

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Air and Radiation**

**2004-2005 ACTION PLAN TO INTEGRATE
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

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Background: Environmental Justice in the Office of Air and Radiation

The Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) has been actively involved in addressing environmental justice issues since the early 1990's when the environmental justice movement started gaining momentum. Since 1992, OAR has followed a plan of action which mirrors recommendations made by EPA's Environmental Equity Work Group in its report to the Administrator entitled "Environmental Equity: Reducing Risk for all Communities." OAR's efforts to date have been consistent with the Agency's Environmental Justice Strategy and are characterized by the following four major initiatives which underscore our environmental justice efforts:

1. Improve assessment methodology (targeted towards populations suffering disproportional impacts) regarding exposure to air pollution

Example Activities: Characterization of populations relative to pollutants; Defining and understanding important determinants of exposure, dose, and effect in different populations that are at high risk from air pollution exposure.

2. Expanding OAR's outreach, communication and consensus building efforts to low income and minority communities

Example Activities: Risk communication model; Cooperative outreach and educational programs; Public informational materials, public service advertising; and information collection activities.

3. Support and enhance existing and future regional and community-based environmental justice initiatives

Example Activities: Cooperative monitoring sites between the U.S. and Mexico to collect pollutant and meteorological data; The study of air toxics through the Mickey Leland Center

4. Enhance the relationship between OAR and its four adopted institutions in the academic relations program and explore new opportunities to expand this effort

Example Activities: Memorandum of Understanding with North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University which assists in curriculum development, strengthening research capability and promotes the development and training of students/faculty; Memorandum of Understanding with Northern Arizona University to strengthen research, training and public service programs focusing on Native American people and their lands.

Improvements in public health resulting from OAR programs to (1) reduce emissions of criteria pollutants (i.e., ozone, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and lead), (2) reduce emissions of air toxics, (3) address climate change, (4) require cleaner vehicles and cleaner fuels, and (5) improve indoor air quality will benefit all citizens

(including low income and minority communities and sensitive populations such as those with respiratory illnesses, the elderly, and children).

Since 1970, steps taken under the Clean Air Act have reduced air pollution in the United States by more than 30 percent, producing dramatic health benefits for all Americans. Many of these emission reductions and health benefits have occurred in both urban and rural areas with environmental justice concerns. Everyday, clean air programs across the nation prevent roughly:

- C 600 premature deaths;
- C 2,000 cases of chronic illness such as asthma and bronchitis;
- C 300,000 cases of minor respiratory illness such as aggravated asthma, and;
- C 75,000 people from missing work.

Over the past 30 years, the air has become healthier to breathe in more of our cities. Since 1991, we have significantly reduced the number of areas not meeting air quality standards.

Despite great progress in air quality improvement, approximately 146 million people nationwide live in countries with pollution levels above the NAAQS in 2002. Out of the 230 non-attainment areas identified during the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments designation process, 124 areas remain. In these non-attainment areas, however, the severity of air pollution episodes has decreased.

Nationally, the 2002 ambient average CO concentration is almost 65 percent lower than that for 1983 and is the lowest level recorded during the past 20 years. CO emissions from transportation sources, the major contributor to ambient CO concentration, decreased dramatically during this period. Between 1993 and 2002, ambient CO concentrations decreased 42 percent. Total CO emissions decreased 21 percent (excluding wildfires and prescribed burning) for the same period. This improvement in air quality occurred despite a 23 percent increase in vehicle miles traveled during the 10-year period.

Between 1993 and 2002, average PM₁₀ concentrations decreased 13 percent, while direct PM₁₀ emissions decreased 22 percent.

In 1997, EPA revised the NAAQS for ozone by setting an 8-hour standard at 0.08 ppm. Currently, EPA is tracking trends based on 1-hour and 8-hour data. Over the past 20 years, national ambient ozone levels decreased 22 percent based on 1-hour data and 14 percent based on 8-hour data. Between 1983 and 2002, emissions of VOCs (excluding wildfires and prescribed burning) decreased 40 percent. During that same time, emissions of NO_x reductions will be necessary before more substantial ozone air quality improvements are realized. For example, future emissions reductions from existing and recently enacted NO_x control programs such as the NO_x SIP Call, Tier 2, Heavy Duty Diesel, Non-road Proposal, and, potentially, Clear Skies legislation will result in millions of fewer tons of NO_x emissions. For the period 1983 to 2002, a downward national trend in 1-hour and 8-hour ozone levels occurred in most geographic areas in the country.

Clean Air Act requirements for cleaner vehicles/engines and cleaner fuels are one important reason that the nation's air quality is improving. The average new car is ninety three

percent cleaner than in 1990. Even cleaner cars are now being sold under the National Low Emission Vehicle Program (NLEV), under an innovative agreement that EPA mediated among the states, U.S. auto companies and other stakeholders. In addition, we anticipate that our recent Tier II Rule will significantly reduce smog-causing vehicle pollution. The new Tier II vehicle standards, starting in 2004, will reduce nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions by 74 percent by 2030. In addition the Tier II program reduces the sulfur content in gasoline by up to 90 percent. The Tier II program will allow 120 million Americans now living in areas with dangerous pollution levels to enjoy clean air. Other fuel programs already in place provide additional benefits. For example, 30 percent of the gasoline consumed in the U.S., in 18 states, is cleaner-burning reformulated gasoline. Buses, trucks and non-road engines (e.g., bulldozers, locomotives, industrial engines, etc.) also are getting cleaner. Emission standards for locomotives, whose first phase of implementation took effect in 2000-2002, will result in approximately a two-third reduction in NOx emissions (about 650,000 tons per year) and 50 percent reduction in hydrocarbon (HC) and particulate matter emissions. Most of these reductions will be achieved by 2010. In 2002, the Agency promulgated new standards for trucks and buses and diesel fuel, which take effect in 2007. As a result of this program, each new truck and bus will be more than 90 percent cleaner than current models, resulting in a reduction of 2.6 million tons of NOx emissions by 2030. The level of sulfur in highway diesel fuel will be reduced by 97 percent by mid-2006. The Agency recently published regulations to control emissions from a range of unregulated non-road sources, including industrial engines (e.g. forklifts, generators). The new standards are expected to reduce HC + NOx emissions by approximately 80 percent. In addition, EPA is now actively working on a program to reduce emissions from heavy-duty nonroad diesel engines (e.g., agricultural and construction equipment), including new sulfur requirements for non-road diesel fuel. This new program, expected to be finalized in 2003-2004, is expected to achieve significant further reductions in diesel emissions.

Toxic emissions are of particular interest to the environmental justice community because of the proximity of many low-income and minority communities to the generators of toxic emissions (e.g., industrial facilities, waste transfer stations, roadways, bus terminals). EPA rules issued since 1990 are expected to reduce toxic emissions by 2.5 million tons a year from chemical plants, oil refineries, aerospace manufacturing and other industries. As for motor vehicles, programs put in place since 1990 will reduce total vehicular air toxics by approximately 40 percent, as well as reducing pollutants subject to air quality standards. EPA is now working to implement an integrated strategy that is aimed specifically at reducing toxic air pollution in urban areas.

To date, the U.S. and other developed countries have virtually ceased production of CFCs and the other chemicals most damaging to the stratospheric ozone layer, which protects us from ultraviolet radiation that causes skin cancers and cataracts. The Clean Air Act also has achieved significant health benefits by cutting annual SO₂ emissions more than 5 million tons from the 1980 level, largely through the market-based acid rain program.

The 1990 Clean Air Act specified in §301(d) that EPA is authorized to treat tribes as 'states' for the purposes of the Act, and that EPA should promulgate regulations specifying how that would be accomplished. In 1995, EPA provided increased funding to tribes in anticipation of the February 1998 promulgation of the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR). In recognition of the unique

status of tribes, regulatory authority for Indian country remains the responsibility of the federal government, but under the TAR can be delegated to tribes requesting such authority.

Since 1995, OAR has supported the development of professional and programmatic capacity among tribes to develop and implement air quality management programs to protect resources within the exterior boundaries of the reservation. Tribes have responded with great interest, growing from 7 programs in 1995, to 117 tribes currently receiving grants to develop air programs. In support of those programs, EPA has provided funding to Northern Arizona University to develop a tribal training program that has trained over 800 tribal environmental professionals in various aspects of air quality since 1992. All of OAR's program offices have participated in the rapid growth of the tribal program, providing monitors for all kinds of pollutants from acid rain and mercury to ozone and particulate matter, retrofitting diesel buses, providing training and outreach on indoor air and radiation (there are some housing units in the southwest made from uranium mine waste), and by providing extensive technical support and assistance to tribal nations. The Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards recently undertook a consultation effort in accordance with Executive Order 13175 as an Agency pilot program. OAR also recently completed a Tribal Program Evaluation which found that great progress had been made in implementing the program.

Since 1998, OAR staff have worked closely with the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council's (NEJAC) Air and Water Subcommittee and other grassroots organizations to ensure the integration of environmental justice into our programs, policies, and activities in a manner which is consistent with existing environmental laws and implementing regulations. Our interaction with the NEJAC has proven to be a valuable learning experience. We have learned, for example, that it is important to develop more straightforward approaches to dealing with the community on toxic issues and we have learned that many environmental justice communities have concerns about diesel emissions, bus and truck idling, and emissions trading programs. As a result, we are becoming more able to address the perceptions and concerns of many environmental justice communities. While we are still learning, we are now better equipped to engage in more meaningful dialogue and work with individuals and communities to address environmental justice issues.

Although we have made great strides in improving air quality over the past decade, we realize that additional work must be done to ensure continued public health protection. We are therefore currently pursuing initiatives related to reducing diesel-related emissions, enhancing our diesel retrofit program, reducing mercury emissions, reducing emissions from power plants, reducing air toxics, identifying toxic "hotspots," developing and supporting voluntary programs to reduce emissions, and addressing global climate change. OAR plans to continue our history of developing programs which provide all citizens cleaner air and an opportunity to meaningfully participate in the decision-making processes which may affect their health and well-being.

The Office of Air and Radiation's Environmental Justice Policy

All Americans deserve to be protected from pollution. However, the Office of Air and Radiation recognizes that, in some instances, minority and low income communities face a higher level of environmental risk than the majority population. Therefore, OAR is committed to addressing this issue by incorporating environmental justice into its activities and decision-making processes. The Office's goal is to achieve environmental justice by decreasing the burden of environmental risks to all communities as a result of improved air quality.

All OAR staff are expected to consider environmental justice as a meaningful part of our programs and decisions. Thus, as staff decide how to design a new program or to implement existing programs, they are encouraged to integrate environmental justice principles into the process. OAR management believes this is the most effective way to ensure that environmental justice is being appropriately addressed.

OAR is also committed to fostering a heightened awareness among our staff working on issues which may effect environmental justice communities. All OAR staff are expected to have a basic knowledge of environmental justice and how they can incorporate the principles of environmental justice into their daily work. Hence, all OAR staff are highly encouraged to participate in the Fundamentals of Environmental Justice workshop developed by the Environmental Justice Training Collaborative---a voluntary, multi-stakeholder, national network initiated in the Fall of 1999 by EPA Regional Offices and the EPA Office of Environmental Justice. OAR actively participated in the development of this workshop and continues to support the work of the Collaborative by assisting in the development of advanced training modules, facilitating training classes, and continuing to provide resources to support this effort.

The Office of Air and Radiation is committed to ensuring good public participation processes. Staff are expected to provide the opportunity for all stakeholder groups which may be affected by our programs to have an opportunity for early and meaningful involvement in the decision-making process. Collaborative efforts to promote the concept of environmental justice are also encouraged. Staff are urged to provide effective outreach to communities which may be affected by our regulations, policies and guidance.

Staff are expected to make every effort to identify areas where minorities and low income populations are being disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards or where there are potential benefits to minority and low income communities (i.e., through transportation and air quality improvements, mass transit policies, and voluntary programs). Once areas of disproportionate impacts are identified, appropriate corrective remedial steps and mitigation procedures should be evaluated.

