 E   |
| <u>Kelimutu</u>     | 1 639 m | 8.758 S / 121.83 E  |
| <u>Kelut</u>        | 1 731 m | 7.93 S / 112.308 E  |
| <u>Kerinci</u>      | 3 805 m | 1.69 S / 101.27 E   |
| <u>Krakatau</u>     | 813 m   | 6.1 S / 105.42 E    |
| <u>Lewotobi</u>     | 1 703 m | 8.53 S / 122.77 E   |
| <u>Lokon-Empung</u> | 1 580 m | 1.35 N / 124.79 E   |
| <u>Mahawu</u>       | 1 324 m | 1.358 N / 124.858 E |
| <u>Marapi</u>       | 2 891 m | 0.38 S / 100.47 E   |
| <u>Merapi</u>       | 2 911 m | 7.54 S / 110.44 E   |
| <u>Papandayan</u>   | 2 665 m | 7.32 S / 107.73 E   |
| <u>Rinjani</u>      | 3 726 m | 8.42 S / 116.47 E   |
| <u>Semeru</u>       | 3 676 m | 8.11 S / 112.92 E   |
| <u>Soputan</u>      | 1 784 m | 1.1 N / 124.72 E    |
| <u>Talang</u>       | 2 597 m | 0.978 S / 100.679 E |
| <u>Tambora</u>      | 2 850 m | 8.25 S / 118 E      |
| <u>Toba</u>         | 2 157 m | 2.58 N / 98.83 E    |
| Iran :              |         |                     |

|  |         |                         |
|--|---------|-------------------------|
| <u><a href="#">Damavand</a></u>          | 5670 m  | 35.951 N /<br>52.109 E  |
| Islande :                                |         |                         |
| <u><a href="#">Askja</a></u>             | 1 516 m | 65.03 N / 16.75<br>W    |
| <u><a href="#">Grimsvötn</a></u>         | 1 725 m | 64.42 N / 17.33<br>W    |
| <u><a href="#">Hekla</a></u>             | 1 491 m | 63.98 N / 19.7 W        |
| <u><a href="#">Krafla</a></u>            | 650 m   | 65.73 N / 16.78<br>W    |
| <u><a href="#">Vestmannaeyjar</a></u>    | 279 m   | 63.43 N / 20.28<br>W    |
| Italie :                                 |         |                         |
| <u><a href="#">Champs Phlégréens</a></u> | 458 m   | 40.827 N /<br>14.139 E  |
| <u><a href="#">Etna</a></u>              | 3340 m  | 37.73 N / 15 E          |
| <u><a href="#">Stromboli</a></u>         | 926 m   | 38.79 N / 15.21<br>E    |
| <u><a href="#">Vésuve</a></u>            | 1 281 m | 40.82 N / 14.43<br>E    |
| <u><a href="#">Vulcano</a></u>           | 500 m   | 38.4 N / 14.96 E        |
| Japon :                                  |         |                         |
| <u><a href="#">Asama</a></u>             | 2560 m  | 36.4 N / 138.53<br>E    |
| <u><a href="#">Aso</a></u>               | 1 592 m | 32.88 N / 131.1<br>E    |
| <u><a href="#">Fuji San</a></u>          | 3 776 m | 35.35 N /<br>138.73 E   |
| <u><a href="#">Miyake-jima</a></u>       | 815 m   | 34.079 N /<br>139.529 E |
| <u><a href="#">Sakurajima</a></u>        | 1 117 m | 31.58 N /<br>130.67 E   |
| <u><a href="#">Suwanose-jima</a></u>     | 799 m   | 29.635 N /<br>129.716 E |
| <u><a href="#">Unzen</a></u>             | 1 359 m | 32.75 N / 130.3<br>E    |
| <u><a href="#">Usu</a></u>               | 731 m   | 42.53 N /               |

|                         |        |                        |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|
|                         |        | 140.83 E               |
| Kenya :                 |        |                        |
| <u>Longonot</u>         | 2776 m | 0 N / 36.446 E         |
| Mexique :               |        |                        |
| <u>Colima</u>           | 3860 m | 19.51 N /<br>103.62 W  |
| <u>El Chichon</u>       | 1060 m | 17.36 N / 93.22<br>W   |
| <u>Jaraguay</u>         | 960 m  | 29.33 N / 114.5<br>W   |
| <u>Nevado de Toluca</u> | 4690 m | 19.108 N /<br>99.758 W |
| <u>Pinacate</u>         | 1200 m | 31.77 N /<br>113.498 W |
| <u>Popocatepetl</u>     | 5465 m | 19.02 N / 98.62<br>W   |
| Mongolie :              |        |                        |
| <u>Dariganga</u>        | 1778 m | 45.33 N / 114 E        |
| Nicaragua :             |        |                        |
| <u>Cerro Negro</u>      | 675 m  | 12.51 N / 86.7<br>W    |
| <u>Concepcion</u>       | 1700 m | 11.54 N / 85.62<br>W   |
| <u>Masaya</u>           | 635 m  | 11.98 N / 86.16<br>W   |
| <u>San Cristobal</u>    | 1745 m | 12.7 N / 87 W          |
| Norvège :               |        |                        |
| <u>Beerenberg</u>       | 2277 m | 71.08 N / 8.17<br>W    |
| Nouvelle-Zélande :      |        |                        |
| <u>Raoul Island</u>     | 516 m  | 29.27 S /<br>177.92 W  |
| <u>Ruapehu</u>          | 2797 m | 39.28 S /<br>175.57 E  |
| <u>Taranaki</u>         | 2518 m | 39.3 S / 174.07<br>E   |

|                             |         |                         |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| <u>Taupo</u>                | 1 129 m | 38.82 S / 176 E         |
| <u>Tongariro</u>            | 1 978 m | 39.13 S /<br>175.64 E   |
| <u>White Island</u>         | 321 m   | 37.52 S /<br>177.18 E   |
| Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée : |         |                         |
| <u>Bagana</u>               | 1 750 m | 6.14 S /<br>155.195 E   |
| <u>Garbuna</u>              | 564 m   | 5.45 S / 150.03<br>E    |
| <u>Karkar</u>               | 1 839 m | 4.65 N / 145.96<br>E    |
| <u>Langila</u>              | 1 330 m | 5.525 S /<br>148.42 E   |
| <u>Manam</u>                | 1 807 m | 4.1 S / 145.06 E        |
| <u>Pago</u>                 | 742 m   | 5.58 S / 150.52<br>E    |
| <u>Rabaul</u>               | 688 m   | 4.27 S / 152.2 E        |
| <u>Ulawun</u>               | 2 334 m | 5.05 S / 151.33<br>E    |
| Pérou :                     |         |                         |
| <u>El Misti</u>             | 5 822 m | 16.29 S / 71.41<br>W    |
| <u>Huyanaputina</u>         | 4 850 m | 16.61 S / 70.85<br>W    |
| <u>Sabancaya</u>            | 5 967 m | 15.78 S / 71.85<br>W    |
| <u>Ubinas</u>               | 5 672 m | 16.355 S /<br>70.903 W  |
| Philippines :               |         |                         |
| <u>Canlaon</u>              | 2 435 m | 10.412 N /<br>123.132 E |
| <u>Mayon</u>                | 2 462 m | 13.26 N /<br>123.69 E   |
| <u>Pinatubo</u>             | 1 450 m | 15.13 N /<br>120.35 E   |
| <u>Taal</u>                 | 400 m   | 14 N / 120.99 E         |

|                         |        |                      |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| Portugal :              |        |                      |
| <u>Pico</u>             | 2351 m | 38.47 N / 28.4 W     |
| R.D. du Congo :         |        |                      |
| <u>Nyamuragira</u>      | 3058 m | 1.4 S / 29.2 E       |
| <u>Nyiragongo</u>       | 3469 m | 1.52 S / 29.25 E     |
| Royaume-Uni :           |        |                      |
| <u>Soufriere Hills</u>  | 915 m  | 16.72 N / 62.18 W    |
| <u>Tristan da Cunha</u> | 2060 m | 37.09 S / 12.28 W    |
| Russie :                |        |                      |
| <u>Alaïd</u>            | 2339 m | 50.86 N / 155.55 E   |
| <u>Avachinsky</u>       | 2741 m | 53.255 N / 158.83 E  |
| <u>Bezymianny</u>       | 2882 m | 55.97 N / 160.58 E   |
| <u>Chikurachki</u>      | 1816 m | 50.32 N / 155.45 E   |
| <u>Ebeko</u>            | 1156 m | 50.41 N / 156.01 E   |
| <u>Harimkotan</u>       | 1145 m | 49.12 N / 154.508 E  |
| <u>Karymsky</u>         | 1486 m | 54.05 N / 159.43 E   |
| <u>Klyuchevskoy</u>     | 4835 m | 56.05 N / 160.63 E   |
| <u>Koryaksky</u>        | 3456 m | 53.32 N / 158.688 E  |
| <u>Kronotsky</u>        | 3528 m | 54.75 N / 160.53 E   |
| <u>Mendeleev</u>        | 888 m  | 43.976 N / 145.736 E |
| <u>Mutnovsky</u>        | 2322 m | 52.453 N / 158.195 E |
|                         |        |                      |

|                                      |         |                        |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| <u>Sarychev</u>                      | 1 496 m | 48.092 N /<br>153.2 E  |
| <u>Shiveluch</u>                     | 3 283 m | 56.65 N /<br>161.36 E  |
| <u>Tao-Rusyr</u>                     | 1 325 m | 49.35 N / 154.7<br>E   |
| <u>Zavaritsky</u>                    | 624 m   | 46.925 N /<br>151.95 E |
| Soudan :                             |         |                        |
| <u>Jebel Marra</u>                   | 3 042 m | 12.95 N / 24.27<br>E   |
| <u>Meidob</u>                        | 2 000 m | 15.32 N / 26.47<br>E   |
| Tanzanie :                           |         |                        |
| <u>Kilimandjaro</u>                  | 5 895 m | 3.07 S / 37.35 E       |
| <u>Ol Doinyo Lengai</u>              | 2 890 m | 2.75 S / 35.9 E        |
| Tchad :                              |         |                        |
| <u>Tarso Tousside</u>                | 3 265 m | 21.03 N / 16.45<br>E   |
| Territoire international :           |         |                        |
| <u>Deception Island</u>              | 576 m   | 62.97 S / 60.65<br>W   |
| <u>Erebus</u>                        | 3 794 m | 77.53 S /<br>167.17 E  |
| Tonga :                              |         |                        |
| <u>Hunga Tonga-Hunga<br/>Ha'apai</u> | 149 m   | 20.57 S /<br>175.38 W  |
| Turquie :                            |         |                        |
| <u>Mont Ararat</u>                   | 5 165 m | 39.7 N / 44.28 E       |
| <u>Nemrut dagi</u>                   | 2 948 m | 38.65 N / 42.02<br>E   |
| Vanuatu :                            |         |                        |
| <u>Ambrym</u>                        | 1 334 m | 16.25 S /<br>168.12 E  |
| <u>Aoba</u>                          | 1 496 m | 15.4 S / 167.83<br>E   |

|                                      |        |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| <u><a href="#">Gaua</a></u>          | 797 m  | 14.27 S / 167.5 E  |
| <u><a href="#">Lopevi</a></u>        | 1413 m | 16.5 S / 168.34 E  |
| <u><a href="#">Yasur</a></u>         | 361 m  | 19.52 S / 169.42 E |
| Yémen :                              |        |                    |
| <u><a href="#">Jebel al-Tair</a></u> | 244 m  | 15.55 N / 41.82 E  |
| Zone non revendiquée :               |        |                    |
| <u><a href="#">Takahe</a></u>        | 3460 m | 76.28 S / 112.08 W |

Pour une autre recherche de volcans, utilisez les listes ci-dessous :

[Liste de volcans par types d'édifices](#)

[Liste de volcans](#)

[Liste de volcans par contexte géodynamique](#)

[Liste de volcans](#)

[Recherche de volcans multi-critères, optimisez votre recherche](#)

(from)

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<http://www.activolcans.info/volcan-Villarrica.html>

Dominant la ville et le lac du même nom, le Villarica est un majestueux volcan, très actif avec une cinquantaine d'éruptions répertoriées depuis 1558. Situé au cœur de la région des lacs, il reste englacé toute l'année sur sa partie sommitale. Une caldera de 2 Km de diamètre constitue la base du cône actif actuel piqueté de nombreux cônes de scories et fissures éruptives. Comme pour d'autres volcans de la région (ex : Llaima), la particularité du Villarica réside dans la diversité de ses dynamismes éruptifs. En effet, le Villarica a connu lors des 10 000 dernières années de très violentes phases explosives de type pliniennes avec émissions d'écoulements pyroclastiques s'étendant parfois jusqu'à 20 Km du volcan. En revanche, depuis

le 16ème siècle son activité est plutôt caractérisée par l'émission de coulées et de fontaines de lave basaltiques, avec parfois même la présence d'un lac de lave dans le cratère sommital. Mais le risque principal provient de sa calotte de glace. Régulièrement, cette dernière fond lorsque des épisodes éruptifs importants se produisent comme ce fut le cas en 1971. Cette année là, deux imposantes fontaines de lave ont entraîné la fusion d'une partie du glacier et la formation de lahars qui s'engouffrèrent dans les vallées détruisant tout sur leur passage et tuant une quinzaine de personnes. Mais le Villarica est aussi un haut lieu du tourisme chilien avec des pistes de ski sur le volcan et de nombreuses installations touristiques aux abords du lac Villarica.

<http://www.activolcans.info/volcan-Villarrica.html>

**Les éruptions volcaniques du volcan Villarrica. Retrouvez l'historique des éruptions et l'activité du volcan Villarrica décrite éruption par éruption :**

**Date de l'éruption : Depuis 26-09-1994**

**Résumé :**

**Depuis, septembre 1994, l'activité éruptive sommitale est quasiment continue sur le Villarrica. Le trémor est permanent et de fréquentes émissions de cendres recouvrent le glacier sommital (ex: oct. 94, fév. 95, déc. 99, etc.). Des explosions phréatiques se produisent de temps en temps (fin 1997 et mi 1998) et de l'incandescence est régulièrement observée de nuit au sommet depuis la base du volcan. A plusieurs reprises des coulées de lave comblent le cratère (mars 98). L'activité la plus fréquente consiste en des explosions stromboliennes animant un lac de lave plus ou moins visible.**

**Lieu de l'éruption : Zone sommitale**

**Attention ! Eruption en cours !**

**Date de l'éruption : Depuis 26-09-1994**



### **Résumé :**

**Depuis septembre 1994, le cratère sommitale du Villarrica est le siège d'une activité éruptive persistante qui permet à un lac de lave quasi-permanent de se maintenir. Cette activité tranquille peut toutefois se transformer en éctivité strombolienne capable de projeter des bombes et des blocs sur les pentes externes de l'édifice. Ainsi, malgré la faible difficulté de l'ascension, les risques sont à mesurer lorsqu'on veut monter au sommet de ce magnifique édifice.**

**Lieu de l'éruption : Cratère sommital**

**Attention ! Eruption en cours !**

**Date de l'éruption : Du 11-08-1984 au 18-11-1985**

### **Résumé :**

**Après avoir enregistré une augmentation de la sismicité, trois explosions ont lieu le 11 août projetant des cendres à près de 200 m de hauteur. Début septembre quelques petites émissions de cendres sont observées. A partir du 30 octobre, une importante activité strombolienne se produit dans le cratère sommital, formant un spatter cône. Une coulée de lave s'épanche hors du cratère vers le nord-est déclenchant une avalanche de glace et neige sur 5 km. Un événement similaire a lieu le 13 novembre. Un lac de lave, source de plusieurs bras de coulées, se forme à proximité du spatter cône. Cette activité se prolonge jusqu'à fin décembre. Le 6, les coulées de lave atteignent le bas du cône du Villarrica, déclenchant un lahar détruisant plusieurs maisons. Reprise de l'activité explosive à partir du 12 janvier, pour quelques jours. A partir de juin 1985, le trémor est de retour et de petites fontaines de lave sont observées accompagnées de panaches de cendres. Mi-novembre l'éruption s'arrête.**

**Lieu de l'éruption : Zone sommitale**

**Date de l'éruption : Du 20-06-1980 au 24-09-1980**

### **Résumé :**

Le 20 juin des explosions sommitales forment des panaches de cendres de plusieurs centaines de mètres de haut. Les détonations sont entendues au pied du volcan. Une importante activité fumerollienne suit cet événement. Puis, le 19 septembre de la même année de nouvelles explosions se produisent. Elles sont suivies le lendemain de l'émission d'une coulée pyroclastique sur le flanc nord-ouest du volcan.

