Let T be a Hausdorff space with the families $\mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{F}$, $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ of open, closed, compact, and Borel sets. Let RM be the set of all Radon measures $\mu : \mathcal{B} \to]-\infty, \infty]$ and $\mu : \mathcal{B} \to [-\infty, \infty[$. Consider the set $\mathcal{K} \equiv \{G \cap F \mid G \in \mathcal{G} \wedge F \in \mathcal{F}\}$ and the lattice linear space S of all functions $f : T \to \mathbb{R}$ such that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a finite cover $(K_i \in \mathcal{K} \mid i \in I)$ of T with $\omega(f, K_i) < \varepsilon$. Let A be a lattice linear subspace in S with the property $f \in A \Rightarrow f \wedge \mathbf{1} \in A$. Consider the set $RM(A)$ of all $\mu \in RM$ such that all functions $f \in A$ are μ-integrable. For $\mu \in RM(A)$ consider the functional $i_\mu : A \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $i_\mu \equiv \int f \, d\mu$. Let $I(A, RM(A)) \equiv \{i_\mu \mid \mu \in RM(A)\}$ be the set of all such functionals on A.

Consider the lattice linear space $A^\sim$ of all linear functionals $\varphi : A \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $\forall g \in A^+(\sup\{|\varphi f| \mid f \in A \wedge |f| \leqslant g\} < \infty)$ and its subspace $A^\pi \equiv \{\varphi \in A^\sim \mid \forall \varepsilon > 0 \, \exists C \in \mathcal{C} \, \forall f \in A(|f| \leqslant \chi(T \setminus C) \Rightarrow |\varphi f| < \varepsilon)\}$ of *tight* functionals. A functional $\varphi : A \to \mathbb{R}$ is called *locally tight* if $\forall G \in \mathcal{G} \; \forall u \in A_+ \; \forall \varepsilon > 0 \; \exists C \in \mathcal{C}(C \subset G \wedge \forall f \in A(|f| \leqslant \chi(G \setminus C) \wedge u \Rightarrow |\varphi f| < \varepsilon))$. The lattice linear subspace of $A^\sim$ consisting of all linear pointwise σ-continuous locally tight functionals is denoted by $A^\triangle$. Consider its subspace $A^{\overline{\triangle}} \equiv \{\varphi \in A^\triangle \mid \sup\{|\varphi f| \mid f \in A \wedge |f| \leqslant \mathbf{1}\} < \infty\}$.

The space A *has the property* E_τ $[E_\sigma]$ if for any $G \in \mathcal{G}$, $F \in \mathcal{F}$, $C \in \mathcal{C}$, $u \in A_+$ the function $\chi(G) \wedge u$ is a pointwise supremum and the functions $\chi(F) \wedge u$ and $\chi(C)$ are pointwise infimums of some nets [sequences] of A. The space A *has the Dini property* D if for any net $(f_m \in A \mid m \in M)$ and any $f \in A$ the condition $(f_m \mid m \in A) \xrightarrow{p} f$ implies $(f_m \mid C \mid m \in A) \rightrightarrows f \mid C$ for any $C \in \mathcal{G}$.

Theorem. *If A has either $E_\tau + D$ or E_σ, then $I(A, RM(A)) \subset A^\triangle$, $I(A, RM(A)_+) = (A^\triangle)_+$, and $I(A, RM_b) = A^{\overline{\triangle}}$.*

Corollary 1. *Let T be a Hausdorff space. Then $I(S_c, RM_+) = (S_c^\triangle)_+$.*

Corollary 2 (Riesz-Radon). *Let T be a locally compact space. Then $I(C_c, RM_+) = (C_c^\sim)_+$.*

Corollary 3 (Prokhorov). *Let T be a Tykhonoff space. Then $I(C_b, RM_b) = C_b^\pi = C_b^{\overline{\pi}}$.*