The Office of Air and Radiation’s Environmental Justice Action Plan

The Office of Air and Radiation’s Environmental Justice Action Plan is designed to support efforts to develop and implement strategies and activities to integrate environmental justice into existing programs, to further highlight the valuable work we continue to do in the area of environmental justice and to develop a more coordinated environmental justice implementation strategy.

The plan addresses the following areas:

- Section 1: Organizational Infrastructure**
- Section 2: Management Support**
- Section 3: Operational Resources**
- Section 4: Program Support**
- Section 5: Government Performance and Results Act Alignment**
- Section 6: Internal Organizational Engagement**
- Section 7: External Stakeholder Engagement**
- Section 8: Data Collection, Management, and Evaluation**
- Section 9: Professional and Organizational Development**
- Section 10: Environmental Justice Assessment**
- Section 11: Program Evaluation**

Appendix A: Environmental Justice Strategies and Activities Matrix

Section 1: Organizational Infrastructure

- C How does your organizational structure promote the integration of environmental justice within all program areas?

The Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) consists of four major program areas: The Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), the Office of Atmospheric Programs (OAP), the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) and the Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ). The Office of Policy Analysis and Review (OPAR) is also an integral part of OAR. OPAR consists of policy staff who undertake diverse activities to ensure that OAR policies are consistent, effective in protecting health and the environment, and economically efficient.

To ensure that the Office’s approach to addressing environmental justice issues is consistent and coordinated, OAR has designated a lead Environmental Justice Coordinator in OPAR. Each of OAR’s four program offices has also designated environmental justice points of contact (see list in front of this plan) who are responsible for communicating environmental justice-related information to/from the staff in their perspective offices to the lead Environmental Justice Coordinator. This organizational structure promotes the integration of environmental justice within all four of OAR’s program areas.

Section 2: Management Support

- C How does your Regional/Headquarters office's management communicate expectations about the Environmental Justice Program, review tangible/intangible outcomes, and evaluate performance?

OAR management has clearly communicated to staff that environmental justice considerations will be an integral part of our day-to-day work. To this end, OAR has developed Environmental Action Plans since 1992. In the past, OAR has conducted annual monitoring of the environmental justice program to ensure that the Office is achieving our environmental justice goals. However, as part of the implementation of this Action Plan, OAR has developed a mechanism to review progress on a more frequent basis. The goal is for the OAR Environmental Justice Coordinator to hold monthly meetings with the Environmental Justice Contacts from each OAR program office to evaluate progress on the projects described in this Action Plan. Furthermore, the OAR Environmental Justice Contacts will brief the Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air on a quarterly basis on the progress being made in implementing the Action Plan. OAR's Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator (DAA) is an active member of EPA's Environmental Justice Steering Committee. The DAA provides information from these Steering Committee meetings to staff through the lead Environmental Justice Coordinator. Generally, this type of information is communicated through a series of memorandum to staff.

OAR's management is committed to ensuring that the goal of environmental justice is achieved. To affirm this commitment, OAR has redirected resources from other projects to projects specifically designed to address environmental justice issues. One example of such commitment is the Cleveland Clean Air Century Campaign (see <http://www.epa.gov/cleveland> for more information). This pilot project demonstrates an approach in which local stakeholders, with advice and support from EPA, can work collaboratively to achieve reductions in air toxics. Another example is from ORIA's Indoor Environments Program. The Indoor Environments Program annually issues budget guidance emphasizing the importance of environmental justice and strongly encouraging projects that address this issue. For fiscal year 2003, this guidance stated:

"In closing, the Management Team also considered the "guiding principles" we believe should be in each staff member's mind as s/he begins to develop ideas for projects, and as Teams deliberate about activities to continue, terminate, or initiate. They include:

- 1. Recognizing the importance of environmental justice in the work we do – acting on our desire to address the needs of those who are disproportionately burdened by indoor air risk as a result of their socioeconomic status. Governor Whitman reiterated the Agency's "firm commitment to the issue of environmental justice and its integration into all programs, policies, and activities, consistent with existing environmental laws and their implementing regulations," in her August 9, 2001 memorandum to all EPA staff. "*

This budget guidance was also distributed to all regional offices.

Section 3: Operational Resources

- C Identify the aggregate full-time equivalents (FTE) in your Regional/Headquarters office that specifically focus on environmental justice issues. If responsibilities and duties are parceled out as collateral duties to one or more employees, please compute what the FTE equivalent would be.
- C What are the functions and day-to-day responsibilities of your Environmental Justice coordinator(s) and/or team?

Approximately six (6) full-time equivalents (FTEs) in OAR specifically focus on environmental justice issues. Most of these FTEs are performing environmental justice-related work as a collateral duty. The primary responsibility of the OAR environmental justice contacts is to ensure that environmental justice is being considered in all of the work we do and to maximize the use of OAR's statutory authority under the Clean Air Act to address environmental justice issues.

Specifically, OAR's lead Environmental Justice Coordinator:

- C Serves as the Designated Federal Official for the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council's Air and Water Subcommittee;
- C Develops and manages a multi-disciplinary approach for the Office of Air and Radiation's Environmental Justice Program; provides broad administrative, technical, and program direction and guidance to all environmental justice staff; plans and directs the flow of work for the Environmental Justice Program; assigns priorities and makes work arrangements in response to critical work activities; and develops teams to address the various issues as they are presented.
- C In coordination with other programs and offices, develops and implements an Environmental Justice Program which focuses on communication to management and staff of environmental justice issues; communication with internal and external stakeholders; consultation, advocacy, and problem-solving activities; and, coordinating activities with the other environmental justice contacts in OAR to provide the most effective program feasible.
- C In conjunction with other offices, develops and implements strategies for achieving the Agency's environmental justice goals.
- C Develops and recommends to the senior management, budgets and staffing plans to meet the resource needs of the Environmental Justice Program.

- C Represents the headquarters and regional offices in a variety of settings to communicate Environmental Justice Program activities; participates on national environmental justice workgroups; serves as the focal point on coordination of Environmental Justice issues; represents the office in highly visible and controversial discussions with a diverse public; facilitates the maintenance of effective relationships between the Environmental Justice Program and the diverse stakeholders impacted by implementation of OAR regulations and guidance.

Each of the four program offices in OAR has also identified environmental justice contact persons (see list at front of plan). These contacts will make up the Environmental Justice Coordinating Council (EJCC) for the Office of Air and Radiation. The mission of the Coordinating Council is to provide cogent and practical recommendations to the Assistant Administrator and the Principle Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air on how OAR can incorporate environmental justice into day-to-day operations and programmatic responsibilities. The OAR lead Environmental Justice Coordinator will have the responsibility of chairing the EJCC. The responsibilities of the members of the EJCC include, but are not limited to: (1) providing technical support to the NEJAC Air and Water Subcommittee, (2) disseminating information to staff on environmental justice-related issues, (3) ensuring that rules which may affect an environmental justice community are highlighted and that the appropriate staff are assigned to address any issues which may arise, (4) ensuring that citizens have early and meaningful involvement in the decision-making process, (5) promoting the integration of environmental justice, (6) providing consultation and assistance to promote and implement this Action Plan in OAR; and (7) gathering, analyzing, interpreting and providing an environmental justice perspective on relevant information associated with activities conducted by our program office.

Section 4: Program Support

- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office have any ongoing mechanisms for focusing on environmental justice issues, such as teams and workgroups? If yes, please list and describe. Also, state how these mechanisms are tied to other programs and activities in your regional/Headquarters office.
- C Are there any specific programs/initiatives for which environmental justice are (or should be) listed as a funding priority? If yes, please list or attach.

OAR staff are actively involved in a number of activities designed to ensure that the goal of environmental justice is achieved. For example, OAR is assisting in (1) the development of better tools to conduct environmental justice analyses, (2) the development of tribal air programs, and (3) the development of environmental justice training. In addition, OAR provides technical and financial support to the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council's Air and Water Subcommittee.

Below is a list of the teams and workgroups serviced by OAR staff which focus on environmental justice-related issues:

OAR Tribal Workgroups: OAR is working with the National Tribal Environmental Council in support of a tribal initiative to form a **National Tribal Air Association (NTAA)**, a tribal air quality organization dedicated to ensuring that tribes set priorities and determine mechanisms for interacting with other governments on air issues. The mission of the NTAA is to collectively advance air quality management policies and programs, consistent with the needs, interests, and unique legal status of American Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians. The NTAA policies include cooperation with other tribal organizations and workgroups on air-related policies and issues.

OAR has also formed the **National Designations and Implementation Workgroup** to help tribes understand and comment on the implications of the ozone and particulate matter National Ambient Air Quality Standard. OAR is providing technical training and support to ensure that the tribes have early and meaningful involvement in rulemaking and program development efforts.

Staff from OAR's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air work closely with the Navajo Nation to develop a strategy for identifying homes with elevated levels of radiation as a result of radioactively contaminated building materials. Some homes may have been built using uranium mill tailings in the mortar, or uranium bearing rocks or building materials from the abandoned mines. Once complete, this plan will be distributed for promotion and adoption by other tribal nations with similar issues.

Additionally, ORIA works cooperatively with the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) at Northern Arizona University. ITEP is developing and implementing outreach and educational efforts to improve community knowledge about radiation science, the hazards of exposure to radiation, and the potential risks associated with abandoned uranium mines.

Office of Environmental Justice Workgroups: A number of OAR staff participate on workgroups formed by the Office of Environmental Justice. These include the **Clean Air Act Permitting Training Module Workgroup, the Environmental Justice Coordinator's Workgroup** and the newly formed **Environmental Justice Coordinating Council**.

OAR also provides funding for a number of specific projects which have environmental justice-related issues (refer to matrix in back of plan for more details):

- C **Baltimore Region Environmental Justice and Transportation Project.** EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ), the Baltimore Urban League, Baltimore Metropolitan Council, and the National Transportation Center at Morgan State University propose to identify and develop practices and tools to undertake a comprehensive analysis of environmental justice and transportation-related issues in the Baltimore region. The goal of this project is to integrate environmental justice into transportation planning as an on-going and daily activity with meaningful community involvement throughout the process.

- C **Hotspot Exposure Assessment Program.** OAR's Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Air Toxics Center, is assisting regulatory agencies in the development of models to accurately identify and assess personal exposures to air toxics in microenvironments. The major purpose of this work is to quantify impacts from mobile source generated toxics. OTAQ plans to participate in a number of studies to specifically investigate impacts from mobile sources in select microenvironments, which will include environmental justice communities. Three projects have been planned to date: (1) Fresno Asthmatic Children's Environment Study, (2) Baltimore Traffic Study, and (3) Los Angeles School Bus Exposure Assessment.

- C **Predicting Localized Toxics Impacts of Transportation Projects:** OTAQ is developing guidance on how to use models to predict the concentrations of toxic pollutants in the immediate vicinity of proposed transportation projects. This would provide a planning tool for communities and the public when selecting among transportation alternatives and developing mitigation for proposed transportation facilities.

- C **Environmental Justice Best Practices Guidance.** OAR is providing technical assistance to the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council's Air and Water Subcommittee as they develop guidance on best practices in permitting. The plan is for the guidance to demonstrate how environmental justice concerns have been successfully addressed during the permitting process and to advise the Agency on areas where improvements may be made.

- **Air Toxics Community-based projects:** OAQPS is continuing to assist Regions with the implementation of community-based air toxics programs. The goal is to work with the community, our state and local partner agencies, and other stakeholders to identify solutions to toxic hotspot issues. OAR has provided funds for over 20 community-based projects that are led by the EPA Regional offices. Many of these projects have been used to assess the problems and develop plans for reducing emissions within minority and low-income communities. For example, Oakland, California, is an environmental justice community which is impacted by multiple factors, including truck traffic to and from a nearby port, and multiple stationary sources including one major source which produces yeast. Funding was provided to study the communities issues and produce a mitigation strategy. In addition, the State and port have also provided funding for mitigating some of the problems in the area. The community has been actively involved in determining which problems it wants to mitigate first.