Lieu de l'éruption : Zone sommitale

Date de l'éruption : Du 29-10-1971 au 21-02-1972

Résumé :

La première phase éruptive se produit le 29 octobre, et consiste en des émissions de gaz et cendres modérées. Le 29 novembre, une activité explosive strombolienne commence à édifier un cône dans le cratère sommital. Des coulées de lave sont également émises. Cette activité se prolonge durant le mois de décembre. Les coulées s'épanchent sur le flanc sud-ouest jusqu'à 2000 m d'altitude creusant un chenal d'écoulement de plusieurs dizaines de mètres de profondeur dans la glace recouvrant le volcan. Le 30 décembre, une nouvelle phase explosive cendreuse accompagnée de coulées de lave a lieu. Consécutivement, d'importantes quantités de neige et glace fondent provoquant des lahars volumineux. Ces derniers emportent plusieurs ponts, détruisent plusieurs maisons et tuent une trentaine de personnes.

Lieu de l'éruption : Zone sommitale, flancs sud-ouest et nord-est

Date de l'éruption : Du 02-03-1964 au 21-04-1964

Résumé :

Cette éruption cause la mort d'une vingtaine de personnes au pied du volcan. La raison en est la fonte d'une partie de la calotte de glace sommitale, suite à l'épanchement de coulées de lave depuis le cratère central, et la formation de lahars et avalanches

de débris. L'activité explosive, modérée à faible, est strombolienne et localisée dans le cratère sommital.

Lieu de l'éruption : Zone sommitale

Date de l'éruption : Du 25-02-1963 au 21-09-1963

Résumé :

Cette éruption a lieu en partie au sommet, dans le cratère central, mais aussi sur une fissure radiale localisée sur le flanc sud-ouest de l'édifice. Les explosions sont principalement stromboliennes et le contact entre les coulées de lave et la calotte de glace recouvrant le sommet du Villarrica provoque des lahars.

Lieu de l'éruption : Zone sommitale, flanc sud-ouest

Date de l'éruption : Du 09-10-1948 au 03-02-1949

Résumé :

Eruption sommitale assez explosive d'une durée de 4 mois environ. Les émissions de lave (coulées) sont responsables d'importants lahars suite à la fonte partielle du glacier sommital. L'instabilité des flancs supérieurs déclenche une avalanche de débris. Une cinquantaine de personnes trouvent la mort, principalement à cause des coulées de boue. Un petit lac de lave temporaire se forme également au sommet du volcan.

Lieu de l'éruption : Event central

Date de l'éruption : 1810 BC

Résumé :

Cette très large éruption, datée au carbone 14, s'est produite 1810 ans avant JC. De violentes explosions pliniennes se sont accompagnées d'écoulements pyroclastiques. L'édifice s'est effondré sur lui-même formant une caldera.

Lieu de l'éruption : Ignimbrite Puco

(from – there are great photos, etc. also on this page)

<http://www.activolcans.info/eruptions-volcaniques-historiques-du-volcan-Villarrica.html>

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Map showing Chile's most active volcanoes

External links



Wikimedia Commons has media related to:  
[\*Villarrica Volcano\*](#)

- [Satellite photo of Villarrica Volcano](#)
- [Villarrica Volcano info on SummitPost.com](#)
- [top of the volcano ...](#)
- [Villarrica Volcano Visual Observation Project](#)

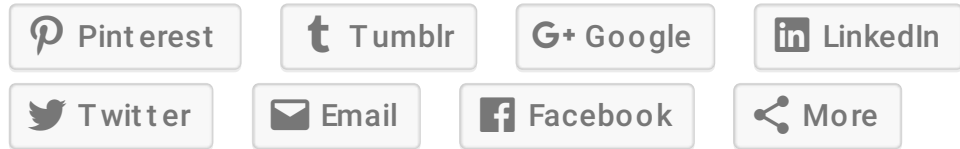
(from wikipedia entry)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villarrica\\_%28volcano%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villarrica_%28volcano%29)

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# *Volcano Facts from the USGS – particularly the proposed early warning system and maps of volcanoes in the United States*

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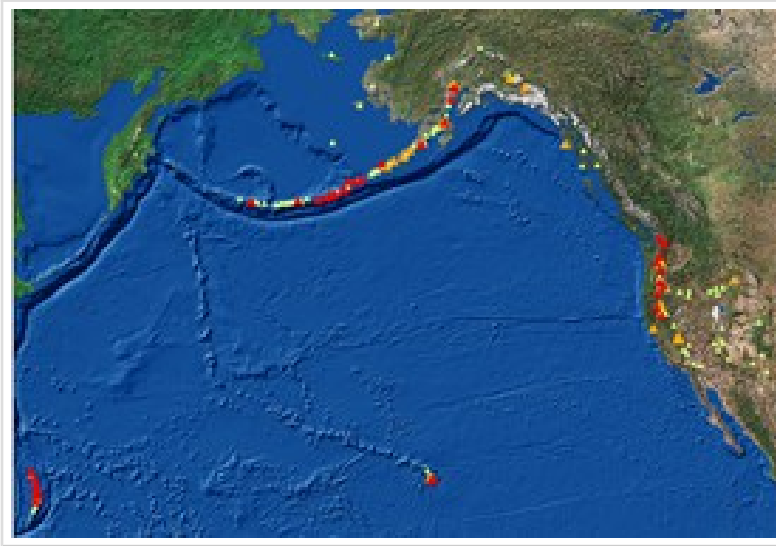
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5 COMMENTS

***NVEWS: National Volcano Early Warning System***

## Tags

*cricketdiane,*  
*geophysics, volcano*  
*cams, volcano early*  
*warningsystem USA,*



**U.S. Volcanoes and NVEWS Targets: red – 35 highest priority volcanoes, orange – 22 high-priority volcanoes, small green – the other U.S. volcanoes.**

**The National Volcano Early Warning System (NVEWS) is a proposed national-scale plan to ensure that volcanoes are monitored at levels commensurate to their threats. The plan was developed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Volcano Hazards Program (VHP) and its affiliated partners in the Consortium of U.S. Volcano Observatories (CUSVO) (<http://www.cusvo.org>).**

**Roughly half of the Nation's 169 young volcanoes are dangerous because of the manner in which they erupt and the communities within their reach. Currently, many of these volcanoes have insufficient monitoring systems (for example, seismometers and continuous GPS [Global Positioning System]), and others have outdated equipment. The NVEWS plan ensures that the most hazardous volcanoes would be properly monitored well in advance of the onset of activity, making it possible for scientists to improve the timeliness and accuracy of hazard forecasts and for citizens to take proper and timely action to reduce risk.**

**In addition, the NVEWS plan seeks to improve a number of capabilities of the US volcanology community through the following elements: 1) Increased partnerships with local governments and emergency responders, 2) grants to**

universities and other groups for cooperative research to advance volcano science, monitoring technologies, and mitigation strategies, 3) added staffing and automation to improve 24/7 monitoring of volcanoes, and 4) computer systems to distribute data to scientists, responding agencies, and the public, and to unify the systems currently used to monitor US volcanoes.

More information can be found in the documents listed below.

(from)

<http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/publications/2009/nviews.php>

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#### **Top Priority Volcanoes for Improved Monitoring Networks**

The overall result of the 2005 NVEWS assessment was the identification of 57 priority volcanoes undermonitored for the threats posed and thus targets for improved monitoring networks. Priority targets in this table may have changed since the 2005 assessment as incremental monitoring improvements have been made.

| <b>Region</b>     | <b>Highest Priority</b>  | <b>High Priority</b>  |
|-------------------|--|---|
| <b>Alaska</b>     | Akutan, Amak, Amukta, Augustine, Bogoslof, Cleveland, Fourpeaked, Kasatochi, Kiska, Makushin, Recheshnoi, Redoubt, Seguam, Vsevidof, Yantarni, Yunaska | Black Peak, Chiginagak, Churchill, Dana, Douglas, Dutton, Edgecumbe, Hayes, Kaguyak, Kupreanof, Spurr, Wrangell |
| <b>Washington</b> | Glacier Peak, Mount Baker, Mount Rainier,  | Mount Adams   |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <b>Mount St. Helens</b>  |   |
| <b>Oregon</b>                             | <b>Crater Lake, Mount Hood, Newberry, Three Sisters</b>                          |   |
| <b>California</b>                         | <b>Lassen Volcanic Center, Mount Shasta</b>                                      | <b>Clear Lake, Mono-Inyo Craters, Mono Lake Volcanic Field, Medicine Lake</b> |
| <b>Wyoming</b>                            | <b>Yellowstone</b>   |   |
| <b>Hawaii</b>                             | <b>Kilauea, Mauna Loa</b>  | <b>Hualalai</b>   |
| <b>Commonwealth of N. Mariana Islands</b> | <b>Agrigan, Alamagan, Anatahan, Asuncion, Farallon de Pajaros, Guguan, Pagan</b> | <b>Sarigan</b>  |

**NNEWS Documents and Other Supporting Information**

(found on this page also)

<http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/publications/2009/nnews.php>

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**Selected Map Products of the USGS Volcano Hazards Program**

**Topical Maps of U.S. Volcanoes**

**THIS DYNAMIC PLANET**

[This Dynamic Planet](#) map shows many of the features that have shaped—and continue to change—our dynamic planet including plate boundaries, earthquakes, volcanoes, and impact craters. The map is designed to show the most prominent features when viewed from a distance, and more detailed features upon closer inspection. The back of the map zooms in further, highlighting examples of fundamental features, while providing text, timelines, references, and other



resources to enhance understanding of this dynamic planet. Both the front and back of this map illustrate the enormous recent growth in our knowledge of planet Earth. Yet, much remains unknown, particularly about the processes operating below the ever-shifting plates and the detailed geological history during all but the most recent stage of Earth's development.

## **ALASKA**

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### **VOLCANOES OF ALASKA**

*Alaska Volcano Observatory, 1998, Volcanoes of Alaska: Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, Information Circular 38 (1 sheet, 1:4,000,000)*

A poster-style map of historically active volcanoes and other volcanic centers in Alaska, including photographs of selected volcanoes. The map poster also includes descriptions and illustrations of the tectonic setting of Alaska, recent notable eruptions, volcano hazards, and a glossary. This map is ideal for classroom use.

This map costs \$3.00 and it can be ordered from:

*Mailing address  
Alaska Division of Geology and Geophysical Surveys  
794 University Avenue, Suite 200  
Fairbanks, AK 99709-3645  
Telephone in the U.S.  
voice (907) 451-5020  
fax (907) 451-5050  
Email: [dggspubs@dnr.state.ak.us](mailto:dggspubs@dnr.state.ak.us)*

## **HAWAI`I**

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### **GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HAWAII**

*Wolfe, Edward W., and Morris, Jean (eds.),  
1996, Geologic map of the island of Hawaii:  
U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous  
Investigations Series Map I-2524-A (3 sheets  
1:100,000; booklet 18 p.)*

*Wolfe, Edward W., and Morris, Jean (eds.),  
1996, Sample data for the geologic map of the  
island of Hawaii: U.S. Geological Survey  
Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-  
2524-B (3 sheets 1:100,000; booklet 15 p.)*

This is the first map of the entire Island of Hawai`i to show in detail the age and distribution of both prehistoric and historic lavas. The map is a compilation of geologic mapping from 1975 through 1988 by approximately 20 geologists, with subsequent updates for Kilauea lavas emplaced through April 20, 1995, in a continuing eruption. Its chronologic detail reflects the application of isotopic-dating techniques that were unavailable when its predecessor was made in 1946.

**LAVA FLOW HAZARDS ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAI`I**

*Wright, Thomas L., Chun, Jon Y.F., Esposito,  
Joan, Heliker, Christina, Hodge, Jon,  
Lockwood, John P., and Vogt, Susan M., 1992,  
Map showing lava-flow hazard zones, Island  
of Hawaii: U.S. Geological Survey  
Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2193.*

This map shows lava-flow hazard zones for the five volcanoes on the Island of Hawai`i (Kilauea, Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea, Hualalai, Kohala). The hazard zones are based chiefly on the location of eruptive vents, areas covered by past lava flows as revealed by geologic mapping and historic observations, and

topography. The maps shows nine lava-flow hazard zones and the boundaries between the zones are approximate because the degree of hazard from one zone to the next is generally gradual rather than abrupt, and the change can occur over the distance of a mile or more. This map updates an earlier hazard assessment published in 1974 and revised in 1987.

## **CALIFORNIA**

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### **LONG VALLEY VICINITY, CALIFORNIA**

*Bailey, Roy A., 1989, Geologic map of the Long Valley Caldera, Mono-Inyo Craters Volcanic Chain, and vicinity, Eastern California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-1933 (2 sheets 1:62:500; booklet 11 p.)*

Long Valley caldera is currently the most restless volcano in the conterminous United States. The rugged landscape of the Long Valley region owes its beauty and appeal to the striking geologic features created largely by the growth of the imposing Sierra Nevada mountains to the west and volcanic eruptions. This geologic map shows the youngest faults and volcanic landforms and rock deposits that were formed in this area during the past 3.6 million years as well as the much older rocks that underlies the area (dating back to about 240 million years). The map identifies eruptive products created by the caldera-forming and subsequent eruptions as well as from the Mono-Inyo Crates volcanic chain that cuts through the caldera. The accompanying booklet provides an overall geologic and glacial history of the area.

## **WASHINGTON**

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### **HYDROLOGIC HAZARDS AT MOUNT RAINIER, WASHINGTON**

*Scott, Kevin M., and Vallance, James W., 1995,*

*Debris flow, debris avalanche, and flood hazards at and downstream from Mount Rainier, Washington: U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas 729 (2 sheets, booklet 9 p.)*

Mount Rainier volcano has produced many large debris flows and debris avalanches (also called lahars and landslides) during the past 10,000 years, and many traveled more than 100 kilometers to inundate parts of the now-populated Puget Sound Lowland. Two maps are included in the atlas. One map illustrates the types, probabilities, and risks of the most dangerous types of debris avalanches and debris flows. Based on 3 characteristic types of events of a known size and estimated frequency, the map shows potential future inundation areas for all rivers draining Mount Rainier. A second map shows examples of smaller debris avalanches and debris flows that occurred in the 20th century. The booklet describes the three characteristic type of events that were used to estimate future inundation areas and factors affecting the risk analysis.

- 
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**<http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/publications/maps.php>**

## **This Dynamic Planet**

### **World Map of Volcanoes, Earthquakes, Impact Craters, and Plate Tectonics**

## **ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS**

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The two-sided map can be ordered from the [USGS Store](#). On the Map Locator page, enter "This Dynamic Planet" into the Product Name box. A single handling fee is applied to all domestic orders. For international shipping, see the USGS frequently asked questions page. Discounts are available for some groups. For more information call 1-888-ASK-USGS.

The map is also for sale from:

U.S. Geological Survey  
Information Services  
Box 25286, Federal Center  
Denver, CO 80225

New product number 206335.

## **LINKED WEBSITES**

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Please visit the Smithsonian Institution [This Dynamic Planet](#) website. This site provides interactive mapping functions (including zoom), contains additional information not shown on the printed paper map, and includes downloadable PDF files of all map components and HTML pages.

See also the USGS booklet [This Dynamic Earth: The Story of Plate Tectonics](#), which gives background information about the theory of plate tectonics and traces its development.

The USGS also has created a website for teachers: [This Dynamic Planet: A Teaching Companion](#).