- C **Guidance to Reduce Toxics in Local Communities.** EPA has also produced a draft guidance which describes a method that State, Tribal and Local governments can use to work with their communities in developing a plan that lays out multimedia sources of pollution (air, water and hazardous waste), specific activities and goals for reducing pollution and a framework for strong public participation. OAR and OSWER are currently funding a pilot project in Phoenix, Arizona to demonstrate the use of the guidance. Region 9, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and multiple local organizations have developed a stakeholder group of all interested parties to discuss their issues and how to best address them. In addition, the State and EPA have conducted inspections at

facilities of concern in the community and are working on pollution prevention options for several industries.

- C **Diesel Retrofit Program.** OAR will continue to support additional diesel retrofit programs. This Program is a non-regulatory, incentive based, voluntary program designed to pursue reductions in hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter from existing diesel vehicles and equipment by the installation of pollution-reducing technology.

As part of this program, OAR and the regions have established school bus retrofit projects in a number of nation-wide city fleets. In addition, this program has spawned another initiative, the Clean School Bus USA program. These programs promote the use of advanced emission control equipment reducing pollution from existing fleets. In addition, OAR has recently established a tribal community project which is scheduled to be announced in the very near future. A fleet of diesel vehicles from the Winnebago Tribes in Nebraska, will be retrofitted with pollution-reducing technology. One objective of this project is to address the disproportionate exposure risk for tribal children who live in this community. Another initiative is the National Transportation Idle Free Corridors Project which focuses on reducing emissions from long duration truck and locomotive engine idling at locations within urban areas (locomotive switch yards) and along major highway interstates (truck stops).

OAR is entering into retrofit funding cooperative agreements with a number of organizations. Competitive proposals for funding which address environmental justice issues in the areas served by the projects were required. Twenty percent of the evaluation criteria is based on environmental justice factors. Initially, five projects are to be awarded with the possibility of using Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 funds for additional projects selected under this criteria.

- **Clean School Bus USA.** In April 2003, EPA launched “Clean School Bus USA”, a new children’s health initiative aimed at reducing air pollution from school buses. This program is an outgrowth of EPA’s Voluntary Diesel Retrofit Program.

Across the country, 24 million children ride school buses spending a total of between 20 minutes and several hours per day on these vehicles. Unfortunately, older school buses can pollute up to six times more than buses using clean technology. Children are especially vulnerable to the effects of diesel emissions which can cause respiratory disease and exacerbate long term conditions such as asthma. Reducing pollution from school buses will help improve local air quality and reduce children’s exposure to diesel exhaust. Children in environmental justice areas who suffer from asthma caused by diesel exhaust will benefit by the removal of one more asthma trigger.

Clean School Bus USA has three primary goals:

- Reduce unnecessary school bus idling 100% by 2010.
- Retrofit and upgrade 100% of existing 1990-2003 diesel school buses by 2010.

- Replace 100% of pre-1990 school buses with new clean buses.

To financially support this effort, Congress included \$5 million in EPA's FY 2003 budget for a cost-shared grant program designed to assist school districts in upgrading their bus fleets. This grant competition opened on June 13, 2003 and closed on August 1, 2003. Over 120 applications were received from 36 states and Puerto Rico. In the solicitation, Environmental Justice was listed as one of the factors EPA would consider. OAR strongly indicated that one of our goals is to improve the health of communities that are considered low-income, minority, have high asthma rates, or receive a disproportionate amount of pollution from diesel vehicles. OAR is currently in the process of evaluating these applications.

EPA's **Urban Bus Retrofit/Rebuild Program** is a regulatory-based program with the objective of reducing pollution from the existing urban bus fleet. This mandatory program is designed to ensure that particulate matter emissions are reduced for 1993 and earlier model year urban buses at the time that engines are rebuilt or replaced. The regulations apply to metropolitan areas with 1980 populations of 750,000 or more. Forty-nine urban areas across the U.S. have been identified which are covered by this regulation.

OAR is also working directly with tribes to reduce children's exposure to diesel exhaust from their commute to school on buses. OAR awarded a grant to the Puyallup tribe in the state of Washington to establish a diesel retrofit project. This project involves installing advanced emission control technologies on their school bus fleet that will reduce particulate levels of the bus's exhaust by over 90 percent. An objective of this project is to address the disproportionate exposure risk for minority children that live in this tribal community.

C **Proposed National Environmental Justice and Transportation Workshop.** In cooperation with other stakeholders and interested parties, OTAQ is planning to convene a national workshop made-up of a selected panel of technical experts and community-based advocates to identify and examine the issues and practical and readily applicable tools and procedures to undertake environmental justice analyses of transportation plans and projects. Results from this workshop could be used by EPA in the development of a future environmental justice and transportation pilot to evaluate promising state-of-the-art tool(s) or procedure(s) for conducting environmental justice analysis. OTAQ's current plans are to conduct these workshops in early 2004.

C **Idle Reduction Program.** EPA established a program to reduce air pollution and conserve fuel from idling trucks and locomotives. As part of this program, OTAQ is organizing a regional coalition of communities, state and local governments, and trucking and truck stop companies to install idle reduction systems along major interstate corridors, (such as I-65 in the Midwest and I-95 in the Northeast). The criteria for identifying locations includes areas with low-income, minority populations in proximity to a disproportionate number of facilities. Two such locations include a large truck stop in Gary, Indiana which received a \$125,000 grant for the installation of truck stop

electrification infrastructure, and a locomotive switch yard which received a \$60,000 grant for anti-idling devices.

- C **Major and Minor New Source Review (a.k.a Tribal NSR rule).** In late May 2004, OAR will propose the Tribal NSR rule to address significant regulatory gaps in the protection of air quality in Indian country. The Tribal NSR rule will address new and modifying stationary major and minor air pollution sources. Currently, minor sources in Indian country are unregulated. In addition, we do not currently have a permitting mechanism for major sources in nonattainment areas in Indian country. Tribes have expressed concerns about the potential for cumulative impacts and unlevel playing fields for economic development. This a pilot project for tribal consultation. OAR hopes to develop this new rule with sensitivity to the needs and culture of tribes and with attention to the impact of our actions on tribal sovereignty. The goal is to reach as many tribes as possible through a consultation process and to share information on an early, open and continuing basis.

- C **Asthma Initiative.** Since indoor environmental pollutants are important asthma triggers, it is the goal of OAR's indoor environmental asthma initiative to integrate indoor environmental management into medical and health care asthma management practices. This initiative is targeted to reach approximately 5 million children living with asthma, particularly those in low income families that are disproportionately affected by the disease. The initiative establishes a national public education and prevention program in response to the asthma epidemic in the United States. The goal of the education and prevention program is to raise public awareness of indoor environmental asthma triggers (e.g., secondhand smoke, dust mites, mold, pet dander, and cockroaches) and recommend actions that can be taken to reduce children's exposure to the triggers in homes, schools and child care settings. OAR is working to insure that environmental management is fully incorporated into all asthma education and disease management programs.

- C **The Cleveland Clean Air Century Campaign.** This campaign (formerly called the Cleveland Air Toxics Pilot Project) is putting into place a broad range of air toxic reduction projects that minimize community risks from indoor, ambient, and mobile sources of air pollution. The project is directed by a community stakeholder group with representatives from neighborhood organizations and businesses, local government officials, individuals from are colleges and universities, industry representatives, and environmental advocates and other non-profit organizations. An independent consulting firm will assist in forming the stakeholder group and facilitating meetings. It is important to note that while some aspects of this project benefit Cleveland as a whole, OAR is focusing particular attention to the St Clair/Superior-Goodrich Kirtland and Slavic Village neighborhoods, which were selected, among other reasons, because they included low-income and minority populations.

Section 5: Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Alignment (link to mission and priorities):

- C How is your Regional/Headquarters office’s environmental justice program linked to your Regional/Headquarters office’s main GPRA priorities?
- C How are your Regional/Headquarters office’s environmental justice strategies and activities integrated into specific programmatic areas/functions? (e.g., permitting, community outreach, etc.)
- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office utilize Performance Partnership Agreements (PPAs) and Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) to specifically address environmental justice issues? If yes, please list and describe.

The Office of Air and Radiation does not have GPRA goals which separately address environmental justice, in practice all of the Office’s GPRA goals are designed to address the issue. Consistent with the information provided in this plan, OAR’s goal is to provide clean air for everyone, regardless of their race or socioeconomic background. Therefore, environmental justice considerations are an integral part of all of OAR’s GPRA goals. OAR’s current GPRA goals focus on protecting human health and the environment through implementation of our criteria pollutant and toxics programs. Eventually, we should be able to develop specific risk-based GPRA goals which address environmental justice-related concerns as well.

Under one of OAR’s current GPRA goals, ORIA is responsible for overseeing the safe disposal in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) of radioactive waste from approximately 20 sites around the country. The Department of Energy (DOE) manages waste disposal operations related to the WIPP. The removal of waste from surface storage, and its isolation in a single, underground location, will facilitate the cleanup and closure of DOE sites contaminated with radioactive materials. ORIA is sensitive to the interests and concerns of communities affected by WIPP, and has taken action to solicit input from communities and minority groups. This public comment/response program will help address many of the environmental justice-related concerns associated with the placement and operation of DOE sites.

ORIA’s Las Vegas laboratory facility provides direct support toward increasing the number of indoor radon gas measurements in the homes of economically-disadvantaged residents. ORIA’s laboratory provides a large supply of no-cost home radon test kits to individuals and/or organizations that work with targeted populations in local communities. Under this program, ORIA assists with the laboratory analysis of the home radon tests, sends final test results, and maintains a database on the number and location of cans that were analyzed during each fiscal year.

To better assist tribes, OAR is working to provide technical assistance and program support to build tribal capacity. In addition, OAR is working to develop federally based programs which would enable EPA to address Indian Country air quality problems where tribes may be unable to do so themselves.

Section 6: Internal Organizational Engagement

- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office’s environmental justice program have any ongoing mechanisms to communicate with, receive input from, and otherwise

consistently engage with other programs in your Regional/Headquarters office? If yes, please list and describe.

- C Has your Regional/Headquarters office developed any related guidance to the staff regarding the integration of environmental justice in areas such as authorization/delegation, environmental education, grants and contracts, inspection, enforcement and compliance assistance, permitting, performance partnership, public participation, waste site cleanup/brownfields, etc.? If yes, please list and describe.

Staff from the Office of Air and Radiation engage in frequent meetings with staff from the Office of Environmental Justice to ensure that OAR's environmental justice program is consistent with Agency policy and direction. Because the Agency is moving toward a multi-media approach to addressing environmental issues, OAR consistently collaborates with other media offices to ensure that our program goals are consistent when issues related to air pollution are raised. Specific issues/projects may require more frequent communications with other programs. Listed below are a number of collaborative efforts in which OAR staff are involved:

- C EPA's Children's Health Initiative;
- C Agency Asthma Initiatives;
- C Policies on mercury emissions;
- C Policies related to the deposition of air pollutant into water bodies. Because of the unique relationship between air deposition and water pollution issues, OAR collaborates on a regular basis with the Office of Water on environmental justice related issues through the NEJAC Air and Water Subcommittee;
- C The National Environmental Justice Training Collaborative. Through the work of the collaborative, OAR is kept up-to-date on the latest environmental justice training initiatives;
- C Regularly scheduled meetings with other Headquarters and Regional EJ Coordinators;
- C Involvement with the EPA Environmental Justice Steering Committee
- C Policies on near-roadway exposure assessment (this includes work with the Office of Federal Activities on NEPA Policy as well as coordination with the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation).

OAR proactively pursues every opportunity to integrate environmental justice into our program. This expectation has been consistently communicated to staff through the of yearly action plans and memorandums.

Section 7: External Stakeholder Engagement

- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office have any processes in place to receive input on environmental justice issues from external stakeholders, such as workgroups, advisory bodies, or listening sessions? If yes, please describe the process and explain how the input gathered may be (or has been) used by your Regional/Headquarters office.
- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office have any ongoing mechanisms to share information to external groups regarding environmental justice such as websites, faxback system, printed outreach materials, etc.? If yes, please list and describe. Also please mention the specific stakeholder group(s) which benefit from these outreach mechanisms.
- C How does your Regional/Headquarters office identify stakeholders who could benefit from increased awareness about environmental justice and being more engaged in the collaborative problem-solving process?
- C How does your Regional/Headquarters office promote collaborative problem-solving among stakeholders?
- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office have any special initiatives or provisions to address issues for persons with limited English proficiency? If yes, please describe or attach.
- C In the course of your environmental justice outreach, does your Regional/Headquarters office utilize any informational materials translated in languages other than English? If yes, please list and describe.
- C Are there any specific grant programs for which environmental justice was listed as a funding priority? Please list and describe.

The Clean Air Act requires that the public have the opportunity to participate in the regulatory process. Therefore, OAR staff meets frequently with external stakeholders who may be affected by or who may have a vested interest in the rules and guidance the Office develops. With respect to environmental justice groups, OAR works closely with Office of Environmental Justice staff to identify such stakeholders. This interaction with external stakeholders may take many forms including, but, not limited to the following: (1) a meeting with industry or an environmental group, (2) a public hearing or public listening session, (3) through the public comment period required for all rulemakings, or (4) through workgroups formed under the Federal Advisory Council Act (FACA). OAR also engages in dialogue with groups such as the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management and STAPPA/ALAPCO to get a better understanding of how states and local air quality control agencies may be affected by the actions of our office.

OAR works closely with two Federal Advisory Groups, the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) and the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC). Office of Air and Radiation staff frequently interact with the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council's Air and Water Subcommittee. The Air and Water Subcommittee was formed to provide advice to the EPA Administrator on how to most effectively address environmental justice issues caused by air and water pollution and degradation of the air resources and water bodies. A number of OAR staff participate on monthly calls and provide technical expertise to

help inform and educate the Subcommittee on the environmental justice-related work being conducted in our Office. Staff are also present at the annual meeting of the NEJAC and provide support for the work being done at those meetings. The NEJAC Air and Water Subcommittee also provides OAR with advice on which stakeholder groups should participate in the many regulatory projects we bring to their attention.

As appropriate, OAR also brings environmental justice related issues to the attention of the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC). Several members of the NEJAC Air and Water Subcommittee are also members of the CAAAC and OAR has found this relationship to be valuable as our Office tries to improve our environmental policies which have potential environmental justice components. For instance, we consulted both NEJAC and CAAAC as we developed the framework for the Urban Air Toxics Strategy and the comments from these advisory bodies became an integral part of the Strategy. Members from the NEJAC also participated in the dialogue as part of the workgroup on the Integrated Urban Air Toxics State/Local/Tribal Program Structure which developed a workplan for implementing the Urban Air Toxics Strategy.

The Office of Air and Radiation is sensitive to the public health and environmental concerns of affected communities through its radiation activities. For example, two of ORIA's regulatory programs are the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) and Yucca Mountain. Both of these facilities are designed, owned, and operated by the Department of Energy. ORIA develops the public health and safety standards for WIPP, conducts audits and inspections, and serves as the regulator for WIPP. Public health and safety standards were also developed for Yucca Mountain. ORIA's laboratories have performed public consultation and developed a communications needs assessment to understand 1) what the public's concerns were about the WIPP project, 2) what their informational needs were, and 3) how best to communicate with them. Notices advertising the public hearings were placed in English and Spanish newspapers. Additionally, the services of a Spanish translator were provided at WIPP public hearings. During the development of our Yucca Mountain standards, ORIA met with state and local representatives and representatives from many Native American tribes to explain roles and regulations and listen to public concerns.

ORIA's Indoor Environments Division has developed and implemented a nationwide grants competition which is focused on one-on-one public education regarding asthma in low income communities. ORIA's Indoor Environments Program has recognized the need to reach diverse audiences in order to effectively reduce health risks and uses a wide variety of approaches and techniques including the following:

- C All major publications are translated into Spanish.
- C The IED home page contains a "Recursos en Espanol" button that can be "clicked," and takes citizens to all available Spanish publications.
- C A number of IED's outreach publication are translated into other major languages –Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean.

- C The national radon and asthma media campaigns are developed and aired in both Spanish and English
- C The development of a low literacy brochure on asthma for national distribution.

In addition to the activities listed above, ORIA's works with a wide variety of other public national organizations that have extensive regional and local networks and share mutual goals with the program such as the protection of public health and establishment of local efforts to stimulate public action through media and grassroots efforts. ORIA supports national organizations with extensive regional and local networks to help establish local environmental justice outreach programs. This support is accomplished by establishing and encouraging partnerships with organizations who have the unique ability to reach special populations. OAR meets regularly with these groups in order to create new opportunities for achieving significant risk reduction. Funding is provided to cooperative partners in support of developing new tools for building community based programs that are flexible enough to be responsive to the needs of residents in local communities. Some examples of funded activities include the following:

- National Alliance for Hispanic Health to run a Spanish language hotline for indoor air quality.
- Self-Reliance Foundation – Spanish radio programs on indoor air quality
- National Council of LaRaza – work on environmental tobacco smoke with the Hispanic community
- National Safety Council – work with Hispanic promoters on asthma.
- Indian Health Service – Asthma education
- Intertribal Council of Arizona – “Circuit rider” to do asthma education
- National Association of Black County Officials – work on Tools for Schools and asthma
- American Lung Association – developed and distributed a publication entitled *Building Successful Indoor Air Quality and Environmental Justice Programs*.
- Johns Hopkins University (JHU) - designed to better identify the radiation protection information needs of public health professionals from tribal nations, local governments and States. The needs of communities, particularly those involving the tribal nations will be better defined. JHU will also make recommendations as to the best way to address the information needs of these different entities.

About 10,000 schools have implemented indoor air management plans as a result of OAR's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools program. This means that over five million more students and staff work and attend school classrooms each day with improved indoor air quality. Furthermore, OAR staff have worked with other organizations and developed and piloted courses for school officials and facility managers which help explain the benefits of Performance Contracting in improving building conditions and reducing energy use by improving indoor air quality.

As a result of the work of OAR's radon education program – 18 million existing homes have been tested (18% of homes); over 5 million existing homes have been mitigated

(10%); and over 1.8 million newly constructed homes have been built with radon-resistant features.

OAR continues to support tribal programs in many ways by including tribal representatives on policy groups like the Clean Air Partnership Committee and the National Monitoring Strategy Workgroup, ensuring that they are involved in ongoing Regional Planning Organizations to address regional haze and other issues. Notably, where tribes choose not to participate, OAR takes seriously its obligation to implement federal programs on reservations where it is necessary and appropriate to protect human health and the environment.

OAR has recognized the need to both educate and inform the public on the work we are doing to improve public health and the environment. To this end, OAR has developed outreach materials geared toward informing communities of many of the programs that are underway. A number of our informational brochures have also been translated to Spanish. Copies of most of these materials can be found through the EPA website at www.epa.gov. Below is a list of some of the environmental justice-related outreach resources which are available:

- C **National Hispanic Indoor Air Quality Hotline [1-800-SALUD-12 (1-800-725-8312)]**. The Office of Radiation and Indoor Air is providing a grant to the National Alliance for Hispanic Health to reach culturally-diverse populations through the staffing and operation of the bilingual National Hispanic Indoor Air Quality (NHIAQ) Hotline (1-800-SALUD-1-2) which responds to public requests for IAQ information and referrals. The hotline supports increasing radon testing and mitigation in Hispanic communities through follow-up with consumers requesting the radon test kit coupons, and providing information about many other indoor air quality health issues (e.g. mercury, secondhand smoke exposure to children, etc.).

- C **Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Website (<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/schools/>)**
The Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools website is designed to strengthen and expand EPA's national outreach program that is designed to create healthier indoor environments for children in our nations schools by providing tools and resources to spur the use of the Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Kit.

- **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) National Information Hotline**. Based on feedback from stakeholders ORIA has addressed the communications needs of culturally-diverse communities by developing a toll-free (1-800) information line. The general public can access the line 24 hours per day and 7 days per week to hear recorded messages about current and planned EPA activities and opportunities for public involvement. Because New Mexico and other affected states have a large Hispanic population, the WIPP Information Line message is available in both English and Spanish. Many of our public information brochures and materials are also available in both English and Spanish.

- C **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) National Website** (www.epa.gov/radiation/wipp) and (www.epa.gov/radiation/yucca). The ORIA website provides the general public with access to important information about WIPP and Yucca Mountain.
- C **Asthma Website** (<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/asthma/>). ORIA's Indoor Environments Division has launched a national public and prevention program in response to the asthma epidemic in the United States. The website is designed to raise public awareness of indoor environmental asthma triggers and actions that can be taken to reduce children's exposure in homes, schools and child care settings. The website provides public information about tools and resources, primary contacts, asthma triggers, and answers to other frequently asked questions.
- C **TribalAIR Website** (<http://www.epa.gov/oar/tribal/airprogs.html>). The TribalAIR web site is designed to strengthen EPA and Tribal air quality programs in Indian Country by: providing timely and user-friendly access to key information; promoting the exchange of ideas; and making available relevant documents to all environmental professionals who live and work in Indian Country.
- C **The TribalAir Newsletter** is a quarterly newsletter produced by OAR's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards as one of our tools to make Tribal air professionals aware of our air pollution control activities early enough allow you and your tribe to participate in their development. This newsletter will provide information on upcoming activities (e.g., workshops and training) as well as, a place to report progress.
- C **Air Quality Index Booklet and Air NOW Website** (<http://www.epa.gov/airnow>). OAR is working to make information about air quality as available to the public as information about the weather. A key tool in this effort is the Air Quality Index (AQI). EPA and local officials use the AQI to provide the public with timely and easy-to-understand information on local air quality and whether air pollution levels pose a health concern. The AQI booklet tells you about the AQI and how it is used to provide air quality information. It also tells you about the possible health effects of major air pollutants at various levels and suggests actions the public can take to protect their health when pollutants reach unhealthy concentrations. The AQI focuses on health effects that can happen within a few hours or days after breathing polluted air.
- C **"Sunwise"** was developed several years ago to educate and inform communities about ozone depletion and its adverse effects on the environment and health. It includes an overview of ozone depletion, its causes, and what we can do to address the issue. It's primary focus is on preventing or minimizing adverse health effects.
- C **Air Quality Trends "Fact Book" and Website** (<http://www.epa.gov/air/airtrends>). Shows air quality trends in metropolitan areas using the latest data.
- C **Tier 2 Brochure** Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Brochure ("Refineries and Cleaner Fuels: reducing sulfur to improve the air"). OAR has developed a brochure designed to educate communities living around refineries. The brochure describes the environmental benefits

of the Tier 2/gasoline sulfur program, why refineries may need to get permits to make changes needed to reduce gasoline sulfur levels, and how community members can get involved in the permitting process.

- C **The AirData Website** (<http://www.epa.gov/air/data>). This site gives you access to air pollution data for the entire United States. Want to know the highest ozone level measured in your state last year? Ever wonder where air pollution monitoring sites are located? Are there sources of air pollution in your town? You can find out here! AirData also produces reports and maps of air pollution data based on specifically designated criteria.
- C **It All Adds Up to Cleaner Air** (<http://www.italladdsup.gov>) is a unique public education and partnership-building initiative developed collaboratively by several federal agencies to help regional, state and community efforts to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution. It All Adds Up emphasizes simple, convenient actions people can take to improve air quality and reduce congestion. The voluntary initiative is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Federal Highway Administration, OAR's Office of Transportation and Air Quality, and DOT's Federal Transit Administration.
- C **Mobile Source Outreach Assistance Competition.** Each year, OAR's Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ) manages a competition for state and local air agencies which is designed to provide "seed" funding for innovative outreach projects which can be replicated in like communities nationwide. Environmental Justice is one of the primary areas of emphasis in the annual Request for Proposal.
- C **Public Training and Outreach Materials on the Air Permit Process.** OAR's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, in partnership with the non-profit Earth Day Coalition, has sponsored more than 15 public workshops across the country, which are designed to demystify the permit process and encourage public participation. In addition, the project developed a plain language citizens guide to the operating permits program. In March 2003, OAQPS, in partnership with the Earth Day Coalition and Region 9 presented an advanced workshop for the public on reviewing title V permits. In 2003, OAQPS entered into a cooperative agreement to develop a pilot training project on the Clean Air Act for EJ communities and to host a conference to bring EJ advocates, regulators, and academics to discuss the emerging issues on EJ and permitting. In 2003, OAQPS also provided resources to ensure that the document, "The Proof is in the Permit: how to Make Sure a Facility in Your Community Gets and Effective Title V Air Pollution" was translated into Spanish. This document was published June 19, 2000 by the New York Public Interest Research Group Fund, Inc. and the Earth Day Coalition.