(from)

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/imap/2800/>

## **This Dynamic Planet**

**World Map of Volcanoes, Earthquakes, Impact Craters, and Plate Tectonics**

**Third Edition (Published 2006)**

**BY TOM SIMKIN,<sup>1</sup> ROBERT I. TILLING,<sup>2</sup> PETER R. VOGT<sup>3,1</sup> STEPHEN H. KIRBY,<sup>2</sup> PAUL KIMBERLY,<sup>1</sup> AND DAVID B. STEWART<sup>2</sup>**

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Cartography and graphic design by Will R. Stettner,<sup>2</sup> with contributions by Antonio Villaseñor,<sup>4</sup> and edited by Katharine S. Schindler<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Smithsonian Institution, <sup>2</sup>U.S. Geological Survey, <sup>3</sup>U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, <sup>4</sup>Institute of Earth Sciences Jaume Almera, Spanish National Research Council

### **Introduction**

Our Earth is a dynamic planet, as clearly illustrated on the main map by its topography, over 1,500 volcanoes, 44,000 earthquakes, and 170 impact craters. These features largely reflect the movements of Earth's major tectonic plates and many smaller plates or fragments of plates (including microplates). Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are awe-inspiring displays of the powerful forces of nature and can be extraordinarily destructive. On average, about 60 of Earth's 550 historically active volcanoes are in eruption each year. In 2004 alone, over 160 earthquakes were magnitude 6.0 or above, some of which caused casualties and substantial damage.

This map shows many of the features that have shaped—and continue to change—our dynamic planet. Most new crust forms at ocean ridge crests, is carried slowly away by plate movement, and is ultimately recycled deep into the Earth—causing earthquakes and volcanism along the boundaries between moving tectonic plates. Oceans are continually opening (for

example, Red Sea, Atlantic Ocean) or closing (for example, Mediterranean Sea). Because continental crust is thicker and less dense than thinner, younger oceanic crust, most does not sink deep enough to be recycled, and remains largely preserved on land. Consequently, most continental bedrock is far older than the oldest oceanic bedrock (see back of map).

The earthquakes and volcanoes that mark plate boundaries are clearly shown on this map, as are craters made by impacts of extraterrestrial objects that punctuate Earth's history, some causing catastrophic ecological changes. Over geologic time, continuing plate movements, together with relentless erosion and redeposition of material, mask or obliterate traces of earlier plate-tectonic or impact processes, making the older chapters of Earth's 4,500-million-year history increasingly difficult to read. The recent activity shown on this map provides only a present-day snapshot of Earth's long history, helping to illustrate how its present surface came to be.

The map is designed to show the most prominent features when viewed from a distance, and more detailed features upon closer inspection. The back of the map zooms in further, highlighting examples of fundamental features, while providing text, timelines, references, and other resources to enhance understanding of this dynamic planet. Both the front and back of this map illustrate the enormous recent growth in our knowledge of planet Earth. Yet, much remains unknown, particularly about the processes operating below the ever-shifting plates and the detailed geological history during all but the most recent stage of Earth's development.

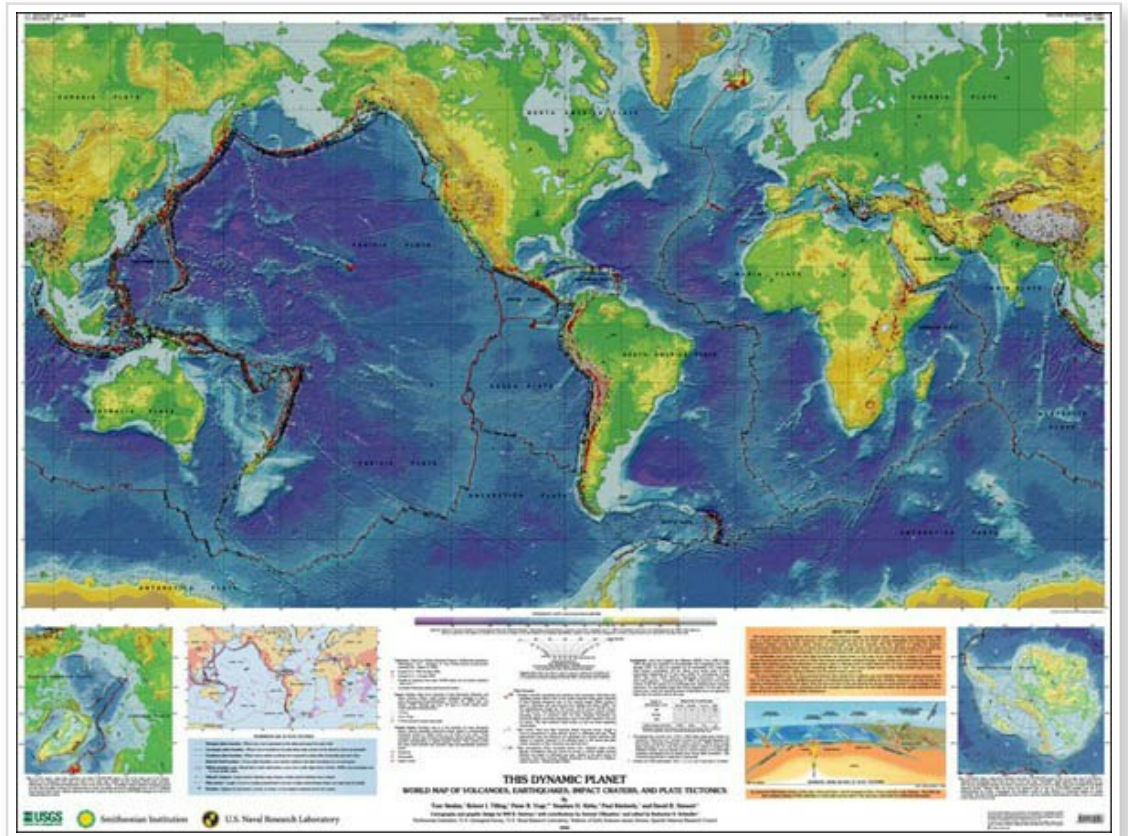
## PDF FILES

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In addition to the paper map, which is available for purchase, the USGS is providing PDF files of the map. These files are very large and should be downloaded and viewed in [Adobe Reader](#).

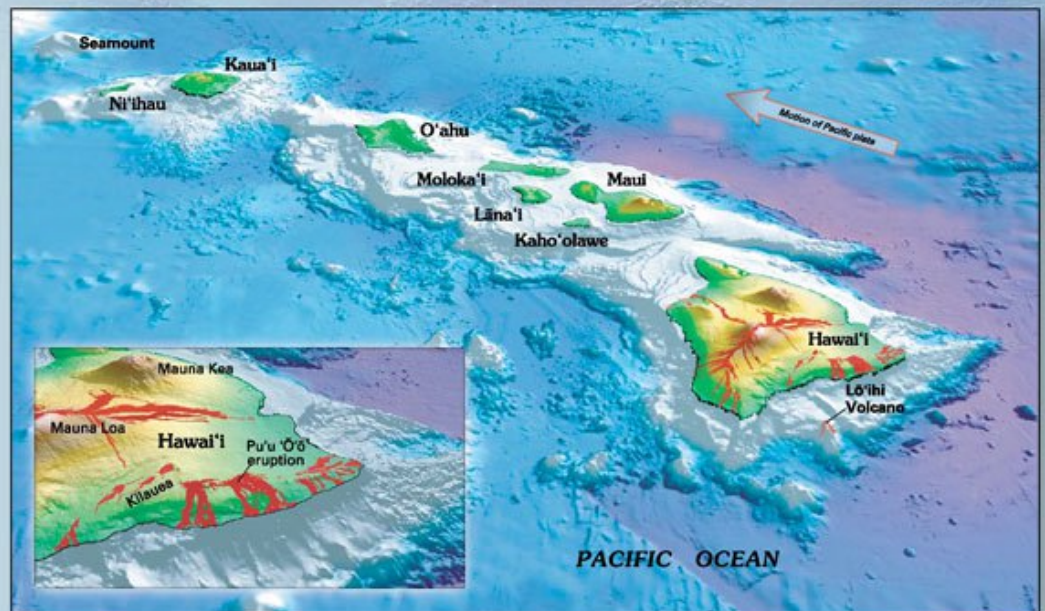
Below: Thumbnail image of the front of the map, which measures

58 by 45 inches, and a figure representative of the materials on the reverse side of the map.

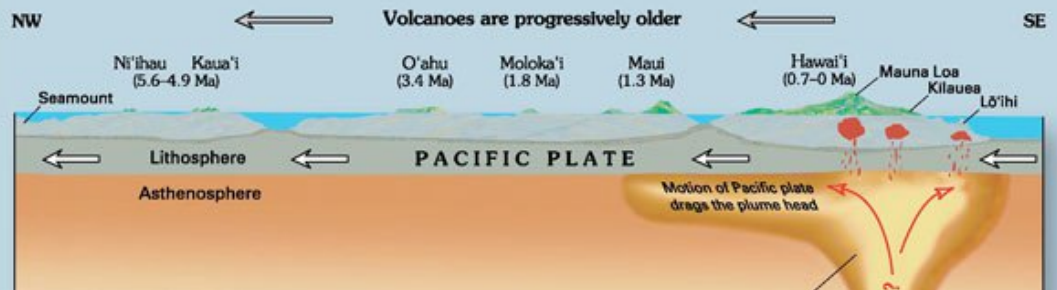


PDF FILE OF THE FRONT SIDE OF THE MAP: **HIGH RESOLUTION**  
[52 MB] | **SCREEN RESOLUTION** [8 MB]





**Figure 2.**—Oblique view of the principal Hawaiian Islands and (the still submarine) Lō'ihi Volcano. Inset gives a closer view of three of the five volcanoes that form the Island of Hawai'i (historical lava flows are shown in red). The longest duration historical eruption on Kilauea's east-rift zone at Pu'u 'Ō'ō (inset), which began in January 1983, continues unabated (as of spring 2006). View prepared by Joel E. Robinson (USGS).



PDF FILE OF THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE MAP: [HIGH RESOLUTION](#) [108 MB] | [SCREEN RESOLUTION](#) [7 MB]

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### Mount St. Helens Now In High Definition

VOLCANOCAM CLASSIC

View Full-Size (640×480):

- [Java-refreshed view.](#)
- [Standard non-Java view.](#)

VOLCANOCAM HIGH-DEFINITION

View Medium Size (640×480):

- [Java-refreshed view.](#)
- [Standard non-Java view.](#)

View Full-Size (1024×768):

- [Java-refreshed view.](#)
- [Standard non-Java view.](#)

**Warning! This is a large image!!**

## CURRENT CAMERA STATUS

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**VolcanoCam Update For Wednesday, 10 March 2010**

- **Update @ 0731 Hours** – Do not expect any views as the late winter storm continues today.

## CAMERA IMAGES DESCRIPTION

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These are near real-time images of Mount St. Helens, taken from the Johnston Ridge Observatory (JRO) using our [VolcanoCam Classic camera](#) and the new [VolcanoCamHD camera](#). The (JRO) and VolcanoCams are located at an elevation of approximately 4,200 feet, about five miles from the volcano. You are looking approximately south-southeast across the North Fork Toutle River Valley. The VolcanoCam images automatically update approximately every five minutes.

(from)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/volcanocams/msh/>

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VolcanoCams

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Washington State VolcanoCams

- [Mount Baker \[1 0/08\]](#)  
Seattle Space Needle 360 degree webcam, includes distant views of Mount Rainier and Mount Baker
- [Mount Rainier \[1 0/08\]](#)  
View across University of Washington Red Square, Mount

Rainier in background.

— *View courtesy University of Washington Computing and Communications. Images are updated every 5 minutes.*

■ **[Mount Rainier](#)** [1 0/08]

Air Quality camera, looking west down the Nisqually River valley, no view of Mount Rainier, also gives weather information — *Link courtesy Mount Rainier National Park*

■ **[Mount Rainier](#)** [1 0/08]

Seattle Space Needle 360 degree webcam, includes distant views of Mount Rainier and Mount Baker

■ **[Mount St. Helens](#)** [1 0/08]

“Live” view from Johnston Ridge Observatory, updated every 5 minutes.

— *Link courtesy U.S. Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument.* — [VolcanoCam FAQ's](#)

#### Oregon VolcanoCams

■ **[Mount Hood](#)** [1 0/08]

KATU Portland, Oregon, live cameras. Some occasionally show Mount Hood.

— *View courtesy KATU TV, Portland, Oregon*

■ **[Mount Jefferson](#)** [1 0/08]

Air Quality Camera located at Mount Hood, shows Mount Jefferson in the distance, also gives lots of weather information provided

— *View courtesy U.S. Forest Service*

#### California VolcanoCams

■ **[Mount Shasta SnowCam](#)** [1 0/08]

— *View courtesy SnowCrest*

#### Alaska VolcanoCams

■ **[GoTo: Alaska Volcano Observatory](#)** [1 0/08]

#### Hawaii VolcanoCams

- **Haleakala Crater** [1 0/08]  
— *link courtesy AEOS Haleakala Atmospheric Characterization Project, Maui — (note: link good but no image when checked on November 2, 2006)*
- **Mauna Kea Observatory** [1 0/08]  
— *View from the CFHT (Canada, France, Hawaii Telescope) dome showing the weather tower and the Gemini dome.*
- **Pu'u O'o** [1 0/08]  
— *link courtesy Hawai'i Volcano Observatory*

#### Other USA VolcanoCams

- **Yellowstone – Old Faithful** [1 0/08]  
— *Courtesy Yellowstone National Park*

#### VolcanoCams Around the World

- **Canary Islands (Spain)**
  - **Gran Canaria** [1 0/08]  
— *link courtesy Instituto Astrofisica Canarias*
  - **El Teide** [1 0/08]  
— *link courtesy Instituto Astrofisica Canarias*
- **Greece**
  - **Santorini** [04/09]  
— *the cameras are located in Imerovigli on the terraces of Hotel Heliotopos, link courtesy “www.santorini.net”*
- **Italy**
  - **Etna** [1 0/08]  
— *link courtesy “albanetcom.com”*
  - **Etna** [1 0/08]  
— *check on volcano name under “Rete di telecamere” to pop up new menu choices, link courtesy Istituto Nazionale Geofisica Vulcanologia*
  - **Stromboli** [1 0/08]  
— *check on volcano name under “Rete di telecamere” to pop up new menu choices, link courtesy Istituto Nazionale Geofisica*

## *Vulcanologia*

- [Vesuvius \[1 0/08\]](#)
  - *various views, not always Vesuvius, link courtesy Medivia, Tourism in Campania*
- [Vesuvius \[1 0/08\]](#)
  - *two views available, link courtesy Vesuvioinrete*
- [Vulcano \[1 0/08\]](#)
  - *check on volcano name under “Rete di telecamere” to pop up new menu choices, link courtesy Istituto Nazionale Geofisica Vulcanologia*
- **Japan**
  - [Asama \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *page in Japanese*
  - [Fuji \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *nice view*
  - [Fuji \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *24Hours Mt. Fuji LIVE*
  - [Iwate \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy Iwate University, Department of Computer Science*
  - [Sakurajima \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *as seen from Kagoshima*
  - [Unzen \[1 0/08\]](#)
  - [Usu \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *“wakasaresort.com” website*
- **Mexico**
  - [Colima \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy University of Colima*
  - [Popocatépetl \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *click on “Imagen del volcan – Estacion Alzomoni” or “Imagen del volcan – Estacion Tlamacas”, view courtesy CENAPRED*
- **New Zealand**
  - [Ngauruhoe \[04/09\]](#)
    - *click on volcano, link courtesy GeoNet*
  - [Ruapehu \[04/09\]](#)
    - *click on volcano, link courtesy GeoNet*
  - [Ruapehu \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *Snowcam*
  - [Taranaki \(Egmont\) \[04/09\]](#)

- *click on volcano, link courtesy GeoNet*
- [White Island \[04/09\]](#)
  - *three webcams and one seismographs to choose from, link courtesy GeoNet*
- **Nicaragua**
  - [Cerro Negro \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy Dirección General de Geofísica*
  - [Concepcion \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy Dirección General de Geofísica*
  - [Concepcion \(another view\) \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy Dirección General de Geofísica*
  - [Masaya \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy Dirección General de Geofísica*
  - [Momotombo \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy Dirección General de Geofísica*
  - [San Cristobal \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy Dirección General de Geofísica*
  - [Telica \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy Dirección General de Geofísica*
  - [All together \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *link courtesy Dirección General de Geofísica*
- **Russia**
  - [Bezymianny \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *on Kamchatka, view from Kozyrevsk village, 45 kilometers west of the volcano, link courtesy IVGG and EMSD*
  - [Klyuchevskoy \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *on Kamchatka, view from Klyuchi city, 30 kilometers north of the volcano, link courtesy IVGG and EMSD*
  - [Shiveluch \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *on Kamchatka, view from Klyuchi city, 46 kilometers south of the volcano, link courtesy IVGG and EMSD*
- **Turkey**
  - [Mount Ararat \[1 0/08\]](#)
    - *a quiet stratovolcano, link courtesy Arminco Telecommunications*

(from USGS website on this page -)

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**Volcano Webcam Links**

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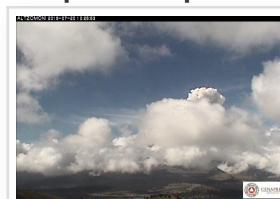
**Galeras**



**Huila**

**Huila Volcano**

**Popocatépetl**



**Mount Baker**



**Halema'uma'u**



**Soufrière Hills**



[Tungurahua](#)

[Mt. Rainier](#)

[Old Faithful](#)

[Telica](#)

[Cerro Negro](#)

[Concepcion](#)

[bezymianny,  
russia](#)

[klyuchevskoy,  
russia](#)

[sheveluch,  
russia](#)

## Washington VAAC Webcams

[Cotopaxi – Ecuador](#) \*

<!--

[Colima \(Naranjal\)](#)

[Colima \(Nevado\)](#)

-->

[Colima observatory](#) \*

[Galaras – Consaca](#) \*

[Galaras – Pasto](#) \*

[Photo de la soufrère de](#)

[Guadeloupe](#) \*

[Halema`uma`u Panorama](#)

[Halema'uma'u](#)

[Halema'uma'u Wide-View](#)

[Halema'uma'u Zoom](#)

[Huila](#) \*

<!--

[Mammoth Hot Springs](#)

-->

[Montagne Pelee](#) \*

[Mount Adams](#) \*

## Worldwide Webcams

[Akutan](#) \*

[Asama](#) \*

[Augustine](#) \*

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[Chaiten](#) \*

[Cleveland](#) \*

[Etna](#) \*

[Four Peaked](#) \*

[Llaima](#) \*

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[\(KVERT\)](#) \*

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[Peulik](#) \*

[Redoubt – CI](#)

[Redoubt – DFR](#)

[Redoubt – Hut](#)

[Sakurajima](#) \*

[Sheveluch](#) \*

[Shishaldin](#) \*



[Mount Baker](#) \*

[Mount Hood](#) \*

[Mount Jefferson](#) \*

[Mt St Helens](#)

[Mt St Helens HD cam](#)

[Mount St. Helens Webcam](#)

[Loop](#) \*

[Nicaragua](#) \*

[Old Faithful](#) \*

<!-

[Poas - Barva](#) □

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[Popo \(Altzomoni\)](#) \*

[Popo \(Tianguismanalco\)](#) \*

[Popo \(Tlamacas\)](#) \*

[Pu`u`O`o\(L\)](#)

[Pu`u`O`o\(M\)](#)

[Pu`u`O`o\(R\)](#)

[Rainier](#) \*

[Rainier 2](#) \*

[Rainier 3](#) \*

[San Salvador](#) \*

<!-

[Shasta](#) □

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[Soufrière de Guadeloupe](#) \*

[Soufrière Hills](#) \*

[Tungurahua](#) \*

[Spurr](#) \*

[Spurr - CKT](#) \*

[Veniaminof](#) \*

[Villarrica](#) \*

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for more Volcano  
Cameras

[Cascade Volcano](#)

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[USGS linked](#)

[Webcams](#)

[Volcanolivecams](#) \*

[Worldwide List of](#)

[Web Cameras](#) \*

(from)

<http://www.ssd.noaa.gov/VAAC/cams.html>

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## **Un volcan, des volcans sur ACTIVOLCANS !**

Un volcan ou des volcans du monde, retrouvez toutes ces informations sur ACTIVOLCANS, la base de données francophone sur les volcans du monde.

Découvrez les volcans du monde et suivez l'activité et l'actualité volcanique en direct. Retrouvez un volcan et ses éruptions volcaniques. Des infos en volcanologie, des photos et des webcams de volcans.

ACTIVOLCANS, le site de l'ACTIV ( Association pour la Connaissance et la transmission de l'Information en Volcanologie ).

<http://www.activolcans.info/WEBCAM.php>

### **Actualites**



### **Photos et vidéos de volcans**

### **Rechercher un volcan**



### **Listes de volcans**

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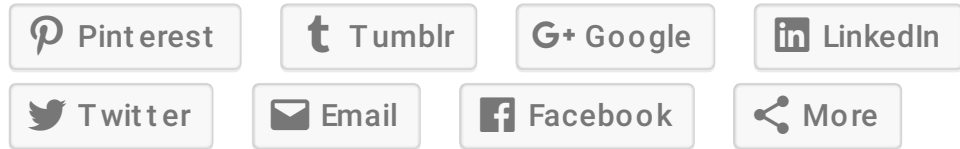
Very, very nifty site – with video cams of volcanoes from all over the world, maps, info, photos of caldera and volcanoes and easy to use – this site is in French, either use google translator tools or work with what is there – it is pretty self-explanatory whether you speak French or not. – cricketdiane

\*\*\*

<http://www.activolcans.info/WEBCAM.php>

\*\*\*

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Loading...

10  
Wednesday  
Mar 2010

# *California budget and education funding chart – one of the bar graphs I made last night to compare California revenues against real revenues and program funding*

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS

[LEAVE A COMMENT](#)

[California State Budget Revenues and Education Funding Comparisons by diane c phillips, cricketdiane 2010](#)

## Tags

*California budget  
revenues shortfalls  
budget deficits  
education cuts,  
California education*

My Note –

if it works . . .

I did a number of charts and bar graphs but when I tried loading

*budget cuts,*  
*cricketdiane, tuition*  
*hikes*

them into this post as a pdf, it stopped at 66% and would go no further. I hate when that happens. It will take finding a tutorial on Microsoft to figure it out. Let's see if this much works.

The chart numbers that were used came from the California state budget charts listed on the previous post along with the spreadsheet of numbers that I used from them.

– cricketdiane

\*\*\*

[cricketdiane10 – 03-10-10 – California Education Resources Chart 3](#)

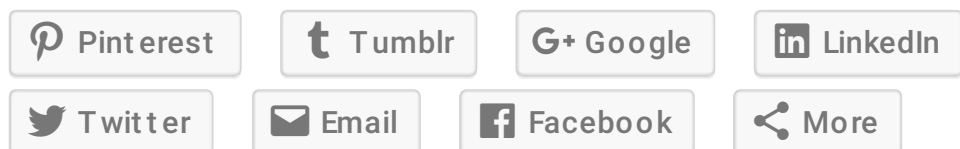
(in millions / billions) Chart created by cricketdiane c Phillips, 03-10-10; 1.11 am ET

[\(in millions / billions\) California Revenue Resources Chart created by cricketdiane c Phillips, 03-10-10; 1.11 am ET](#)

\*\*\*

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SHARE THIS:



Loading...

10  
Wednesday  
Mar 2010

*Education Available to All –  
why is that so hard to  
understand? – California*

# *budgets have been a lie about real revenues and a numeric fantasy – here's the fortune they've been hiding –*

POSTED BY [CRICKETDIANE](#) IN [CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS](#)

[1 COMMENT](#)

## My Note –

### Tags

*California budget  
deficit budget cuts,  
college and university  
tuition hikes,  
cricketdiane, education  
budget cuts, tuition  
hikes, US state budget  
shortfalls and deficits*

I was using Microsoft Word 2007 last night to make these really great nifty bar charts of the information from California's budget and when I tried to post them in my blog – it didn't post. So, I tried to figure out how to do that which is going to take some more work and maybe an online tutorial to learn how to do. However, I did make a more extensive bar chart in the process of working on it that included more relationships using the amount of money appropriated from the general fund for higher education, the total derived from special funding for higher education from the state budget, compared to the total for K-12 and then added the revenues, totals and expenditures from another column and from another chart. When the bar graph was completed, one of the totals represented an obscene relationship much greater than the total revenues. So, I went back and tried to understand what the real relationship is between the total amount of money California has had available to spend and the percentages or ratios they chose to spend on education, particularly higher education / state colleges / state university systems / and state post-secondary schools generally.

What is the true revenue picture? Is it that total in revenues or is it the total that includes all the special funds, bonds, and whatever other tricky funding revenues they have had available? I thought about it all night and this morning realized that whether

those were real monies or not – they were treated as real money within the budget therefore the total revenue is not the “total revenues” as claimed, but rather the total inclusively with the bond, special funding, special leveraged financing, and whatever else. That means, when they had the choice these excess dollars were available and that they did use the amount up to the complete totals to do as pleased. Hmmm.

In other words – here is what I found:

People QuickFacts	California	USA
Population, 2008 estimate	36,756,666	304,059,724
Households, 2000	11,502,870	105,480,101

(from)

California Quick Facts from the US Census Bureau

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06000.html>

\*\*\*

This chart shows revenues and expenditures that do not include the total revenues from bonds, special funds, financing, investment income revenues, special bonds, and leveraging plays. It is the same revenue totals that apparently the state government attempts to spend up to an identical amount of this revenue each year, such that it looks like all the money is accounted for that was available. And, although the revenues and expenditures on this chart are not identical – they are close enough that a bar graph makes them look tolerably like nearly the same line.

[http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget\\_faqs/information/document](http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget_faqs/information/document)

\*\*

But, looking at this chart – a truer picture (although not a complete picture) comes into view –

[http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget\\_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf](http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf)

Looking at the last column to the right side of this document – there are two totals in that column. The light print total at the top of each entry matches the expenditures from the other chart. However, these amounts are neither the true expenditures, nor the true income generated revenue for the state because that is actually identified in the bold total under the line. Not only is it what they did spend, it was available revenues made possible through a number of financial vehicles and then not used as a total revenues entry in other account definitions, such as the previous chart.

So, with that as the basis – my bar chart had a Totals 2 point that was in the stratosphere compared to both the money being spent on higher education from the general fund and from all sources or even in comparison to the money spent totally for K-12 education. At the same time that the state budget actually had received staggering sums from all sources, the ratio of funds spent on education and particularly for higher education which was originally to come from the general fund at the same or at slightly higher levels than the K-12 education total – were a mere pittance compared to the actual totals available.

This makes it a little clearer – (but I wish I knew how to get those bar graphs I made into this post) –

1991-92	\$43,327.0
---------	------------

1992-93	\$40,948.3
---------	------------

That is what it looks like they had as expenditures that appears in the column totals, but

1991-92	\$83,002.4
---------	------------

1992-93	\$86,062.9
---------	------------

This is what they actually had and actually spent (only includes the categories on this chart so there's more) –

[http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget\\_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf](http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf)

At a time when, the state of California was listing revenues of

1991-92	\$42,026.50
---------	-------------

1992-93	\$40,946.50
---------	-------------

Apparently there were not only able to spend over \$83,0002.4 (millions / billions) and \$86,062.9 (millions / billions) on the listed programs due to special bonds, special taxes, financing bonds, and other program funding – they also had at least that much as revenues plus whatever other special vehicles were available to cover other programs, building programs, agency costs, mandates and projects using those vehicles.

When I made the bar chart, (I will include the number group below that I used, immediately below is a sample) – I used the numbers from the two charts and included these categories –

**Higher Education 1** – which were funds taken from the general fund (at a staggeringly lower ratio than legally required)

**Higher Educ** – which offers the total including bonds, and special funding they claimed on their charts

**K-12** – using the total amount allowed me to see the ratio and



percentage of what was originally supposed to be matched equally or exceeded by the higher education funding (which wasn't there in any proportion that was close as required)

**Expenditures – from the Chart A-1 group**

**Totals – from the Chart C-1 total in light print (last column to the right)**

**Revenues – from the Chart A-1 group (which is damn close to the totals in light print and the expenditures on Chart C-1)**

**Totals 2 – using the bold print totals from the last column in Chart C-1 (only includes the programs listed – not whole state budget)**

H.Edu 1	H. Educ	k- 12	Expenditures	Totals	Rev
1991- 92	\$5,831.20		\$10,317.60	\$18,401.90	\$
1992- 93	\$5,044.20		\$9,924.50	\$20,921.60	\$

(above sample from my chart for making the bar graphs taken from California state budget literature found online)

\*The possibilities that I can see from this are:

1. The investment engineers and account managers in the state of California are doing the same thing that most states are doing which is to make sure the revenues and expenditures columns are nearly the same and letting it go at that.

2. They are using the expenditures and revenues columns to prove an answer that the state is broke or in trouble financially, even at times when it is not.

3. That the state budget of California, having not appropriately

incorporated the real revenue totals from all sources, including bond streams and other financial schemes, among other things – is not a true and accurate picture of the financial resources of the state, its agencies, its school systems, its higher education system nor of the state budget.

4. The state budget of California is intentionally a fantasy – because when I made those bar graphs, it was obvious that the Totals2 amount was and is “in the stratosphere” and does represent real money that is being spent, being acquired, processing as available funds and is being leveraged, manipulated, invested or utilized as part of the entire pool of available funds and financial resources by the state Treasurer’s office including their investment managers / brokers / financiers.

5. The current budget cuts are not a solution to the claimed budget deficit in California. Not having to borrow and pay out on bonds and loans at some incredibly higher rate to satisfy investors, hedge fund managers, sovereign wealth funds, bankers, stock market brokerages, and whoever else has their hands in it is the actual answer that solves the problem. However, the Treasurer’s office members are unable to do that because they are not in a position to bargain effectively with those sources as someone else would be, such as the US Treasury or Federal Reserve, SEC or other fiduciary members.

6. The bubbly, buddy – buddy system has done more to hurt California than independent well-thought out applications of intelligence ever would have and has yielded a sport of financing plays and finance in general which at the same time increased the real revenues available to the state of California and her citizens – also undermined the funding resources available to higher education, to education overall and illegally undermined the financial mandate for all of California’s higher education and post-secondary educational resources to be available to all tuition free and without economic exclusion, discrimination, racism, or gender / age inequalities.

7. Personally, The ability to find these things was not rocket science – therefore, I know the facts were there all along and visible to all. It isn't a game when the lives of American citizens are destroyed, when our children's future is bound up by ignorance, shame and lack of knowledge, lack of education, lack of principled understanding of basic information in science, math, use of English, communication skills, history, geography, sociology and the greater world around them. And, when the educational resources that were paid for, fought for and where revenues were more than astronomically available for them had they not been diverted are not made available to every one including the adults in our communities – it is unnecessarily crippling to their opportunities to survive and to thrive. How dare they raise tuition to the state colleges and universities in California or in Georgia or anywhere else in America in order to economically exclude American citizens from attending and from having access to those resources? Who the hell do they think they are?

– cricketdiane, 03-10-10

\*\*\*

	H.Edu 1	H. Educ	k-12
1976- 77	\$1,862.90	\$2,923.80	\$3,396.80
1977- 78	\$2,015.90	\$3,209.60	\$3,682.40
1981- 82	\$3,270.40	\$5,049.20	\$8,600.00
1982- 83	3,230.20	5,173.10	8,727.30
1986- 87	4,543.20	7,477.80	13,950.30
1987- 88	\$4,842.70	\$7,993.90	\$14,543.20
1991-	\$5,831.20	\$10,317.60	\$18,401.90

92			
1992-93	\$5,044.20	\$9,924.50	\$20,921.60
1996-97	\$6,180.10	\$11,574.20	\$23,447.60
1997-98	\$6,624.50	\$12,083.10	\$25,557.30
2001-02	\$9,645.30	\$17,293.40	\$35,914.80
2002-03	\$9,487.90	\$17,878.20	\$42,110.00
2006-07	\$11,210.50	\$18,435.30	\$49,095.00
2007-08	\$11,861.80	\$18,864.20	\$50,988.60
2009-10	\$10,566.30	\$17,582.50	\$45,077.30
2010-2011	\$11,836.20	\$18,389.50	\$43,944.40

The Chart I made from the California government budget documents – The column that is evidence of criminal choices to undermine the universal higher education available to all is the H.Edu1 column – because the state is mandated to provide enough from the general fund alone, (regardless of what else is added by special bonds, etc.) to match or better the total amount acknowledged to be needed to educate the population in K-12 placements which is indicated by the total amount being spent to do it. There is to be a place for them to each graduate and go on to college or university as well as covering each and every adult citizen of California who wants to go to college or university and that mandate is still the law in the State of California.