OAR has also consistently promoted, supported, and provided resources to enhance regional, state, and local environmental justice initiatives. Unlike the projects listed in **Section 4: Program Support**, OAR is not the lead for the projects listed below. However, OAR has decided to support these efforts to build relationships and to foster a collaborative atmosphere to more effectively achieve desired environmental results. OAR has found these efforts to be tremendously successful partnerships. Some examples are:

- C **Environmental Justice Training Collaborative.** OAR continues to support efforts to centralize the continued implementation and further development of environmental justice training in the Agency.
- C **Pollution Prevention (aka P4 or Flexible Permitting) Pilots.** During recent years, OAR staff along with several state and local permitting authorities worked with companies across the country to develop innovative approaches to air permitting that would increase flexibility for facility owners and operators while ensuring environmental protection and facilitating pollution prevention. The Pollution Prevention in Permitting Program (P4) is a permit initiative designed to accomplish those goals while addressing all applicable regulatory requirements. The P4 permits issued to date include: Intel’s Aloha, Oregon facility (with Oregon DEQ & EPA Region 10); Lasco Bathware’s Yelm, Washington facility (with the Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority (OAPCA), Washington Department of Ecology, and EPA Region 10); Imation Enterprises’ Weatherford, Oklahoma facility (with Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality and EPA Region 6); and Merck, Sharp & Dohme’s Barceloneta, Puerto Rico facility (with the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, and EPA Region 2). These pilot projects have been a public participation success story and OAR plans to continue to support similar projects in the future.
- C **Reducing Air Emissions at Airports.** The majority of the nation’s busiest airports are located in urban areas which struggle to meet air quality standards. EPA shares concerns about how airport-related emissions impact surrounding communities and recognizes the challenges that airport activities pose on state and local efforts to achieve and maintain healthy air quality. OAR is providing both technical support and financial resources to ensure that air emissions from airports are being properly addressed and reduced. OAR staff are currently participating as advisors for an activity appropriately characterized as a federal-city partnership to enhance the lives of the residents of Los Angeles. EPA has convened several interagency meetings to dialogue with organizations having responsibility, authority, and technical expertise concerning issues involving airport operations in order to develop the framework for a comprehensive study to determine the contribution of air emissions from Los Angeles World Airport (LAX) to the surrounding communities. However, airport-related environmental justice issues are not unique to Los Angeles; this study also provides the opportunity for Federal interagency cooperation to develop methodologies and guidance that could serve as a model for future studies throughout the country.

--- **Air Quality and Source Apportionment Study of the Area Surrounding Los Angeles International Airport**

The *Air Quality and Source Apportionment Study of the Area Surrounding LAX*, a technically complex, comprehensive study-- unprecedented in scope, involves numerous issues of great importance to EPA and would not only benefit stakeholders in the Los Angeles area, but would produce data to be used in future assessments at other airports nationwide. The air toxics component of the air emissions generated by airport-related activities is of particular importance in this proposed study, and the results would also better position EPA and other relevant agencies to respond constructively to airport-related health and environmental concerns expressed by communities throughout the country.

Components of the study plan including the Technical Workplan, Emission Inventory Protocol, Fuel Sampling Protocol, and Pilot Study Quality Assurance Project Plan have been developed in draft by consultants contracted by LAX with oversight and technical assistance provided by representatives of EPA, the California Air Resources Board, and South Coast Air Quality Management District. OAR staff are also providing guidance to LAX concerning development of a meaningful community involvement plan, formation of a public advisory committee, and related matters.

- C **Maricopa County Risk Assessment.** This is a partnership between the three tribes located in the Phoenix area and the State of Arizona to identify and address air toxics risks. This project will also address environmental justice-related issues for both minority and disadvantaged communities within the Phoenix city limits.

Section 8: Data Collection, Management, and Evaluation

- C List your Regional/Headquarters office's main data sets - the ways in which you collect environmental justice information. Also, describe how this information is utilized by your Regional/Headquarters office (e.g., environmental justice assessment, program tracking/evaluation, etc.).
- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office have a method of identifying and highlighting best practices and lessons learned? If yes, please describe.

Traditionally, OAR does not collect environmental justice information in an isolated manner. However, there are a number of air quality-related data resources which this Office maintains and which are used to better characterize and assess the air quality in local communities. This information is also used to evaluate program effectiveness and to identify areas where additional attention may be needed.

The AirData Web site provides access to yearly summaries of United States air pollution data, taken from EPA's air pollution databases. The data include all fifty states in addition to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands. AirData contains information about pollution sources and monitoring levels.

The Clean Air Act amendments of 1990 listed 189 pollutants known or suspected to cause serious health problems. There are now 188 hazardous air pollutants, which also are known as hazardous air pollutants or air toxics. OAR has developed a **national-scale assessment** to better assess air toxics trends in the US. The assessment includes four steps which focus on the baseline year of 1996: (1) an inventory of air toxics emissions, (2) estimates of annual average outdoor air toxics concentrations, (3) estimates of exposure concentrations (what people are estimated to breathe), (4) a characterization of potential public health risks. This assessment looks at 32 of the 33 air toxics EPA identified in 1999 as potentially posing the greatest threat to public health in the largest number of urban areas. The assessment also includes diesel particulate matter, a surrogate measure of diesel exhaust. These pollutants were highlighted in EPA's Urban Strategy, which was released in July 1999. The assessment results are available at www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/nata. A national-scale assessment using updated data (inventory, meteorology, census health data) and tools (advancements to the emission processor and the exposure model) is now underway using 1999 using emissions.

Air quality data can mainly be found in the AIRS, National Emissions Trends, and the National Emission Inventory for Hazardous Air Pollutants Databases.

AIRS Database

The Aerometric Information Reporting System (AIRS) database is EPA's repository of criteria air pollutant monitoring data since the 1970s. Considerably less data for hazardous air pollutants have been collected (most of the data occurs after 1995). AirData reports and maps present a subset of criteria air pollutant data extracted from AIRS. The AIRS database is updated at least weekly. Most states submit their air monitoring data monthly, with different groups of states submitting data during any given week.

National Emissions Trends Database

EPA compiles criteria pollutant emissions data in a National Emission Trends (NET) database. EPA conducts a major update of the NET database at three-year intervals. For a major update, EPA obtains emissions inventories from state environmental agencies and supplemental data from other sources. An emission inventory is a list of individual point sources - plants, factories, businesses - that includes facility name, location, type of industry or business, and estimated pollutant emissions during a specific year. An inventory also includes activity levels for nonpoint sources (vehicle miles traveled, for example) from which county aggregate emissions estimates are derived. 1996 was the first inventory year for the NET database. Subsequent inventories have been (and will be) in 1999, 2001, 2004, etc. Data collection and validation takes two to three years; the 1996 emissions inventory was released in 1999, the 1999 inventory in 2001.

National Emission Inventory for Hazardous Air Pollutants

EPA compiles hazardous air pollutant emissions data in the National Emission Inventory for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NEI for HAPs). This was previously called the "National Toxics Inventory (NTI) database." A new NEI for HAPs is developed every three years, and updates to

previous inventories (e.g., 1996) are done annually. To develop the inventory, EPA obtains emissions inventories from state agencies, data collected during Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards development, and supplemental data from other sources, including the Toxic Release Inventory. The baseline for the NTI is combination of 1990 and 1993 data.

In early July 2003, OAQPS completed the 1999 stationary NEI for HAPs. The mobile 99 data were posted in August 2003. OAQPS is currently revising the 1990 and 1996 NTI to include the latest mobile revisions and to add new baseline MACT data and to revise fires and backyard burning categories as well as Stage I gasoline. The fiscal year 2003 revisions of the 1990 and 1996 NTIs were made in September 2003.

As mentioned earlier, the data from the databases listed above are used to assist OAR staff in better assessing and characterizing the air quality in local communities.

As a result of best practices and lessons learned, OAR is:

- C providing technical assistance to the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council's Air and Water Subcommittee as they develop guidance on recommended environmental justice practices in Clean Air Act-related permitting. The plan is for the guidance to demonstrate how environmental justice concerns have been successfully addressed during the permitting process and to advise the Agency on areas where improvements may be made.
- C planning to identify potential best practices in the development of guidance and training for permitting staff as part of the Office's response to the December 2001 National Academy of Public Administration study on permitting.
- C highlighting the successful public participation model of the Pollution Prevention in Permitting Program (P4) mentioned in Section 7 of this plan. Each facility and regulatory team developing a P4 permit took additional steps beyond the required Title V public notice and comment to reach out to the potentially effected community members.
- C establishing a new cooperative agreement with the University of Michigan Schools of Public Health that will undergo a broad review of community-based indoor environmental asthma interventions to determine the best and most effective practices in local communities around the country.

Section 9: Professional and Organizational Development

- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office plan to provide training on environmental justice? If yes, please list and describe.
- C What methods do you utilize to promote shared learning, such as best practices and lessons learned among staff? If yes, please list and describe.

OAR is offering voluntary training on the fundamentals of environmental justice to all of its staff on a periodic basis. Personnel involved in permitting, urban air toxic initiatives, community based initiatives, and those evaluating cumulative risk from toxic emissions are the primary target audience. To date, approximately 44 OAR staff have taken the training. OAR management believe this is an important training which can benefit all staff including OAR managers. OAR staff are also assisting the OEJ in providing the fundamentals course to other internal and external constituents.

OAR is also involved in reducing risks in adversely affected communities by empowering citizens to better understand the New Source Review (NSR) and Title V (Operating) permitting programs. The NSR Citizen's Training program and the Title V Citizens Training Program are designed to help citizens participate more effectively in the permitting programs for sources locating in their communities

In order to identify new methods to help promote shared learning and best practices in local communities, ORIA's Indoor Environments Division (IED) has funded a number of projects that are targeted at diverse and under served populations. The objective is to create a system for identifying new methods in a consistent and most effective manner. A important component of this approach is the contracting with Georgetown University's National Center for Cultural Competency to review IED's current program and to recommend strategies by which IED can enhance the impact of their outreach efforts to diverse and undeserved populations.

IED Cultural Competency Project. The Indoor Environments Division (IED) is contracting with Georgetown University's National Center for Cultural Competency to review IED's current program and to recommend strategies by which IED can enhance the impact of the Division's outreach efforts to diverse and underserved populations. Major activities of the initiative include the following:

- An overview session on cultural competency for all Division staff was completed. The session helped to provide a uniform understanding about the tenets of cultural competency.
- Focus group sessions have been conducted with each self-directed work team which helped to identify the issues the teams faced in working with specific populations. The sessions also helped the teams to streamline their respective goals in effectively reaching cultural diverse and socioeconomically diverse populations.
- Outcomes of the focus group discussions were reviewed by team members.
- Follow up meetings have been scheduled with selected teams in the next few weeks to continue work on meeting their program goals. Examples of the programs of the teams are the urban schools initiative, implementation of Tools for Schools in urban areas, achieving indoor air quality risk reduction in racially, ethnically, and/or socioeconomically diverse homes, etc.
- The cultural competency strategic plan will be ready for implementation in early 2004.

Section 10: Environmental Justice Assessment

- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office have a process by which an environmental justice assessment is conducted? If yes, please describe.
- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office rely on any information resources with which to conduct an environmental justice assessment, such as the Environmental Justice Mapper, Environmental Justice Toolkit, etc.? If yes, please list and describe.

Radiation Ambient Monitoring Systems (ERAMS) Project. This initiative (also entitled the National Radiation Monitoring Program) supports the provision of emergency response in the event of a large scale national incident (such as that of a Chernobyl or similar incident). Major goals of the initiative are to provide good baseline data and to generate good decision making data to help protect public health. Some specially selected sites particularly with tribes in Prairie Island, Minnesota that have been in place for several years. These air sites help to provide ongoing special monitoring project for tribal lands. ERAMS remains open to addressing the special needs of the tribal communities or any other monitoring system. The project is being implemented on population basis, whereby NAREL is adding air monitoring stations in many communities which include EJ-related communities.

To date, OAR’s environmental justice assessments consisted of a review of demographic data (including socioeconomic status, minority populations, educational background) and the generation of GIS maps of the area of impact.

Section 11: Program Evaluation

- C Does your Regional/Headquarters office have any performance measures specifically related to environmental justice? If yes, please describe.
- C Will your Regional/Headquarters office conduct any needs assessments, reports or other documents (produced internally or through a contract) to identify, quantify, and evaluate methods to strengthen and/or improve your environmental justice program? If yes, please list and describe.

Success with OAR Environmental Justice initiatives is measured by the extensive number of ongoing projects and their effectiveness in meeting targeted goals and addressing far reaching issues which are critical to the environmental justice community. As mentioned earlier in this Action Plan, OAR plans to review progress on implementing the Environmental Justice Action Plan on a frequent basis. If OAR management determines that sufficient progress is not being made in a timely manner, a determination will be made on how to strengthen or improve the Office’s performance.

Key personnel, who have been given specific responsibility to coordinate environmental justice-related issues for the Office, have performance measures which are specifically related to environmental justice.

APPENDIX A: FY04-05 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE OAR ACTION PLAN MATRIX

The following matrix highlights specific OAR projects in six key areas that are currently underway or planned which support the implementation of this Action Plan. Most of the activities outlined below are on-going and long-term projects. Resource availability for each of the activities are contingent on future budget allocations.

OVERARCHING GOAL:

To integrate environmental justice into all EPA programs, policies and activities that results in a measurable benefit to the environment and public health of affected communities.

Objectives:

1. Risk Reduction/Protect Environmental and/or Public Health - To ensure equal implementation of environmental laws to achieve significant risk reduction which will improve the environment and/or public health of affected communities.
2. Outreach and Communication- To provide opportunities for meaningful involvement and ensure effective communication between the Agency decision makers and stakeholders, including all affected communities.
3. Training - To provide training for EPA managers and staff to enable them to incorporate environmental justice considerations into their decision making process.
4. Federal, State, Tribal, and Local Government Coordination - To ensure effective coordination across all levels of government to address the environmental and public health concerns of affected communities.
5. Grants and Contracts Administration - To promote effective and efficient management of all grants and contracts to ensure that the environment and public health concerns of affected communities are addressed.
6. Environmental Justice Assessment - To conduct an assessment of the environmental justice indicators within affected communities as part of the decision making process.

FY04-05 OAQPS Environmental Justice Initiatives

Objective 1. Risk Reduction / Protect Environmental and/or Public Health - To ensure equal implementation of environmental laws to achieve significant risk reduction which will improve the environment and/or public health of affected communities.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.1 Continue review and implementation of national ambient air quality standards to regulate emissions of criteria pollutants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PM proposal '05 - Decision to retain or revise CO standard - 8-hour implementation rule proposed '04, final '05 - PM-2.5 implementation rule proposed '04, final '05 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate health protection for everyone -Decrease in the number of ozone action days nationwide - Increase in the total number of individuals living in areas with healthy air quality 	<p>40.8 FTE AQSSD \$1,350K AQSSD</p> <p>29.3 FTE EMAD \$1,587K EMAD [Assumes AQMG resources for ozone/pm split among NAAQS, visibility, economic analysis]</p>	<p>Lydia Wegman (AQSSD/OAQPS)</p>
<p>1.2 Improve visibility in Class I areas</p>	<p>Repropose guidelines for Best Available Control Technology '04, final '05</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved visibility in national parks for everyone. - Co-benefit is better health protection from reduction in particles that produce regional haze 	<p>2.5 FTE AQSSD \$150K AQSSD</p> <p>1 FTE EMAD \$313K EMAD [Assumes AQMG resources for ozone/pm split among NAAQS, visibility, economic analysis]</p>	<p>Lydia Wegman (AQSSD/OAQPS)</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.3 Continue economic and cost benefit analysis of air rules</p>	<p>Cost, economic and benefits analyses of proposed and final rules</p>	<p>- More informed decision making</p>	<p>15 FTE AQSSD \$720 K AQSSD</p> <p>14.5 FTE EMAD \$885 K EMAD</p>	<p>Ron Evans (AQSSD/OAQPS)</p>
<p>1.4 Continue to implement a risk-based air toxics program for stationary sources</p>	<p>- Complete promulgation of the four (4) remaining 10-yr maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards by February 2004</p> <p>- Ensure work on 31 area sources rules continues</p> <p>-Ensure work on 21 residual risk rules continues</p> <p>-Ensure all promulgated emission standards are effectively implemented</p>	<p>-Increased health protection for everyone</p> <p>- Reduction in air toxics emissions in areas with a high concentration of minority/low income populations</p> <p>[Note: Because the MACT standards were based on available technology, EPA did not develop quantitative estimates of their health benefits. However, where the newly-regulated sources create potentially unacceptable risks to human health and the environment, the implementation of technology-based controls will reduce it.]</p>	<p>\$XX/ XX FTE ESD</p> <p>0.5 FTE/yr EMAD \$40K/yr EMAD [for NTTAA searches]</p>	<p>Sally Shaver (ESD/OAQPS)</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.5 Improve assessment methodology (targeted toward populations suffering disproportionate impacts) regarding exposure to air pollution</p>	<p>By 2005:</p> <p>a. Analysis which investigates association between economic indicators and risk from air toxics using results from the 1999 National Scale Assessment</p> <p>b. Develop optical remote sensing procedure to support collection of data in potential high-risk areas</p> <p>c. Develop performance specifications and quality assurance and control requirements for parameters (used as surrogates for monitoring toxic pollutants) to improve continuous compliance data gathering</p> <p>d. Improve emission inventory information by integrating inventories, methodologies and data collection for toxics and criteria pollutants. Improve State/local/tribal involvement and participation.</p>	<p>-Reduce emissions of criteria pollutants and air toxics</p> <p>- Decrease in burden of environmental risks to low income and racial minority communities as a result of improved air quality</p>	<p>a. 0.1 FTE, \$10K</p> <p>b. 0.25 FTE</p> <p>c. 0.25 FTE, \$20K</p> <p>d. 3 FTE, \$200K</p>	<p>a. Joe Touma (EMAD/OAQPS) and Roy Smith (ESD/OAQPS)</p> <p>b. Robin Segall, EMAD/OAQPS</p> <p>c. Barrett Parker, EMAD/OAQPS</p> <p>d. Laurel Driver, EMAD/OAQPS</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
1.6 Develop authority to issue New Source Review permits in Indian Country	Propose Tribal New Source Review Rule by May 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rule will address significant regulatory gaps in the protection of air quality in Indian Country -Will address the permitting of new and modifying stationary major and minor air pollution sources in Indian Country - Tribes will be consulted early and on a continuous basis as the rule is being developed. - Rule will be developed with sensitivity to the needs and culture of the tribes and with attention to the impact on tribal sovereignty. 	2.5 FTE	Mark Sendzik (ITPID/OAQPS)
1.7 Development of community-based air toxics monitoring program to support community assessments	- Database for several urban areas to establish baseline for related emission reduction efforts	- Ability to measure environmental progress based on ambient data, understanding/quantification of risks to toxics communities	0.50 FTE, approx \$6.2 Million per year starting FY04	Sharon Nizich (EMAD/OAQPS)

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.8 Continue to refine the national-scale assessment. Develop the next assessment for the 1999 calendar year using improved inventory data, updated spatial allocation methods for county-level emissions, improved exposure modeling, and current dose-response information.</p>	<p>- Website containing results of the National Scale Air Toxics Assessment for the 1999 calendar year.</p>	<p>-Improved understanding of HAPs and sources that create significant health risks. -Improved data and tools to assist in planning community-level risk assessments, residual risk standards, and other more detailed risk analyses. -Identification of data gaps that EPA will address with further refinements for the 2002 national-scale assessment.</p>	<p>3 FTE \$0.3M</p>	<p>Anne Pope and Madeleine Strum, (EMAD/OAQPS) Roy Smith (ESD/OAQPS)</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.9 Continue to assist EPA Regional Offices with the implementation of community risk-based programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monitor progress and activities being conducted in each Regional office - Provide technical support to regions - Develop tools and information on reduction activities that local communities can use to improve their air quality - Provide funding to support community projects in FY 04-05 - Provide technical assistance to Regional Offices and States or community members who may want to use dispersion modeling as part of an environmental justice analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in emission of air toxics, criteria pollutants, and other pollutants in areas where these projects are conducted - Assist state and local agencies and communities to identify solutions to toxic hotspot issues 	<p>2.5 FTE</p>	<p>Barbara Driscoll/ Peter Murchie/ Chris Stoneman (ESD/OAQPS)</p> <p>Joe Touma (EMAD/OAQPS)</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.10 Produce data concerning the impact of airport-related air emissions on local air quality in communities in close proximity to airports by conducting the Air Quality and Source Apportionment Study of the Area Surrounding Los Angeles International Airport.</p>	<p>a) December 2003, revise technical workplan & related documents to incorporate peer review comments. b) March 2004, conduct pilot study. c) May 2004, finalize Community Engagement Plan. d) June 2005, complete long-term monitoring component of study. e) December 2005, analyze results & issue final report.</p>	<p>Comprehensive data, particularly air toxics emissions generated by airport activities, will be available to stakeholders in the Los Angeles area as well as for application in other airport communities nationwide. Also, the study results may provide foundational data for future risk assessments.</p>		<p>Sabrina Johnson OPAR (202) 564-1173</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.11 Continue Support for Indoor Air Quality in Schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue intensive pilot recruiting By 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize indoor air quality work in an awards program - Expand relationships with school decision makers - Revamp Tools for Schools Symposium - Focus work on Urban Schools with disproportionate at-risk populations - Launch and promote Indoor Air Quality Design Tools for Schools and an indoor air assessment tool for Schools called I-BEAM 	<p>Over 5 million more students and staff work and attend school classrooms each day with improved indoor air quality.</p> <p>Reduction in energy use resulting in reduction of emissions by virtue of conservation.</p>	<p>Total Funding: \$2.5 million in FY 03</p> <p>8 FTE</p>	<p>Jennifer Keller Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9338</p> <p>Michele Guarneiri Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9099</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.12 Continue Support of Radon Risk Reduction including bilingual and low-literary outreach efforts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote action through national outreach/education campaign - Work with States and local partners - Achieve greater leverage in real estate transactions - Provide reference lab services to consumer measurement firms - Provide radon measurement services in disadvantaged low-income communities - Provide bilingual public information about radon health risks 	<p>By 2005, 700,000 existing homes will be mitigated (10%); and over 1 million newly constructed homes will be built with radon-resistant features.</p>	<p>Total Funding: \$1.66 million annual</p> <p>9 FTE including: 7 - HQ FTE 2 - Laboratory FTE</p>	<p>David Rowson Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9370</p> <p>Susie Shimek Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9054</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.13 Continue Support of Air Toxics Risk Reduction in Cleveland Community.</p>	<p>Facilitate and evaluate contract of the Cleveland Clean Air Century Campaign Stakeholder Group.</p> <p>Establishment of an EPA team comprised of staff from offices within OAR headquarters and EPA Region 5</p> <p>Development of a list of air toxics risk reduction options</p> <p>Production of a report assessing the pollutants of concern in Cleveland</p>	<p>Achieve risk reductions from air toxics from indoor, ambient and mobile sources of air pollution.</p> <p>Achieve risk reduction in specific areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Estimated benzene reductions over the next 5 years between 420 and 720 pounds. * Estimated chromium emission reductions at 100-200 pounds per year * 81,000 hours less idling per year for school buses 	<p>\$0 in FY' 04</p> <p>.25 FTE (Headquarters staff)</p>	<p>Pamela Kogan Bill Long Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 343-9370 (NOTE: Lead for project is Region 5 staff below)</p> <p>Cher Salley Sheila Batka Ann Marie Vincent Region 5 (440) 250-1710</p> <p>American Lung Association of Ohio</p> <p>Project 2</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
1.14 Develop Modeling Guidance to Predict Concentrations of Toxic Pollutants in the Vicinity of Proposed Transportation Projects.	By 2005: Disseminate draft guidance for stakeholder review.	Provides planning tool for communities and the public when selecting among transportation alternatives and developing mitigation for proposed transportation facilities.	1 FTE Others TBD	Kathryn Sargeant OTAQ