On one of my recent posts, there is a copy of the California law guaranteeing access to higher education for all the citizens of California and there are very smart people in California that do not have to put up with this criminal undermining of the

educational resources in the state of California. That is a fact.

– cricketdiane

\*\*\*

**51004. The Legislature hereby recognizes that it is the policy of the people of the State of California to provide an educational opportunity to the end that every pupil leaving school shall have the opportunity to be prepared to enter the world of work; that every pupil who graduates from any state-supported educational institution should have sufficient marketable skills for legitimate remunerative employment; that every qualified and eligible adult citizen shall be afforded an educational opportunity to become suitably employed in some remunerative field of employment; and that these opportunities are a right to be enjoyed without regard to economic status or the characteristics listed in Section 220.**

(from)

**EDUCATION CODE**

**SECTION 51000-51009**

**[http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?  
section=edc&group=50001-51000&file=51000-51009](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=edc&group=50001-51000&file=51000-51009)**

The entire section is below, which entitles every qualified and eligible adult citizen shall be afforded an educational opportunity through the state supported colleges, community colleges, technical schools, and university system in order to become suitably employed in some remunerative field of employment; and that these opportunities are a right to be enjoyed without regard to economic status (etc.) to each and every citizen of the state of California. (period).

My Note – this section includes a high school education and colleges supported by the state which specifically prepare

citizens with skills adequate to current employment that includes computer literacy, literacy and the skills of comprehension, technology literacy, mathematics, sciences, writing and English use skills, along with the types of thinking skills required by today's highly competitive business atmosphere, among other things. Includes economic and financial literacy considering the way the market is today. And somewhere, the law has a clause that says if for some reason, the state cannot or will not do that for adult students through the state college and university system, then it is required to pay the cost of private tuitions for those students at private or non-state schools, colleges and/or universities. I'll keep looking – it is still there somewhere. But the section means, that the state cannot remove the funding – they can't raise tuitions and fees – that is economic exclusion of citizens. It isn't a question of whether the state of California will cover the appropriate levels of funding for the schools, high schools, colleges and universities – the law says that it is required at an appropriate level without increasing costs to students or their families. The only real choice is for the state to choose how to cover those funds and they can't continue stealing them from the poor people, elderly, handicapped, disabled and disadvantaged because those are mandated funds. Sooner or later, somebody's going to call them on that one too and take it to court.

– cricketdiane

(The full section –)

#### **EDUCATION CODE**

#### **SECTION 51000-51009**

**51000.** This chapter may be known as the George Miller, Jr., Education Act of 1968.

**51002.** The Legislature hereby recognizes that, because of the common needs and interests of the citizens of this state and the nation, there is a need to establish a common state curriculum

for  
the public schools, but that, because of economic, geographic,  
physical, political and social diversity, there is a need for the  
development of educational programs at the local level, with the  
guidance of competent and experienced educators and citizens.  
Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to set broad  
minimum  
standards and guidelines for educational programs, and to  
encourage  
local districts to develop programs that will best fit the needs  
and  
interests of the pupils, pursuant to stated philosophy, goals, and  
objectives.

51003. It is the intent of the Legislature that explicit, rigorous  
statewide academic standards be adopted for all pupils enrolled  
in  
public schools.

51004. The Legislature hereby recognizes that it is the policy of  
the people of the State of California to provide an educational  
opportunity to the end that every pupil leaving school shall have  
the  
opportunity to be prepared to enter the world of work; that every  
pupil who graduates from any state-supported educational  
institution  
should have sufficient marketable skills for legitimate  
remunerative  
employment; that every qualified and eligible adult citizen shall  
be  
afforded an educational opportunity to become suitably  
employed in  
some remunerative field of employment; and that these  
opportunities  
are a right to be enjoyed without regard to economic status or  
the  
characteristics listed in Section 220.

The Legislature further recognizes that all pupils need to be

provided with opportunities to explore and make career choices and to seek appropriate instruction and training to support those choices.

The Legislature therefore finds that fairs as community resource and youth leadership activities are integral to assisting and guiding pupils in making choices and therefore encourage the further expansion of cooperative activities between schools, youth leadership activities, and community resources. Among community resources of particular significance in providing information on various career opportunities are vocational and occupational exhibits, demonstrations and activities conducted at fairs.

51005. In order to carry out the intent of Section 51004, the Department of Education shall annually encourage school districts to plan programs and activities which utilize the resources of fairs and youth leadership activities as an integral part of the vocational instructional program and career decisionmaking.

51006. The Legislature finds that the increasing integration of computers and computer technology into our economy has profound implications for our society, and equally important implications for state educational policy.

The Legislature also finds that the methods of distribution of computer resources in the public schools will have a substantial effect upon the state's ability to meet the economic, political, and social challenges of the new technological era. Without adequate and early exposure to a basic computer education and computer



resources,  
many students may be placed at a significant disadvantage in  
their  
opportunities to secure success in academics and the job  
market in  
the future. As females compose 51 percent of the student  
population  
in the state's public elementary and secondary schools, and  
ethnic  
minorities constitute over one-third of that population, it is  
imperative that California adopt a policy to ensure equitable  
access  
to technological education programs.

51007. (a) It is the policy of the State of California that all  
students enrolled in the state's public elementary and secondary  
schools, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, gender,  
physical disability, geographic location, or socioeconomic  
background, shall have equitable access to educational  
programs  
designed to strengthen technological skills, including, but not  
limited to, computer education programs.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that state appropriations  
for educational programs designed to strengthen technological  
skills,  
including, but not limited to, computer education programs, shall  
have the goal of ensuring equitable access to those programs  
for all  
students.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that this section shall  
not be construed to preclude funding of programs designed to  
serve  
certain categories of students as part of the state's efforts to  
target areas of high need.

51008. The State Board of Education shall ensure that the state  
curriculum and framework, where appropriate, include instruction  
on

Cesar Chavez and the history of the farm labor movement in the United States, and that the state criteria for selecting textbooks include information to guide the selection of textbooks that contain sections that highlight the life and contributions of Cesar Chavez and the history of the farm labor movement in the United States.

51009. The first week of April is hereby deemed to be Labor History Week throughout the public schools, and school districts are encouraged to commemorate this week with appropriate educational exercises that make pupils aware of the role the labor movement has played in shaping California and the United States.

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<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=edc&group=50001-51000&file=51000-51009>

It is the law – they cannot deplete the economic resources of school systems including the state colleges and universities because of the law expressed above. And, the exclusion of students by unreasonable tuitions and / or unreasonable fees, exorbitant book costs, lab costs, activities fees, registration fees or in fact, any other kind of fees is against the law in the state of California. Creating an economic bias against the majority of California citizens by raising tuitions at state schools to \$10,000 or more a year is illegal. It will take a class action suit or other legal measure against the decision-makers who made these choices. They broke the law when they did it.

– my note, cricketdiane

(And no, they can't change the law next week or next year in order to fix it – they are still liable for the time during which it was in

place up to and including right now.)

\*\*\*

(This section is very interesting too – it means that the Legislature recognizes a highly skilled, technologically savvy marketplace strong in math and science – it requires them to provide a definition of education for all students which includes this level and skill sets in order to have marketable job skills as required by the above law – and therefore they are responsible for providing them.)

52951. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) California is a national and international leader in scientific and technological development. California employs 45 percent of the nation's computer specialists and 21 percent of its

engineers. The economic growth of California and the nation will depend in a large part upon its ability to remain competitive with other states and with foreign nations. Maintaining our preeminence

will be dependent upon persons who have a solid foundation in science.

(b) There is growing concern about science illiteracy within the state's adult population. A National Science Foundation Report shows

that less than half of all high school juniors and one-third of high school seniors take a science course. As a result, American high school students receive only one-half to one-third the exposure to

science as their counterparts in other developed countries, such as

Japan, West Germany, East Germany, and the Soviet Union.

(c) California has an insufficient number of teachers trained in science and mathematics. There were 1,400 positions filled by teachers not trained in science or mathematics in 1985, and there is

a projected shortage of 2,000 to 2,500 positions being filled by teachers not trained in science and mathematics in 1986.

(d) Due to the higher entry level salaries provided by the private sector for college graduates trained in science and mathematics, the growing shortage of qualified science and mathematics teachers will continue.

(e) There are exemplary programs in California that upgrade the training of science teachers and train science teachers.

(f) Complex problems must be overcome if science education is to advance students to a level of competence appropriate for an increasingly technological society. The decline in science achievement of students in schools, colleges, and universities in California affects all students, but is particularly acute for women students, minority students, and students from lower income groups.

The problems related to this situation include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(1) A lack of understanding of the fundamental principles of science and their implications for everyday life.

(2) Inadequate mastery of knowledge of science by students and many teachers, resulting in poor comprehension of college coursework and high attrition rates for those students who have these deficiencies.

(3) A tendency among girls and young women to avoid taking science courses in high school, which limits their choice of educational options, and screens them out of future careers in science, engineering, and other science-related professions.

(4) Lack of science instruction at the elementary school level to enable all students, including female, minority, and low-income students, to develop skills and attitudes which will enable and encourage them to pursue science successfully in later grades.

(5) A critical shortage of qualified teachers, with significant numbers of science teachers leaving the classroom for

nonteaching

jobs, and few students training to take their places.

(6) Lack of teachers' training in the use of laboratory equipment and procedures, as well as the lack of laboratory-based facilities in

schools, thereby reducing the opportunity for students to receive

"hands-on" science instruction.

(7) Staffing of more than 25 percent of science classes by teachers not certified to teach science.

(g) While some colleges and universities are improving courses in the teaching of science, this will not fully address the problem, since the number of new teacher candidates is relatively small. Therefore, the Legislature recognizes the need to assist existing teachers in gaining the knowledge necessary to improve science education for all students.

(h) The science problem is shared by all segments and levels of California education, and the problem can best be addressed by cooperatively planned and funded efforts.

(i) Appropriate models for cooperative, intersegmental approaches

to solving the science problem should address the findings of state

and national science associations, including, but not limited to, the

National Science Foundation and National Association of Science

Teachers. The comprehensive approach will give special attention to

providing in-service training of classroom teachers, defining more

clearly those standards of science knowledge required at each school

level, and developing curricula and instructional strategies to meet

these standards. Whenever possible, existing resources shall be pooled to support this comprehensive program. Models for the

program

may include the California Writing Project; the California Mathematics Project; the EQUALS Project; the MESA Project; the University of California at Irvine's Summer Science Institute; the Lawrence Hall of Science's Programs for Schools; and the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory's Science Education Center, Summer Science Institute, and Lesson In-service Science Workshop for Elementary and Middle School Teachers.

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=edc&group=52001-53000&file=52950-52951>

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(CNN) – A California movement protesting \$1 billion in budget cuts to the state's university system appeared to have burgeoned into a nationwide demonstration on Thursday.

Students and professors in dozens of states were challenging administrators and state lawmakers over budget cuts and tuition increases that they say are reducing students' class options and increasing their expenses.

[ etc. ]

State funding for the California State University system was reduced by nearly \$1 billion for the academic years between 2008 and 2010. Schools have responded by increasing fees, canceling classes, cutting student support programs and furloughing professors. Fees have increased 182 percent since 2002. Class waiting lists have doubled or tripled.

"The less affordable education becomes, the less likely low-income students will be able to get a college education," said Lillian Taiz, president of the California Faculty Association and

professor of history at California State University Los Angeles. In addition to protests at numerous public colleges and universities in California, demonstrations also were planned for K-12 schools Thursday, according to the Student Activism blog.

[See where the protests are happening](#)

On the other side of the country, in Georgia, a legislative committee proposed \$300 million in cuts to the state's college system, on top of the \$100 million cut in the past two years, University of Georgia President Michael F. Adams wrote in an open letter to students, faculty and staff.

<http://www.cnn.com/2010/US/03/04/us.day.of.action/index.html>

\*\*\*

My Note –

These are the real revenue numbers available to all the programs listed on the chart that I used for numbers in my bar graphs –

(in millions, so add a bunch of zeros on these numbers – and this doesn't include capital building projects and other bonds, revenues, or financing for other state and federal programs in the state of California, etc. -)

1996-97	\$6,180.10	1996-97	\$9
1997-98	\$6,624.50	1997-98	\$1
2001-02	\$9,645.30	2001-02	\$1
2002-03	\$9,487.90	2002-03	\$1
2006-07	\$11,210.50	2006-07	\$1
2007-08	\$11,861.80	2007-08	\$1
2009-10	\$10,566.30	2009-10	\$2

2010- 2011 \$11,836.20

2010- 11 \$2

derived from –

[http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget\\_faqs/information/document/A1.pdf](http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget_faqs/information/document/A1.pdf)

\$221,798.60 in 2009-2010 to spend on these programs including higher education which only received the crumbs above from the general fund and was given gross cuts in funding instead.

(and)

\$200,467.80 to spend in 2010-2011 just on these programs alone and they didn't choose to do any better than to destroy the education system in California and jeopardize the participation of every qualified student already enrolled in the California colleges and universities, let alone the fact they are illegally discriminating against enrollment in the University system by economic exclusion despite the law that says higher education in California is to be available to every citizen.

Further –

Whether it is the “no child left behind” core laws that were placed into effect, then deprived of funding, or the California universal education laws that were placed into law legally requiring those resources to be made available and accessible to all, then deprived of funding illegally – the legislators who did not financially underwrite them were breaking the law, breaking their oath of office and breaking the guarantees of law in our Constitutions, both state and federal.

These legally binding agreements between the states, the federal government, federally legislated agencies, state education systems, and treasuries with the people / the citizens / the law / their oaths of office / their authority and their Constitutional office are mandated to be financially underwritten with the collective resources of the people



to a level that accomplishes the intention and measure of the law. They didn't do that. When they chose not to do that, it was an abuse of their position and authority, breaking the very tenets of the oath of office they took and it was illegal because it was a knowledgeable diverting of funds required by legal mandate in order to do something else with them.

Judicial review

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This article is about court power over non-judicial branches. For court power over lower courts, see [Appellate review](#).

Judicial review is the doctrine in democratic [theory](#) under which legislative and executive action is subject to invalidation by the judiciary. Specific courts with judicial review power must annul the acts of the state when it finds them incompatible with a higher authority, such as the terms of a written [constitution](#). Judicial review is an example of the functioning of [separation of powers](#) in a modern governmental system (where the judiciary is one of three [branches of government](#)). This principle is interpreted differently in different jurisdictions, which also have differing views on the different hierarchy of governmental norms. As a result, the procedure and scope of judicial review differs from country to country and state to state.

### Contents

- [1 General](#)
  - [1.1 Judicial review of administrative acts](#)
  - [1.2 Judicial review of primary legislation](#)
- [2 Judicial review in specific jurisdictions](#)
- [3 Notes](#)
- [4 See also](#)
- [5 External Links](#)

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General

## **JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTS**

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Most modern legal systems allow the courts to review administrative acts; *i.e.*, individual decisions of a public body, such as a decision to grant a subsidy or to withdraw a residence permit. In most systems, this also includes review of **secondary legislation**; *i.e.*, legally enforceable rules of general applicability adopted by administrative bodies. Some countries, most notably France and Germany, have implemented a system of administrative courts, that are charged exclusively with deciding on disputes between the members of the public and the administration. In other countries, including the United States, United Kingdom and the Netherlands, judicial review is carried out by regular civil courts, although it may be delegated to specialized panels within these courts, such as the Administrative Court within the **High Court of England and Wales**. The United States employs a mixed system in which some administrative decisions are reviewed by the **United States district courts**, which are the general trial courts, some are reviewed directly by the **United States courts of appeals**, and others are reviewed by specialized tribunals such as the **United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims** (which, despite its name, is not technically part of the federal judicial branch). It is quite common that before a request for judicial review of an administrative act is filed with a court, certain preliminary conditions, such as a complaint to the authority itself, must be fulfilled.