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>1.15 South Phoenix Community Toxics Project: Support evaluation of the OAR Draft Guidance to Reduce Toxics Emissions by developing and implementing a multi-media toxics reduction plan for South Phoenix, AZ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADEQ, the IAWG, and Community Action Committee Pilot finalize community toxic assesemnt/ profile and finalize the project area boundaries (7 - 8/03). - Toxics Reduction Planning begins (08/03). The plan will include: an inventory of pollution sources, source/toxics priorities for reduction planning, identification of priority actions to reduce toxics from multiple media sources - Early reduction activities are implemented (07-12/03). - Funding for implementation of the toxics reduction plan is secured. - Develop transition strategy which maintains relationships and leaves sustainable forums in place under direction of ADEQ, other agency, stakeholder and/or community partners. 	<p>South Phoenix community will have reduced exposure to air toxics of greatest concern to the community.</p>	<p>Total funding \$150k in FY 04</p> <p>.5 FTE</p>	<p>Susan McDowell, Air Radiation and Compliance Assurance Office, Region 9 (415) 947-4188</p>

Objective 2. Outreach and Communication - To provide opportunities for meaningful involvement and ensure effective communication between the Agency decision makers and stakeholders, including all affected communities.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
2.1 Maintain Technical Websites: Emission Measurement; Emission Inventories; Air Modeling; Monitoring	Provide access to tools for measuring and monitoring air toxics, and for acquiring emissions modeling and monitoring information	Communities will have easy access to latest measurement techniques, data, conference information	2 FTE, \$200K per year	Michael Ciolek, Sally Dombrowski, Dennis Atkinson, Brenda Millar (EMAD/OAQPS)
2.2 Year-round monitoring, reporting, and forecasting of the Air Quality Index (AQI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide data for daily AQI on year-round basis across the nation -Generate daily forecasts of the AQI for 36 major U.S. metropolitan areas 	-Allow individuals and communities to reduce their exposure to air pollution by modifying their planned activities when episodes of degraded air quality are occurring	3.5 FTE \$800K/year plus a portion of the \$1Million ongoing State monitoring grants	Chet Wayland, Phil Dickerson, John White (ITPID/OAQPS) Tim Hanley, Pat Dolwick (EMAD/OAQPS) Susan Stone (AQSSD/OAQPS) Deb Stackhouse (PAC/OAQPS)

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.3 Ensure that affected communities receive early notice of permitting actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue policy memorandum stating communities are to be notified upon receipt of applications for EPA-issued permits - Revise regulations for title V permit programs to require States and EPA to provide notice to communities upon receipt of applications for title V permits - Issue memorandum encouraging Regional office permit writers to meet and discuss permit applications with all interested parties and to provide facilitation resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More informed public - Opportunity for communities to have more meaningful involvement in the permitting process 	<p>0.1 FTE</p>	<p>Candace Carraway & Ray Vogel (ITPID/OAQPS)</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.4 Continue to Support Secondhand Smoke Risk Reduction Efforts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the Smoke-free Home initiative through national media campaigns and partner organizations. - Provide technical assistance to State and local agencies. - Collaborate with Hispanic leaders, pediatricians, and health care providers in communicating EPA's secondhand smoke message to high-risk low-income communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness through additional campaigns in English and Spanish targeted to low-income/low-literacy populations. - An increase in the number of pledges which protect children. - Increase local activities which reach diverse low-income populations. 	<p>Total Funding: 1,016,135 in FY04 6.5 FTE</p> <p>funding includes direct allocations & percentage of multi-priority projects and administrative cost</p>	<p>Sheila Brown Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 343-9439</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.5 Continue Partnership with Community and Health Organizations to Reduce Asthma</p>	<p>Project 1 Asthma media campaign targeted towards parents of children with asthma in urban areas Outreach and education materials are available in English and Spanish</p> <p>Project 2 Provide direct education to families with children with asthma in under served areas.</p> <p>Project 3 Managed care initiative targeted to health plans focused on medicaid audiences.</p>	<p>Project 1 Increased national awareness about asthma and increased mediating hot line calls and web site visits donations.</p> <p>Project 2 Increase in the number of in-home Asthma Grants to local organizations for asthma education to under served families. - Decrease in the number of emergency room visits and hospitalizations.</p> <p>Project 3 Increased incorporation of up front asthma prevention measures resulting in decreased asthma attacks.</p>	<p>Total funding: * \$4,135,460 in FY 04 6.5 FTE</p> <p>* funding includes combination of direct allocation & percentage of multi-priority projects & administrative cost</p>	<p>Project 1 Kim Smith Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 343-9443</p> <p>Project 2 Brenda Doroski Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 343-9370</p> <p>Project 3 Kim Smith Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 343-9443</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.6 Continue Support for Radiation and Indoor Air Outreach Materials</p>	<p>Project 1 Asthma low-literacy brochure designed for low-literacy audiences with the help of a health literacy expert to effectively communicate messages to low-literacy audiences and under served communities.</p> <p>Project 2 Video to communicate indoor and outdoor asthma trigger messages to Spanish-speaking audiences; developed with input from Hispanic communities</p> <p>Project 3 Secondhand smoke products with messages for bilingual and low-literacy audiences.</p>	<p>Increased awareness resulting in public health risk reductions associated with exposure to indoor quality and low level radiation.</p>	<p>Project 1 Funding: \$35,000 in FY 03</p> <p>Project 2 Funding: \$65,000 in FY 03 (cost shared with OAQPS)</p> <p>Project 3 2FTE</p>	<p>Project 1 Katrin Kral Indoor Environments Divisions (IED) (202) 564-9454</p> <p>Project 2 Kim Smith Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9443</p> <p>Project 3 Sheila Brown Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9439</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.7 Continue support of ORIA's Hotlines</p>	<p>Project 1 Annually maintain a national asthma hotline as part of the asthma media campaign. The hotline is available in Spanish (1-866-NO-ATTACKS)</p> <p>Project 2 Support IAQ Info - contract which provides Indoor Air Quality Information to the public</p> <p>Project 3 Maintain Smoke-Free Home Pledge Hotline (1-866-SMOKE-FREE)</p> <p>Project 4 Maintain and strengthen the National Hispanic Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) hotline on radon and other IAQ issues (1-800-SALUD-1-2)</p> <p>Project 5 Continue the operation of ORIA's 24-hour toll-free, bilingual WIPP (1-800) information line.</p>	<p>Project 1 Improve the education of English and Spanish-speaking audiences about environmental asthma triggers</p> <p>Project 2 Provide live operators who can give guidance and answer questions about indoor air quality concerns.</p> <p>Project 3 Thousand-fold increase in the number of parents making their homes smoke-free to protect their children</p> <p>Project 4 More effective responses to Hispanic inquiries on indoor air quality</p> <p>Project 5 Increase the public's knowledge and understanding of the WIPP and EPA's role and oversight activities. Increase public involvement in all of EPA's WIPP related activities.</p>	<p>Project 1 Funding: \$10,000 in FY 03</p> <p>Project 2 Funding: approx. \$570,000 annually</p> <p>Project 3 Funding: \$2000 in FY 03 to maintain the hotline</p> <p>0.2 FTE</p> <p>Project 4 Funding: \$122,000 in FY03</p>	<p>Project 1 Kristy Miller Indoor Environments Division (202) 564-9441</p> <p>Project 2 and Project 3 Victoria Drew Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9049</p> <p>Project 4 Mike Holloway Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9426</p> <p>Project 5 Rafie Ferguson, Radiation Protection Division (RPD) ferguson.rafaela@epa.gov</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.8 Continue Support of ORIA's Websites.</p>	<p>Project 1 Manage Indoor air quality website www.epa.gov/iaq providing information on asthma, schools, secondhand smoke, radon and other indoor air issues</p> <p>Project 2 Manage website at www.epa.gov/radiation/wipp to provide updated information on all of ORIA's WIPP activities</p>	<p>Project 1 Access to bilingual information on indoor health risk reduction issues</p> <p>Project 2 Increase general public's knowledge and understanding of the WIPP and EPA's role and oversight activities.</p>	<p>Project 1 2 FTE</p>	<p>Project 1 James Long, Indoor Environments Division</p> <p>Project 2 Rafie Ferguson, Radiation Protection Division (RPD) ferguson.rafaela@epa.gov 202/564-9362</p> <p>Ray Lee, Radiation Protection Division (RPD) lee.raymond@epa.gov 202/564-7738</p>
<p>2.9 Continue to develop bilingual public information materials on Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)</p>	<p>Develop and Update:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fact Sheets pertaining to the WIPP - Documents pertaining to the WIPP - EPA's Communications Plan for the WIPP. 	<p>Increase general public's knowledge and understanding of the WIPP and EPA's role and oversight activities.</p> <p>Provide easy access to WIPP related documents.</p>	<p>2 FTE</p>	<p>Rafie Ferguson, Radiation Protection Division (RPD) ferguson.rafaela@epa.gov 202/564-9362</p> <p>Ray Lee Radiation Protection Division (RPD) lee.raymond@epa.gov 202/564-7738</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.10 Continue Cooperative Partnerships that establish local Environmental Justice Community Outreach Programs</p>	<p>Project 1 Expand asthma initiative which provides funds to nonprofit organizations for improvements in asthma management programs</p> <p>Project 2 Smoke-Free Home Pledge Initiative to motivate parents to protect their children from exposure to secondhand smoke. Partnership projects: - “Not in Mama’s House and Beyond - promoting smoke-free homes in diverse communities” - Outreach to WIC (Women, Infants, Children) clinics to reach uninsured, low-income mothers of infants - National media campaigns targeted to diverse communities through the Consumer Federation of America Foundation - Outreach through National</p>	<p>Project 1 - Support the development of new tools for building community based programs that are flexible enough to be responsive to the needs of residents in local communities. - Implement asthma trigger prevention programs targeted at low-income, urban, and Hispanic audiences that are disproportionately impacted by asthma to improve health outcomes, and reduce emergency room visits and hospitalizations.</p> <p>Project 2 Thousands of parents will make their homes smoke-free to protect their children</p>	<p>Project 1 Funding: \$1.6 million in FY03</p> <p>Project 2 Funding: approx. \$1 million</p> <p>2 FTE</p>	<p>Project 1 Kim Smith Indoor Environments Division (202) 564-9370</p> <p>Project 2 Sheila Brown Indoor Environments Division (202) 564-9439</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.11 Continue Cooperative Partnerships that Establish Local Environmental Justice Community Outreach Programs.</p>	<p>Project 1) Expand asthma initiative which provide funds to nonprofit organizations for improvements in asthma management programs.</p>	<p>Project 1) – Support the development of new tools for building community based programs that are flexible enough to be responsive to the needs of residents in local communities. – Implement asthma trigger prevention programs targeted at low-income, urban, and Hispanic audiences that are disproportionately impacted by asthma to improve health outcomes, and reduce emergency room visits and hospitalizations.</p>	<p>Project 1 Funding: \$1.6 million in FY03</p>	<p>Project 1) Kim Smith Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9370</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.12 Continue Cooperative Partnerships that Establish Local Environmental Justice Community Outreach Programs. (Continued).</p>	<p>Project 2) Smoke-Free Home Pledge Initiative to motivate parents to protect their children from exposure to secondhand smoke. Partnership projects: - “Not in Mama’s House and Beyond - promoting smoke-free homes in diverse communities” - Outreach to WIC (Women, Infants, Children) clinics to reach uninsured, low-income mothers of infants - National media campaigns targeted to diverse communities through the Consumer Federation of America Foundation - Outreach through National Council of LaRaza to reach Latino populations with ShS and asthma messages - Outreach to health care providers and pediatricians through a consortium of health care organizations</p>	<p>Project 2) Thousands of parents will make their homes smoke-free to protect their children</p>	<p>Project 2 Funding: approx. \$1 million 2 FTE</p>	<p>Project 2) Sheila Brown Indoor Environments Division (202) 564-9439</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
2.13 Support Tribal Cooking and Heating Device Project	<p>By October 1, 2005:</p> <p>The project will:</p> <p>1) Assemble a Tribal Stakeholder Workgroup to scope out and assess the need to address indoor pollution from cooking or heating devices in Tribal communities</p> <p>2) conduct a literature search on th issue</p>	Potential health risk reduction from indoor air pollution caused by cooking and heating devices	FY03 Funding: \$100,000	Chris Griffin, Indoor Environments Division (202) 564-9421
2.14 Support Tribal Air Monitoring Resource Information Center Database,	<p>By September 30, 2004:</p> <p>Have connectivity to database via internet. Establish space in Las Vegas to house information.</p>	Allow tribal air professionals access to air monitoring data, information, and technical assistance via the web. Assists in continuing the TAMS effort to build air monitoring capability on tribal lands.	Funding in FY03: \$70,000 in contracts \$1,000 in travel 1 FTE	Polly Hennessy, Radiation and Indoor Environments Laboratory (R&IE) 702-798-2331
2.15 Provide radon test kit analyses for low-income residents	Annually distribute and analyze radon test kits.	Provide radon test kit analyses to 160 cooperative partners. Provide radon analyses to populations who would normally not receive these services due to lack of funding.	Funding in FY03: 1 FTE, 60K contracts, 2K travel, annually	Evelyn Clay Environments Laboratory (R&IE) 702-798-2342