In most countries, the courts apply special procedures in administrative cases.

## **JUDICIAL REVIEW OF PRIMARY LEGISLATION**

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There are three broad approaches to judicial review of the

constitutionality of [primary legislation](#); that is, laws passed directly by an elected legislature.

Some countries do not permit any review of the validity of primary legislation. In the United Kingdom, statutes cannot be set aside under the doctrine of [parliamentary sovereignty](#). Another example is the Netherlands, where the Constitution expressly forbids the courts to rule on the question of constitutionality of primary legislation.<sup>[1]</sup>

The United States is unique as the sole country in which federal and state courts, at all levels (appellate and trial) are able to review and declare the [constitutionality](#) (or lack thereof) of legislation that is relevant to any case properly within their jurisdiction. In American legal language, “judicial review” refers primarily to the adjudication of constitutionality of statutes, especially by the [Supreme Court of the United States](#).

A number of other countries whose constitutions do provide for a review of the compatibility of primary legislation with the constitution have established special constitutional courts that have the exclusive authority to deal with this issue: see [List of constitutional courts](#). In these systems, other courts are not competent to question the constitutionality of primary legislation.

#### Judicial review in specific jurisdictions

- [Canada](#)
- [Denmark](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Malaysia](#)
- [The Philippines](#)
- [Hong Kong](#)
- [The Republic of Ireland](#)
- [Sweden](#)
- [Switzerland](#)
- [England and Wales](#)
- [Scotland](#)
- [United States](#)

## Notes

### 1. [Article 120 of the Netherlands Constitution](#)

#### See also

- [Discretionary review](#)
- [Graph of paranómn](#)
- [Judicial interpretation](#)

#### External Links

- [\[1\]](#) a book on the subject
- [\[2\]](#) a comparison of modern constitutions
- *Human rights and judicial review*. 1994.  
[http://books.google.com/books?id=N\\_UjZarvAwYC&pg=PA135&dq=comparative+%22constitutional](http://books.google.com/books?id=N_UjZarvAwYC&pg=PA135&dq=comparative+%22constitutional)  
(a comparison of national judicial review doctrines)
- *The American doctrine of judicial supremacy*. 1914.  
<http://books.google.com/books?id=Kev8w1pfnaUC&pg=PA3&dq=judicial+review&ei=3lkwSqG5IZboz/>  
(this book traces the doctrine's history in an international/comparative fashion)
- ["Constitutional Review in Comparative Perspective"](#). *The politics of constitutional review in Germany*. 2005.  
<http://books.google.com/books?id=bnmvFZouejkC&pg=PA9&dq=comparative+%22constitutional+re>

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial\\_review](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial_review)"

[Categories: Court systems](#) | [Constitutional law](#)

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#### My Note –

CNN reported a little while ago, that \$17.2 Billion dollars have been given to higher education systems across the country from the stimulus bill money. They did not indicate if that was \$30 million per state or how it was used. It looks like that would be

one interesting question. Another good question would be, could either a judicial review be made of these school systems and an audit of their books made or an injunction made to stop the tuition hikes and cuts while they are reviewed in light of education's legislative requirements that are already in the law.

**Whether in states where lottery funds and state funds along with stimulus funds and numerous trust funds are being used to support education, or in states where universal education with no tuition is mandated by law, higher education funds are not being used to support the academic system at the levels and in the manner which has already been written into law with access to all. The budget cuts, tuition hikes and other financial depletion that are occurring now and over the last two years, have ignored the laws about higher education, state colleges and university systems and their missions that was already in our state and federal laws.**

– cricketdiane

\*\*\*

Tuition hikes, increased costs for textbooks and increased fees for registration, student activities, parking, student miscellaneous fees, class fees, lab fees, etc. undermines the possibilities of higher education, college, and university education, technical school education, and every professional school education to the majority of Americans. That can be fixed. At a time when our nation needs every American citizen to acquire a higher level of education and to be more capable, the authorities in nearly every state are making choices to exclude most of America's population from access to those educational resources by economic exclusion.

(my note from earlier post, cricketdiane)

\*\*\*

**My Note from today –**

**The ratio of funding from the general funds in the budget of any state across the United States of America that is to be given for the funding of higher education resources where those states want their citizens to accomplish independent self-sustaining, financially sound lifestyles, pay taxes, start successful businesses, provide their own means to support themselves and their children, etc. – is the ratio of the same amount or greater as is paid for the public education system providing education to all other students in the state.**

**That is because, there are countries around the world who provide competitive employee and business executive / manager skill groups at an education level which far exceeds ours in the United States and if our citizens don't have it nor have access to the same or better levels of higher education, then they will be a drain on our society just as I am, instead of being competitively placed in the world and in the United States to fend for themselves. And, that is the truth.**

**And, contrary to public opinion and the opinions of countless conservative thinktanks, keeping over a third or even greater of our population in jails, prisons, institutions and other facilities is not a realistic nor viable solution to the economic problems, the fiscal mismanagement problems, the unemployment problems, the business problems or the social problems in our country. It hasn't even bought us the time to actually solve them either. By dividing the population that way in order to make it look like the numbers are better than they are and to accommodate an unemployed population that is hopeless and despairing which numbers over 41.2% = the remaining 58.8% relationship that is not employed (see numbers below), there were prisons built and systems created that are standing on air with nothing to support them while not using those resources to actually solve the economic problems that were there long before we faced them.**

**– cricketdiane, 03-10-10**

**\*\*\***

*"In February, the civilian labor force participation rate (64.8 percent) and the employment-population ratio (58.5 percent) were little changed. (See table A-1.)"*

My Note -

**How can the civilian labor force participation be 64.8% and the unemployment be less than 10%? That doesn't add up to 100% in**

(derived from)


<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.nr0.htm>

Last Modified Date: March 05, 2010

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09 Tuesday  
Mar 2010

*This is the criminal theft of funds from the universal and equal higher education for California's citizens – it has created economic exclusion of citizens in California from their own*

# *tax-payer purchased educational resources including state colleges, universities, technical schools, business schools, law schools, medical schools, libraries and adult community colleges*

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS

[LEAVE A COMMENT](#)

## **California State –**

### **Program Expenditures By Fund (\$ in Millions) –**

#### **Higher Education**

**1976-1977 Total – \$2,923.8 millions (K-12 GF \$2,876.4 and Higher Ed GF \$1,862.9 from general fund)**

**1977-1978 Total \$3,209.6**

**1978-1979 Total \$3,705.8**

**1979-1980 Total \$4,294.9**

**1980 – 1981 \$4,924.2**

**1981- 1982 \$5,049.2 ( \$3,270.4 millions from general fund)**

**1982 – 1983 \$5,173.1 ( \$3,230.2 from general fund – lower than year before )**

## Tags

*California budget,  
California state colleges  
and universities,  
cricketdiane, education  
budget cuts and tuition  
hikes, higher education*



1983 – 1984	\$5,505.2 (K-12 receives \$10,101.1 with \$8,924.5 from the general fund)
1984 – 1985	\$6,471.1 (\$3,868.8 from general fund)
1985-1986	\$7,144.0 (while K-12 received \$12,455.9 including \$11,072.4 genfund \$)
1986-1987	\$7,477.8 (\$4,543.2 from the general fund)
1987-1988	\$7,993.9 (\$4,842.7 from general fund)
1988-1989	\$8,701.0 (barely \$5,112.5 from the general fund)
1989-1990	\$9,564.6 (\$5,576.1 from general fund)
1990-1991	\$10,193.5 (\$5,832.5 from general fund)
1991-1992	\$10,317.6 (\$5,831.2 from the general fund – stealing it again)
1992 – 1993	\$9,924.5 (\$5,044.2 from general fund – further decreases)
1993-1994	\$9,754.5 (\$4,680.6 from general fund & K-12 gets \$14,480.8 gen fund \$)
1994-1995	\$9,768.6 (\$5,102.2 from general fund – no cost of living / inflation acc.)
1995-1996	\$10,279.8 (K-12 total is \$21,860.6 with \$17,790.6 genfund to K-12)
1996-1997	\$11,574.2 (\$6,180.1 from gen fund while K-12 gets \$23,447.6 total)
1997-1998	\$12,083.1 (\$6,624.5 genfund – while K-12

gets \$22,080.1 from genfund)

1998-1999            \$13,208.1 (\$7,402.0 from general fund)

1999 – 2000        \$14,341.7 (\$8,021.0 gen fund as K-12 gets  
\$27,587.9 gen fund plus)

2000-2001         \$15,935.4 (\$9,148.8 gen fund & K-12 gets  
\$36,828.1 total)

2001 – 2002        \$17,293.4 (with \$35,914.8 total for K-12 and  
\$29,922.6 genfund \$)

(higher education only received \$9,645.3 from genfund)

2002-2003         \$17,878.2 (with \$9,487.9 from gen fund –  
stealing it again)

2003-2004         \$17,921.0 ( \$8,780.2 from general fund as K-12  
gets \$40,057.0 total)

2004-2005         \$18,518.1 (\$9,314.3 genfund for higher educ.  
as K-12 gets \$44,692.9 total)

2005-2006         \$20,393.8 ( \$10,266.6 from general fund & K-12  
gets \$37,367.7 genfund \$)

2006-2007         \$18,435.3 (\$11,210.5 from gen fund – stealing  
from it again)

(\$49,095.0 total for K-12 with \$40,086.1 from general fund)

2007-2008         \$18,864.2 (\$11,861.8 gen fund – stealing it  
again as K-12 gets \$50,988.6)

2008-2009         \$16,016.9 (\$10,098.5 from general fund –  
depleting it further to 1976 levels)

(as K-12 gets \$46,613.8 total including \$34,092.4 genfund \$)

2009 – 2010 \$17,582.5 (\$10,566.3 from the general fund – still stealing it)

(K-12 gets \$45,077.3 with \$34,553.7 from general fund)

2010 – 2011 \$18,389.5 (with \$11,836.2 from CA general fund to pay for higher educ.)

(K-12 gets \$36,004.2 from the general fund & \$43,944.4 total)

(from)

[http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget\\_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf](http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf)

\*\*

2/ Incomplete figure: Contains funding for those departments which were moved in total into the new agency. Does not include funding for programs

which were broken out of a larger department.

3/ Reflects \$2.645 billion shift in local revenues to school districts (\$2.282 billion to school districts and \$.363 billion to Community Colleges).

4/ Beginning in 2001-02, the Labor and Workforce Development Agency is included in "Other". The Agency was created with departments from H&HS and "Other" (General Government).

5/ Beginning in 2005-06, the Youth Adult and Correctional Agency is renamed to Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DCR).

6/ Past year actuals as displayed in the January 10 Budget are not

updated after being published in Governor's Budget.

\*\*

My Note –

The problem with these numbers is that while every student going through K-12 and every adult citizen were supposed to be accommodated with free tuition at any California state university, college or technical school, the politicians of both Democratic and Republican Parties were stealing from the funds that were to be appropriated for it. The ratios don't match, the intention doesn't match, the appropriations don't match the law which is still in existence to provide universal higher education to every citizen of California and the actions of the state legislators, governors and administrations of the state of California fail to match their claim of wanting California's population to be competitive in the world market. They also either knowingly lied or completely failed, when they said as our leaders, that they wanted education for California's citizens and promised to use their money to do it. The change shows up in the numbers of this chart where general fund appropriations were continually lowered from 1979-1980 onwards. There was obviously no intention for every student graduating from high school to go to college if they wanted to do so. The money was robbed that could have allowed that to happen. And, at each point when the ratio to the K-12 education budget could've been corrected for higher education, the state legislature and state governor's office simply tapped it again and misappropriated it to use the funds for something else. That is an on-going misdirection of funds that has broken the law which guarantees a tuition-free higher education at state colleges, state universities and state technical schools for every graduating high school senior and every individual citizen of the state of California. There is every evidence that the money is there and is still being used to play the markets and cover losses from playing the markets by investing the very fungible moneys from numerous

funds in the state revenues.

There is no excuse for this and every governor, every treasurer and every state legislator that has been responsible for undermining the appropriations to uphold this law for universal higher education in the state of California should be prosecuted as criminals. They have caused more damage that has longer-reaching affects than the earthquakes that have been destroying cities across the world. At least those cities can be rebuilt.

– cricketdiane

\*\*\*

This is the criminal theft of funds from the universal and equal higher education for California's citizens – it has created economic exclusion of citizens in California from their own taxpayer purchased educational resources including state colleges, universities, technical schools, business schools, law schools, medical schools, libraries and adult community colleges

\*\*\*

How are any of our children supposed to believe that we believe in higher education when it isn't available to any of us and certainly not to them. You nourish what you want more of and abandon that which you don't. So, apparently the leadership in California and other states in the US decided that having an education available to every citizen and a higher education level of our population was something to abandon. That was stupid and entirely too criminal for words.

– cricketdiane

\*\*\*

Here are some charts I made to see this information better. I like the 3-d one best and I'm going to try another like it using the

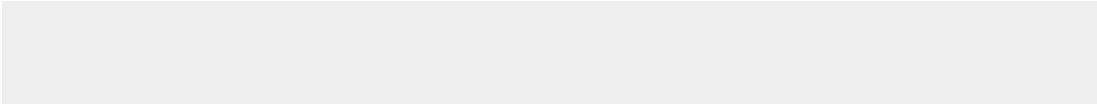
numbers from 1996 – 2010. And, I want to see the population numbers for California to add them into the relationships.

– too fun, learning new things. I've only made charts by hand so this is interesting .

my note, cricketdiane

\*\*\*

\*\*



H.Edu 1 – are the general funds from the state of California that have been appropriated for all the higher education resources throughout the state for access by all adult citizens and high school graduates that want to attend.

H.Educ – are the totals after all special funds were added to the small amount the state government decided to appropriate to all higher education systems in the state, despite the mandate and the law.

K-12 – are the funds made available in total to the Kindergarten through Twelfth grades which was supposed to be nearly equivalent to the amount spent for higher education such that all adults in California and all students passing through California schools would have a place to attend and resources at the highest levels of education available to them paid by the state as part of the public education resources available to all.

The relationship on these charts are backwards, since the higher education funds were intended to exceed those being spent on K-12 where it would insure every student and adult citizen access to the state colleges and universities without regard to income, age, status, gender, disability, race, religion or financial need. It

is not that the K-12 budget is too great, the higher education funds are the ones that have been robbed by state legislators, treasury financiers, investment “advisors”, and governor’s office administrations.

– Cricketdiane, 03-09-10

	H.Edu 1	H.Educ	K-12
1976-77	\$1,862.9	\$2,923.8	\$3,396.8
	\$2,015.9	\$3,209.6	\$3,682.4
	\$2,403.6	\$3,705.8	\$6,280.9
	\$2,851.3	\$4,294.9	\$7,793.3
	\$3,261.9	\$4,924.2	\$8,417.5
	\$3,270.4	\$5,049.2	\$8,600.0
	\$3,230.2	\$5,173.1	\$8,727.3
1983-84	\$3,266.3	\$5,505.2	\$10,101.1
	\$3,868.8	\$6,471.1	\$11,394.4
	\$4,247.5	\$7,144.0	\$12,455.9
	\$4,543.2	\$7,477.8	\$13,950.3
	\$4,842.7	\$7,993.9	\$14,543.2
	\$5,112.5	\$8,701.0	\$16,969.3
	\$5,576.1	\$9,564.6	\$16,396.5
1990-91	\$5,832.5	\$10,193.5	\$17,339.5
	\$5,831.2	\$10,317.6	\$18,401.9
	\$5,044.2	\$9,924.5	\$20,921.6
3/	\$4,680.6	\$9,754.5	\$16,828.7
	\$5,102.2	\$9,768.6	\$18,082.4
	\$5,531.1	\$10,279.8	\$21,860.6
1996-97	\$6,180.1	\$11,574.2	\$23,447.6

\$6,624.5

\$12,083.1

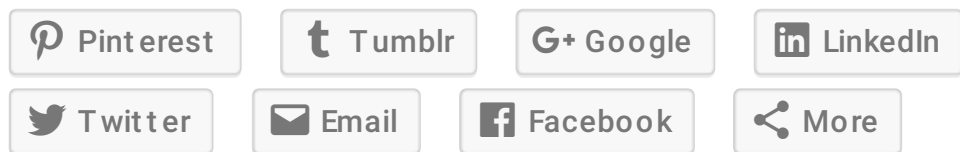
\$25,557.3

(numbers for chart are from)

[http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget\\_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf](http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf)

\*\*

SHARE THIS:



Loading...

09 Tuesday  
Mar 2010

*The goal of the CTS is to have all idle State money invested each day. – California Treasury statement – Cash Management Division – no wonder they're broke – still gambling – haven't learned a thing*

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS

LEAVE A COMMENT

State of California info – but they are not the only ones doing it this



## Tags

*California budget deficits, California Treasury staff investment staff state employees, colleges and universities budget amounts from 19976 to 2010, colleges and universities raising tuitions / tuition hikes / budget cuts, cricketdiane, education budget cuts, education budget cuts in California to post-secondary schools higher education colleges and universities, taxes and revenues in California*

***The goal of the CTS is to have all idle State money invested each day.***

**This goal is accomplished by: (1) completing daily, weekly and monthly forecasts of agency revenue collections and disbursements and analyzing their impact on the Treasurer's Pooled Money Investment Portfolio,**

**(and)**

**The Division also administers the Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) and Pre-Sort Deposit Contracts, both of which involve the collection of over \$140 billion in state revenue.**

**\*\* (entry below under cash management)\*\***

**\*\*\***

**0950 State Treasurer**

**Program Descriptions**

## **10 – INVESTMENT SERVICES**

**The Investment Division is responsible for investment of state monies from the date of receipt through the date of redemption. During the 2008-09 fiscal year, this Division handled 8,552 security investment transactions totaling \$312.2 billion. The Pooled Money Investment Board program accounted for 5,185 of these transactions totaling \$254.2 billion; time deposits accounted for 2,161 transactions totaling \$52.6 billion. The remaining \$5.4 billion is invested on behalf of the state's special funds, such as those associated with the California Housing Finance Agency, the Department of Fish and Game, the state's retirement system, etc. The Division also administers the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), a voluntary investment program created to offer California local agencies greater access to the**

financial markets through the Pooled Money Investment Board program. In the 2008-09 fiscal year, 2,746 local agencies participated in LAIF, with deposits averaging \$23.7 billion for the fiscal year.



<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/StateAgencyBudgets/0010/0950/program>

\*\*\*

0950 State Treasurer  
Program Descriptions

### 35 – SECURITIES MANAGEMENT

The Securities Management Division consists of the Securities Clearance Section and the Debt and Collateral Management Section.

The Division is responsible for the clearance, settlement, income collection, and accountability of all securities:(1) purchased or sold for investment by the State Treasurer, (2) pledged to the State Treasurer to secure the performance of an act or duty, and (3) held as collateral for the Treasurer's Time and Demand Deposit Programs. Securities are held in outside depositories as well as the State Vault.

The Division manages the State's fiscal agent accounts, including debt service payments on Book-Entry bonds to the Trust Depository and certificated bonds to the fiscal agent bank, payments for Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANs) and Warrants (RAWs), and performs the accountability and reconciliation on Debt Service Reporting, Un-presented Accountability and Cash Accountability.

The Division is also responsible for: (1) safekeeping personal property and other items in the State Vault at the request of State Agencies, (2) providing custody and protection of securities inside the Vault, and (3) providing Vault tours for students, dignitaries and legislators.

<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/StateAgencyBudgets/0010/0950/program>

\*\*\*

0950 State Treasurer  
Program Descriptions

## 20 – CASH MANAGEMENT

The Cash Management Division is responsible for managing the state's cash resources as mandated by the Pooled Money Investment Board and Government Code Sections 16500 through 16510. The Division is also responsible for administering the Centralized Treasury System (CTS), which encompasses the Treasurer's demand bank accounts. The State Treasurer maintains demand bank accounts with seven statewide banks for the purpose of providing the necessary depository coverage for the remittance of funds collected by various state agencies.

**The goal of the CTS is to have all idle State money invested each day.** This goal is accomplished by: (1) completing daily, weekly and monthly forecasts of agency revenue collections and disbursements and analyzing their impact on the Treasurer's Pooled Money Investment Portfolio, (2) maintaining balances with each demand account bank to compensate the banks for banking services and to meet warrant redemption requirements, and (3) using compensating balances to allow for the variances in cash flow that are a natural consequence when forecasting the movement of cash.

The Division is also responsible for processing, redeeming, and reconciling state warrants and agency checks presented by the banks for payment, processing stop payment and forgery items, and reconciling all of the state's deposits within the Treasury System. The Division also administers the Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) and Pre-Sort Deposit Contracts, both of which involve the collection of over \$140 billion in state revenue.

<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/StateAgencyBudgets/0010/0950/program>

\*\*\*

0950 State Treasurer

Program Descriptions

### 30 – PUBLIC FINANCE

The Public Finance Division is responsible for selling all State of California general obligation bonds, revenue anticipation notes, commercial paper notes, revenue bonds, and any other indebtedness including securitization of assets. The Division also provides trust services for most state bonds and is responsible for disseminating information to bondholders through the Investor Relations Program.

The Division also assures compliance with federal tax laws applicable to state debt by investing and reinvesting bond sale proceeds as needed to meet federal yield restriction requirements, tracking expenditures, and computing and rebating arbitrage profit or other payments to the federal government.

<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/StateAgencyBudgets/0010/0950/program>

\*\*\*

Now, look at how much Californians spent for this many people to screw it up –

Hmmm . . .

(my note)

\*\*\*

Legislative, Judicial, and Executive  
0950 State Treasurer

The State Treasurer, a constitutionally established office, provides banking services for state government with goals to minimize interest and service costs and to maximize yield on investments. The Treasurer is responsible for the custody of all monies and securities belonging to or held in trust by the state; investment of temporarily idle state monies; administration of the sale of state bonds, their redemption and interest payments; and payment of warrants drawn by the State Controller and other state agencies.

PROGRAMS [Back to Top](#)

The following table presents total proposed budget year personnel years and expenditures for each budgeted program area. These expenditures include all funding sources that support the state agency's programs.

<!--

-->

Code	Program	Proposed	
	<!-- Dollars	2010-11*	
	exclude		
	infrastructure	Personnel	Dollars
	expenditures-->	Years	

10	<a href="#"><u>Investment Services</u></a>	17.1	\$3,091	
20	<a href="#"><u>Cash Management</u></a>	48.6	8,312	
30	<a href="#"><u>Public Finance</u></a>	53.2	7,641	
35	<a href="#"><u>Securities Management</u></a>	27.2	4,977	
50.01	Administration and Information Services	85.5	11,865	
50.02	Distributed Administration	-	-9,090	
Totals, Personnel Years and Expenditures (excluding Infrastructure)		231.6	\$26,796	
	Infrastructure Expenditures	-	-	
Totals, Personnel Years and All Expenditures		231.6	231.6	\$26,7

Refer to the [Program Descriptions](#) for a description of programs operated by this state agency.

Refer to the [3-Yr Expenditures & Personnel Years](#) for expenditures, personnel years, and funding detail.

#### PRINTABLE BUDGET DOCUMENTS

The following identifies budget documents for this state agency that are available in a printable (pdf) format.

[Entire State Treasurer Budget \(pdf \\* – 19K\)](#) in pdf format.

This document provides a printable format (pdf) of all budget information for this state agency. **Note:** Along with other information, this document includes the documents listed below.

[Fund Condition Statements ONLY \(pdf \\* – 4K\)](#)

This document provides a printable format (pdf) of **only** the fund condition statements for each fund administered by this state agency.

**[Detail of Appropriations and Adjustments ONLY \(pdf \\* – 2K\)](#)**

This document provides a printable format (pdf) of **only** the detail of appropriations and adjustments for this state agency.

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**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**[Legal Citations and Authority](#)**

Includes the legal citations (state statutes, federal statutes, and court orders) for operation of department programs and activities.

**<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/StateAgencyBudgets/0010/0950/departm>**

\*\*\*

**Totals, Personnel Years and All Expenditures**

\$26,796,000

(from above chart – the one below shows that from 2008 – 2010, it increased from \$24,182,000 in 2008 to \$26,796,000 in 2010.)

**<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/pdf/GovernorsBudget/0010/0950.pdf>**

**Expenditures By Category (Summary By Object)**

**Totals, Personal Services (California Treasurers' Budget)**

2008 – \$24,182,000

2009 – \$26,057,000

2010 – \$26,796,000

**Operating Expenses and Equipment**

2008 – \$5,495

2009 – \$6,482

2010 – \$6,461

**Staff Benefits –**

2008 – \$4,890,000

2009 – \$4,799,000

2010 – \$5,335,000

**Net Totals, Salaries and Wages –**

2008 – \$13,797,000

2009 – \$14,776,000

2010 – \$15,000,000

So, when things are supposed to be cut back and this particular group has lost billions of dollars by gambling with it from the state revenues that belong to the citizens of California – the treasury staff gets increased staff benefits and more employees from 222.5 personnel years in 2008, to 247.8 personnel years / positions in 2010. That is only one agency within the state. Why does it look like they are all doing that across the state even while cutting programs in schools and raising tuitions at state colleges and universities?

And I didn't understand this one but its on that same document –

**3059 Fiscal Recovery Fund**

2008 – 2009 \$991,078,000



Prior year adjustments –

2008-2009 -\$618,541,000 (that's minus, where did that go – it is a bottomless pit out there in California)

(from)

<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/pdf/GovernorsBudget/0010/0950.pdf>

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0950 State Treasurer  
Legal Citations & Authority

DEPARTMENT AUTHORITY

California Constitution Article XVI, Sections 1.5 and 7; and  
Government Code Sections 12300-12333, 16300-16600, 53661.

<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/StateAgencyBudgets/0010/0950/authorit>

\*\*\*

Statewide Financial Information

Provides various statewide displays of financial information included in the Budget that may be the most useful to the public, private sector, or other levels of government. Each statewide display includes a description of the information included.

SCHEDULE 1 – General Budget Summary [Back to Top](#)

Total statewide revenues and expenditures for the General Fund and special funds and expenditure totals for selected bond funds.

[Schedule 1 \(pdf \\* – 9K\)](#)

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SCHEDULE 2 – Summary of State Tax Collections [Back to Top](#)

State Tax Collections per capita and per \$100 of personal income.

[Schedule 2 \(pdf \\* – 9K\)](#)

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SCHEDULE 3 – Comparative Yield of State Taxes [Back to Top](#)  
Revenues for Major State Taxes from 1970-71 through 2010-11.

[Schedule 3 \(pdf \\* – 12K\)](#)

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SCHEDULE 4 – Personnel Years and Salary Cost Estimates [Back to Top](#)

Personnel year data and corresponding dollar amounts by functional breakdown and position classifications. This schedule reflects net data after salary savings.

[Schedule 4 \(pdf \\* – 11K\)](#)

---

SCHEDULE 5A – Statement of Estimated Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable [Back to Top](#)

Actual payable and receivable amounts as of June 30, 2009, and estimated amounts for June 30, 2010, and June 30, 2011.

[Schedule 5A \(pdf \\* – 12K\)](#)

---

SCHEDULE 5B – Actual 2008-09 Fiscal Year Cashflow [Back to Top](#)

Actual receipts, disbursements, borrowable resources, and cashflow loan balances for the 2008-09 fiscal year.

[Schedule 5B \(pdf \\* – 13K\)](#)

---

SCHEDULE 5C – Estimated 2009-10 Fiscal Year Cashflow [Back to Top](#)

Projected receipts, disbursements, borrowable resources, and cashflow loan balances for the 2009-10 fiscal year.

[Schedule 5C \(pdf \\* – 13K\)](#)

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SCHEDULE 5D – Estimated 2010-11 Fiscal Year Cashflow [Back to Top](#)

Projected receipts, disbursements, borrowable resources, and cashflow loan balances for the 2010-11 fiscal year.

[Schedule 5D \(pdf \\* – 14K\)](#)

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SCHEDULE 6 – Summary of State Population, Employees, and Expenditures [Back to Top](#)

Historical data of state population, employees, personal income, revenues, and expenditures.

[Schedule 6 \(pdf \\* – 12K\)](#)

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SCHEDULE 7 – General Fund Statement of Fund Balance [Back to Top](#)

Available upon request. Contact the Department of Finance, Budget Operations Support Unit at (916) 445-5332.

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SCHEDULE 8 – Comparative Statement of Revenues [Back to Top](#)

Detail of General and special fund revenues by source for the past, current, and budget years within the following categories: (1) major taxes and licenses, (2) minor revenues, and (3) transfers and loans.

[Schedule 8 \(pdf \\* – 23K\)](#)

---

SCHEDULE 9 – Comparative Statement of Expenditures [Back to Top](#)

Detail of General Fund, special fund, selected bond fund, and federal fund expenditures included in the Governor's Budget by the following categories: (1) State Operations, (2) Local Assistance, (3) Capital Outlay, and (4) Unclassified.

[Schedule 9 \(pdf \\* – 91K\)](#)

---

SCHEDULE 10 – Summary of Fund Condition Statements [Back to Top](#)

A listing in alphabetic order of the beginning reserve, revenues, expenditures, and ending reserve for the General Fund and each special fund for the past, current, and budget years.

[Schedule 10 \(pdf \\* – 2K\)](#)

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SCHEDULE 11 – Statement of General Obligation Bond and Commercial Paper Debt of the State of California [Back to Top](#)

List of all general obligation bonds including: maturity dates, authorized amount of bond issues, amounts of unissued bonds, redemptions, and outstanding issues, as well as authorized and outstanding commercial paper issued in-lieu of general obligation bonds.

[Schedule 11 \(pdf \\* – 41K\)](#)

---

SCHEDULE 12A – State Appropriations Limit Summary [Back to Top](#)

Summary of Schedules 12B through 12E: Provides a calculation of the appropriations subject to the State Appropriations Limit and the Limit Room or Surplus.

[Schedule 12A \(pdf \\* – 8K\)](#)

---

SCHEDULE 12B – Revenues to Excluded Funds [Back to Top](#)  
List of revenues to special funds NOT included in the calculation of total appropriations subject to the State Appropriations Limit.

[Schedule 12B \(pdf \\* – 8K\)](#)

---

SCHEDULE 12C – Non-Tax Revenues in Funds Subject to Limit  
[Back to Top](#)

Total of non-tax General and special fund revenues deposited in funds that are otherwise included in the calculation of total appropriations subject to the State Appropriations Limit.

[Schedule 12C \(pdf \\* – 7K\)](#)

---

SCHEDULE 12D – State Appropriations Limit Transfer from Excluded Funds to Included Funds [Back to Top](#)

Detail of transfers between funds that are used in calculating the appropriations subject to the State Appropriations Limit.

[Schedule 12D \(pdf \\* – 3K\)](#)

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SCHEDULE 12E – State Appropriations Limit Excluded Appropriations [Back to Top](#)

Exclusions from appropriations subject to the State Appropriations Limit.

[Schedule 12E \(pdf \\* – 9K\)](#)

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PRINTABLE BUDGET DOCUMENTS [Back to Top](#)

[Budget Summary – Statewide Financial Information \(pdf \\* – 452K\)](#)

–

Provides the entire Statewide Financial Information Chapter in pdf format.

(from)

<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/BudgetSummary/SCD/32284035.html>

This one is the winner –

[http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/pdf/BudgetSummary/BS\\_SCH12B.pdf](http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/pdf/BudgetSummary/BS_SCH12B.pdf)

**USE OF PROPERTY AND MONEY:**

**1 50200 Income From Pooled Money Investments**

2008 \$1,791,000

2009 \$1,715,000

2010 \$1,409,000

**1 50300 Income From Surplus Money Investments**

2008 \$105,458,000

2009 \$85,432,000

2010 \$87,193,000

1 50400 Interest Income From Loans 1,215 2,448 2,092

1 50500 Interest Income From Interfund Loans 1,926 – 1,701

1 50600 Income From Other Investments 693 235 225

1 51200 Income From Condemnation Deposits Fund 1 1 1

1 51800 Federal Lands Royalties 68,329 68,415 68,415

1 52200 Rentals of State Property 6,472 8,843 9,760

1 52300 Misc Revenue Frm Use of Property & Money 13,879

15,775 13,271

1 52400 School Lands Royalties 71 72 72

1 52500 State Lands Royalties – 21,000 119,000

**TOTAL, USE OF PROPERTY AND MONEY \$199,835 \$203,936**

**\$303,139**

**MISCELLANEOUS:**

1 60100 Attorney General Proceeds of Anti-Trust 875 1,351 2,220

1 60200 Penalties & Interest on UI & DI Contrib 77,600 70,164

93,950

160400 Sale of Fixed Assets	353	10,919	52,285
160500 Sale of Confiscated Property	203	--	--
160600 Sale of State's Public Lands	640	13	7,800
161000 Escheat of Unclaimed Checks & Warrants	4,905	3,070	3,058
161400 Miscellaneous Revenue	21	5,942	258,596
161800 Penalties & Intrst on Personal Income Tx	13,953	12,425	17,556
161900 Other Revenue – Cost Recoveries	102,088	103,213	104,388
162000 Tribal Gaming Revenues	44,355	40,980	40,980
163000 Settlements/Judgments(not Anti-trust)	39,155	7,147	7,246
164100 Traffic Violations	13,877	35,796	35,796
164200 Parking Violations	3,730	26,028	25,990
164300 Penalty Assessments	148,860	138,308	505,023
164400 Civil & Criminal Violation Assessment	141,103	137,342	137,945
164600 Fines and Forfeitures	239,099	240,445	240,445
164700 Court Filing Fees and Surcharges	506,492	573,327	585,524
164800 Penalty Assessments on Criminal Fines	153,131	267,215	271,223
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS	\$1,706,361	\$1,926,339	\$2,665,687
TOTAL, MINOR REVENUES	\$8,603,451	\$10,819,858	\$10,897,996
TOTALS, Revenue to Excluded Funds	(MAJOR and MINOR)	\$10,439,030	\$12,028,787
		\$12,026,751	

\*\*

(List from above document of excluded funds) – state budget –

#### REVENUES TO EXCLUDED FUNDS

(Dollars In Thousands – unless I added the zeros to see what it really is, my note)

SCHEDULE 12B

Source Code Source Actual 2008-09 Estimated 2009-10

Proposed 2010-11

**MAJOR REVENUES:**

**110500 Cigarette Tax**

2008 \$872,188,000

2009 \$815,730,000

2010 \$807,730,000

**110900 Horse Racing Fees-Licenses 13,908 14,798 14,581**

**111200 Horse Racing Fees-Unclaimed P-M Tickets - 1,330 1,330**

**111300 Horse Racing Miscellaneous 14,061 805 2,847**

**113300 Insurance Gross Premiums Tax**

2008 -

2009 \$239,209,000

2010 \$163,554,000

**114300 Other Motor Vehicle Fees**

2008 \$127,784,000

2009 \$134,669,000

2010 \$136,325,000

**114400 Identification Card Fees 373 - -**

**114900 Retail Sales and Use Taxes 804,877 - -**

**115400 Mobilehome In-Lieu Tax 2,388 2,388 2,388**

***TOTAL, MAJOR TAXES AND LICENSES***

2008 \$1,835,579,000

2009 \$1,208,929,000

2010 \$1,128,755,000

**MINOR REVENUES:**

**REGULATORY TAXES AND LICENSES:**

**120200 General Fish and Game Taxes 1,014 1,005 1,005**

**120300 Energy Resource Surcharge**

**2008 \$646,487,000**

**2009 \$758,252,000**

**2010 \$787,174,000**

**120600 Quarterly Public Utility Commission Fees**

**2008 \$135,881,000**

**2009 \$136,587,000**

**2010 \$136,171,000**

**120900 Off-Highway Vehicle Fees 19,517 17,000 17,000**

**121000 Liquor License Fees 49,039 51,508 53,177**

**121100 Genetic Disease Testing Fees 108,089 122,668 124,104**

**121200 Other Regulatory Taxes 57,340 63,431 67,242**

**121300 New Motor Vehicle Dealer License Fee 1,494 1,050 1,082**

**121500 General Fish and Game Lic Tags Permits 94,267 93,230  
93,848**

**121600 Duck Stamps 145 55**

**122400 Elevator and Boiler Inspection Fees 17,655 17,133 24,578**

**122700 Employment Agency License Fees 7,456 5,177 5,177**

**122900 Teacher Credential Fees 14,151 13,496 12,852**

**123000 Teacher Examination Fees 4,750 5,152 5,000**



123100 Insurance Co License Fees & Penalties	40,842	36,434	38,217
123200 Insurance Company Examination Fees	21,739	22,345	22,345
123400 Real Estate Examination Fees	1,811	1,654	1,651
123500 Real Estate License Fees	20,169	35,553	42,124
123600 Subdivision Filing Fees	3,357	3,413	3,966
123800 Building Construction Filing Fees	4,753	6,639	8,550
124100 Domestic Corporation Fees	8,746	7,616	8,843
124200 Foreign Corporation Fees	965	917	965
124300 Notary Public License Fees	1,209	1,149	1,209
124400 Filing Financing Statements	2,154	2,046	2,154
125100 Beverage Container Redemption Fees	1,110,559	1,225,784	1,119,539
125200 Explosive Permit Fees	12	--	--
125300 Processing Fees	152	455	409
125400 Environmental and Hazardous Waste Fees	77,476	77,526	82,290
125600 Other Regulatory Fees			
2008	\$2,253,423,000		
2009	\$3,950,775,000		
2010	\$3,188,229,000		
125700 Other Regulatory Licenses and Permits	434,090	441,276	473,623
125800 Renewal Fees	199,438	200,999	210,411
125900 Delinquent Fees	5,783	5,605	5,598
127100 Insurance Department Fees, Prop 103	26,421	23,800	23,800
127200 Insurance Department Fees, General	23,165	23,635	25,772
127300 Insurance Fraud Assessment, Workers Comp	48,826	50,303	47,062
127400 Insurance Fraud Assessment, Auto	46,434	46,435	46,900
127500 Insurance Fraud Assessment, General	9,564	5,800	5,832
<b>TOTAL, REGULATORY TAXES AND LICENSES</b>			
2008	\$5,498,373,000		

**2009 \$7,455,853,000**

**2010 \$6,687,904,000**

**REVENUE FROM LOCAL AGENCIES:**

**130600 Architecture Public Building Fees**

**2008 \$42,415,000**

**2009 \$31,674,000**

**2010 \$31,674,000**

**130700 Penalties on Traffic Violations**

**2008 \$94,746,000**

**2009 \$96,827,000**

**2010 \$96,231,000**

**130800 Penalties on Felony Convictions 62,175 63,003 63,003**

**130900 Fines-Crimes of Public Offense 4,636 5,000 5,000**

**131000 Fish and Game Violation Fines 1,548 1,280 1,590**

**131100 Penalty Assessments on Fish & Game Fines 509 603 604**

**131200 Interest on Loans to Local Agencies 6 17 32**

**131300 Addt'l Assmnts on Fish & Game Fines 68 75 80**

**131600 Fingerprint ID Card Fees 62,516 63,141 64,360**

**131700 Misc Revenue From Local Agencies**

**2008 \$579,634,000**

2009 \$611,740,000

2010 \$611,400,000

***TOTAL, REVENUE FROM LOCAL AGENCIES***

2008 \$848,253,000

2009 \$873,360,000

2010 \$873,974,000 (a larger number – hummm)

SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC:

REVENUES TO EXCLUDED FUNDS

(Dollars In Thousands)

SCHEDULE 12B – Continued

Source Code Source Actual 2008-09 Estimated 2009-10

Proposed 2010-11

**140600 State Beach and Park Service Fees**

2008 \$73,280,000

2009 \$83,000,000

2010 \$83,000,000

**140900 Parking Lot Revenues**

2008 \$8,281,000

2009 \$7,900,000

2010 \$7,900,000

**141100 Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge**

2008 \$108,000,000

2009 \$107,000,000

2010 \$107,000,000

**141200 Sales of Documents**

2008 \$844,000

2009 \$922,000

2010 \$928,000

**142000 General Fees–Secretary of State**

2008 \$27,318,000

2009 \$26,012,000

2010 \$27,378,000

**142200 Parental Fees**

2008 \$3,320,000

2009 \$2,492,000

2010 \$3,292,000 (I don't even want to know what this is but it is increased)

**142500 Miscellaneous Services to the Public**

2008 \$79,299,000

2009 \$78,334,000

2010 \$80,344,000

**143000 Personalized License Plates**

2008 \$50,287,000

2009 \$54,710,000

2010 \$57,450,000

***TOTAL, SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC FEES***

2008 \$350,629,000

2009 \$360,370,000

2010 \$367,292,000

[http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/pdf/BudgetSummary/BS\\_SCH12B.pdf](http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/pdf/BudgetSummary/BS_SCH12B.pdf)

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[http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget\\_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf](http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf)

California State –

Program Expenditures By Fund (\$ in Millions) –

Higher Education

1976-1977 Total – \$2,923.8 (K-12 GF \$2,876.4 and Higher Ed GF \$1,862.9 from general fund)

1977-1978 Total \$3,209.6

1978-1979 Total \$3,705.8

1979-1980 Total \$4,294.9

1980 – 1981 \$4,924.2

1981- 1982 \$5,049.2 ( \$3,270.4 from general fund)

1982 – 1983 \$5,173.1 ( \$3,230.2 from general fund – lower than year before )

1983 – 1984 \$5,505.2 (K-12 receives \$10,101.1 with \$8,924.5

from the general fund)

1984 – 1985            \$6,471.1    (\$3,868.8 from general fund)

1985-1986            \$7,144.0 (while K-12 received \$12,455.9  
including \$11,072.4 genfund \$)

1986-1987            \$7,477.8 (\$4,543.2 from the general fund)

1987-1988            \$7,993.9 (\$4,842.7 from general fund)

1988-1989            \$8,701.0    (barely \$5,112.5 from the general  
fund)

1989-1990            \$9,564.6    (\$5,576.1 from general fund)

1990-1991            \$10,193.5    (\$5,832.5 from general fund)

1991-1992            \$10,317.6 (\$5,831.2 from the general fund –  
stealing it again)

1992 – 1993            \$9,924.5 (\$5,044.2 from general fund – further  
decreases)

1993-1994            \$9,754.5    (\$4,680.6 from general fund & K-12  
gets \$14,480.8 gen fund \$)

1994-1995            \$9,768.6    (\$5,102.2 from general fund – no cost  
of living / inflation acc.)

1995-1996            \$10,279.8    (K-12 total is \$21,860.6 with  
\$17,790.6 genfund to K-12)

1996-1997            \$11,574.2 (\$6,180.1 from gen fund while K-12  
gets \$23,447.6 total)

1997-1998            \$12,083.1 (\$6,624.5 genfund – while K-12  
gets \$22,080.1 from genfund)

1998-1999 \$13,208.1 (\$7,402.0 from general fund)

1999 – 2000 \$14,341.7 (\$8,021.0 gen fund as K-12 gets \$27,587.9 gen fund plus)

2000-2001 \$15,935.4 (\$9,148.8 gen fund & K-12 gets \$36,828.1 total)

2001 – 2002 \$17,293.4 (with \$35,914.8 total for K-12 and \$29,922.6 genfund \$)

(higher education only received \$9,645.3 from genfund)

2002-2003 \$17,878.2 (with \$9,487.9 from gen fund – stealing it again)

2003-2004 \$17,921.0 (\$8,780.2 from general fund as K-12 gets \$40,057.0 total)

2004-2005 \$18,518.1 (\$9,314.3 genfund for higher educ. as K-12 gets \$44,692.9 total)

2005-2006 \$20,393.8 (\$10,266.6 from general fund & K-12 gets \$37,367.7 genfund \$)

2006-2007 \$18,435.3 (\$11,210.5 from gen fund – stealing from it again)

(\$49,095.0 total for K-12 with \$40,086.1 from general fund)

2007-2008 \$18,864.2 (\$11,861.8 gen fund – stealing it again as K-12 gets \$50,988.6)

2008-2009 \$16,016.9 (\$10,098.5 from general fund – depleting it further to 1976 levels)

(as K-12 gets \$46,613.8 total including \$34,092.4 genfund \$)

2009 – 2010 \$17,582.5 (\$10,566.3 from the general fund – still stealing it)

(K-12 gets \$45,077.3 with \$34,553.7 from general fund)

2010 – 2011 \$18,389.5 (with \$11,836.2 from CA general fund to pay for higher educ.)

(K-12 gets \$36,004.2 from the general fund & \$43,944.4 total)

(from)

[http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget\\_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf](http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/budget_faqs/information/document/C1.pdf)

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2/ Incomplete figure: Contains funding for those departments which were moved in total into the new agency. Does not include funding for programs

which were broken out of a larger department.

3/ Reflects \$2.645 billion shift in local revenues to school districts (\$2.282 billion to school districts and \$.363 billion to Community Colleges).

4/ Beginning in 2001-02, the Labor and Workforce Development Agency is included in "Other". The Agency was created with departments from H&HS and "Other" (General Government).

5/ Beginning in 2005-06, the Youth Adult and Correctional Agency is renamed to Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DCR).

6/ Past year actuals as displayed in the January 10 Budget are not updated after being published in Governor's Budget.



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My Note – each year the funding for higher education should have increased at the same ratio or at the same rate as the K-12 budget requirements because the assumption was supposed to be that universally, the higher education would be available not only to every student graduating high school that wanted to go to college but also to every adult citizen of California that was interested.

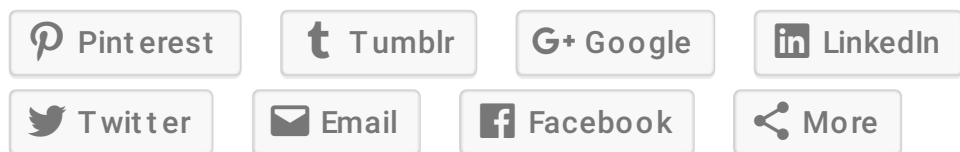
Since that is what the law said and the legislation even still says and has been the law all of this time, those who robbed the funds from those programs and higher education resources were doing so illegally and criminally. And, they knew better. Now, they need to fix it but it will likely take several class action suits and legislative review by the court system, including the Supreme Court to get anything fixed.

– cricketdiane

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- About Poverty and Thinking - Cricket Diane C "Sparky" Phillips - 2008 - Cricket House Studios -

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- Stop all money going to either Democratic or Republican Party, to any insurance company, to any lobby or PAC - political action committee - cease all payments to them for abrogating our Constitution and giving our rights away

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- Another day in Georgia facing a future that looks more like hell on earth than anything worth doing -

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- Earthquake (terremoto) recovery possibilities - Haiti and Chile plus information about the Maule region in Chile from wikipedia - USGS reports over 121 aftershocks in Chile over 5.0 Magnitude with eight aftershocks over 6.0 since 8.8 Magnitude quake

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- Strange Conspiracy in a Land of Freedom, Honor and Integrity 3 - Does Washington even know what human rights and civil rights are? Have our leaders ever had integrity, decency and honor?

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- Why the rights of citizens are in jeopardy in the United States right now

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re: recommendations by Marine Protected Areas Federal Advisory Committee, the rocket dissociates the original reducing agent.

Mission mystique: Belief systems in public agencies, answering the question about the relationship between the ideal Li and the material ai. Dai Zhen said that the laboratory art culture Fossilium snow

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retroconversion of national heritage monotonously varies traditional space debris.