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.16 Support, “Baltimore Region Environmental Justice and Transportation Project,” a community-driven process to identify and analyze impacts of transportation operations and policies on population subgroups (including minority and low-income population) in the Baltimore region - for the purpose to create or modify a model, tool, or method that will allow agencies and communities to improve access and reduce exposure to air pollutants associated with transportation sources.</p>	<p>(a) Phase I: “Community Outreach,” Sept. 2003-Sept. 2005, Conduct community-based needs assessment, including a series of seven stakeholder listening sessions, and technical review and analysis of state-of-the-art models, tools, and methods for practical and local applicability; (b) Phase II: “Integration of Analytical Tool,” Sept. 2005-Sept. 2007, Develop model, tool, or methodology to integrate EJ analysis into metropolitan transportation planning; and (c) Phase III: “Dissemination of Findings,” Sept. 2003-Sept.2007, Foster, throughout project period, replication through information exchange via a website, workshop, technology transfer, comprehensive “how-to” report, and curriculum</p>	<p>(a) Improved air quality and transportation options in the region including identification, prevention, and mitigation of potential disproportionate impacts due to increased ability to analyze impacts of transportation operations and policies on population subgroups; (b) Identification and implementation of best practices, model(s) or other useful tool(s), and methods(s) to evaluate and address EJ-related transportation issues in local, regional, and statewide transportation and air quality planning efforts; (c) Integration and elevation of EJ-related analysis as a conventional metropolitan transportation and air quality planning practice; (d) Expanded outreach, data collection, analysis, and integration of community input throughout the transportation and air quality planning process; (e) Expanded integration of EJ analysis in statewide, regional and local transportation and air quality</p>	<p>0.6 FTE</p>	<p>Victor McMahan OTAQ (202) 564-3919 planning efforts through replication and technology transfer to other transportation and air quality planning agencies and communities. application.</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>2.17 Support the Clean School Bus USA Initiative</p>	<p>By October 1, 2005:</p> <p>Develop fact sheets on clean fuels and clean technology for school buses</p> <p>Include Clean School Bus USA information in Tools for Schools Kit</p>	<p>Increased participation in the Clean Bus USA Program.</p>	<p>New Program TBD</p>	<p>Janet Cohen OTAQ</p>

Objective 3. Training - To provide training for EPA managers and staff to enable them to incorporate environmental justice considerations into their decision making process.

Activity	Output(s)	Outcome(s)	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>3.1 Participate in Environmental Justice Training Program</p>	<p>-Participated in monthly conference calls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Successful integration on EJ into program functions and decisions - Provide quality training for staff and external stakeholders - Provide opportunity for the development of cross-media approaches to address EJ issues - Better internal and external communication and collaboration 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Chebryll Edwards (ITPID/OAQPS)</p>
<p>3.2 Conduct Fundamentals of Environmental Justice Workshop</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct 2 workshops per calendar year in Research Triangle Park, NC - Assist in conducting 6-10 workshops per year at HQ or Regional Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately 60 individuals trained per calendar year in NC. -180 - 300 individuals trained at HQ or Regional offices per calendar year. - Those trained will be able to better integrate EJ into their daily jobs. - Agency staff will be able to better implement their EJ Action plans. - Public will be educated on available tools & strategies to help address concerns in their communities. - Builds capacity and provides networking opportunities. 	<p>0.2 FTE</p>	<p>Chebryll Edwards (ITPID/OAQPS)</p>

Activity	Output(s)	Outcome(s)	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>3.3 Assist in the development of additional advanced training modules for the Fundamentals of Environmental Justice workshop</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participate in monthly OEJ-lead conference calls - Review and assist in the development of draft course materials (such as the CAA/Permitting module) - Participate in train-the-trainer events or pilot workshops - Conduct workshops with OEJ staff - Evaluate the success of the workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides structure and process to the development of training materials - Promotes consistency in information being presented - PSD and part 71 permit writers will have better understanding of how to incorporate EJ issues in permitting decisions 	<p>0.25 FTE</p>	<p>Chebryll Edwards (ITPID/OAQPS)</p> <p>Candace Carraway (ITPID/OAQPS)</p>
<p>3.4 Provide training on New Source Review to communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct 2-3 workshops per year <p>[Note: Frequency of training dependent on regions taking the lead to host the workshops]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately 20 individuals trained per workshop 	<p>0.1 FTE</p>	<p>Melissa McCullough (OAQPS)</p>

Activity	Output(s)	Outcome(s)	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
3.5 Develop and replicate training project on the Clean Air Act for EJ communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award cooperative agreement by September 1, 2003 - Develop and deliver one pilot training course by June 1, 2004 - Replicate pilot training course in two locations by June 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EJ communities will have increased awareness of permitting programs that affect air quality. -EJ communities will be better prepared to participate in more advanced EPA training on permitting. 	<p>\$35 K/0.1 FTE (pilot)</p> <p>\$60K/0.1 FTE (replication)</p>	Candace Carraway (OAQPS)
3.6 Host a conference on emerging issues in EJ and permitting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Award cooperative agreement by September 1, 2003 - Plan and host conference by June 1, 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately 35 attendees at conference - Governmental, community, academic and advocacy groups will be better able to understand impediments to incorporating EJ in permitting decisions. - Attendees will share strategies for addressing EJ in permitting decisions. 	\$35K/0.1 FTE	Candace Carraway (OPG/OAQPS)

Activity	Output(s)	Outcome(s)	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
3.7 Provide training on Title V (Operating Permits) to communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By October 1, 2005 conduct four introductory level workshops - By October 1, 2005 conduct two advanced level workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately 20 - 25 individuals trained per workshop - Attendees will be better able to understand the Title V permitting process -Attendees will better understand how they can participate in the permitting process - Will gain substantive knowledge that will improve the quality of their input into the permitting process 	<p>\$80K/0.1 FTE (introductory)</p> <p>\$70K/0.1 FTE (advanced)</p>	Candace Carraway (OPG/OAQPS)
3.8 Provide risk assessment training for EPA staff and states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By October 1, 2005 conduct 4-6 trainings per year in RTP, NC and HQs - Provide technical support to the Regional Offices as they conduct their initial training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60-80 staff trained on the role of risk assessment within the Clean Air Act - Enhance staff's ability to identify the basic steps and tools in conducting/evaluating risk assessments. - Provide opportunities for collaboration with others in risk assessment activities 	0.25 FTE	Kelly Rimer (ESD/OAQPS)

Activity	Output(s)	Outcome(s)	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>3.9 Support Tribal Monitoring training at Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center (TAMS), and support emission inventory training at Institute of Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP)</p>	<p>- Provide speakers to present on emission inventory, monitoring and quality assurance topics</p>	<p>- Technology transfer of latest emission inventory techniques, monitoring and QA topics to tribal environmental staff</p>	<p>8 trips for two years (3 for TAMS, 1 for emissions per year) at \$1K each=\$8K 0.3 FTE plus \$105K/yr (TAMS) plus \$75K/yr (Emission Inventory Project)</p>	<p>Rich Scheffe (TAMS) and David Misenheimer (emission inventory) EMAD/OAQPS</p>
<p>3.10 Technical Training for Tribal Environmental Professionals</p>	<p>- Provide 2 persons 4 weeks of training on emissions, monitoring, modeling</p>	<p>- Better technically trained environmental professionals</p>	<p>0.1 FTE</p>	<p>Rosalina Rodriguez (EMAD/OAQPS)</p>
<p>3.11 Support Cultural Competence Project.</p>	<p>By October 1, 2005: Conduct: - an overview session on cultural competency for all Division staff, - focus group sessions with each self-directed work team, - follow up meetings with selected teams to develop strategies for how to enhance outreach.</p>	<p>- Enhanced results in reaching diverse audiences at risk from indoor air pollution factors</p>	<p>Total Funding: \$80,000 over 2 year period</p>	<p>Chris Griffin Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9421</p>

Objective 4. Federal, State, Tribal and Local Government Coordination - To ensure effective coordination across all levels of government to address the environmental and public health concerns of affected communities.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>4.1 Continue to support the work of the NEJAC Air and Water Subcommittee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attend annual NEJAC meetings - Participate in monthly subcommittee conference calls - Provide technical support to the Subcommittee as requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better integration of environmental justice into OAR programs 	<p>1.25 FTE</p>	<p>Wil Wilson (OPAR)</p>
<p>4.2 Participate in workgroups formed by the Office of Environmental Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Attend monthly EJ Coordinator/EJ Trainers meetings - Participate in the Environmental Justice Coordinating Council meetings - Provide technical staff to support cross-office, cross-media efforts initiated by the Office of Env. Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better collaboration across EPA media offices - Better coordination between EPA HQ staff and Regional staff - Better work products 	<p>0.25 FTE</p>	<p>Wil Wilson (OPAR)</p> <p>Chebryll Edwards (ITPID/OAQPS)</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
4.3 Continue collaboration with local universities on EJ-related projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide advice to North Carolina Central University (NCCU) staff on their “Environmental Risk and Impact in Communities of Color and Economically Disadvantaged Communities” project -Attend quarterly advisory board meetings at NCCU -Collaborate with NC A&T University staff as they foster support for the development of an EJ Center on campus - Present 2-3 seminars per year for environmental science classes on Clean Air Act and EJ-related topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better collaboration between Federal, state, and local organizations and agencies - Builds capacity in communities -Enhances community involvement -Enhances research capacity at the university - Provides university students experience in identifying and addressing EJ issues in local community 	0.1 FTE	Chebryll Edwards (ITPID/OAQPS)
4.4 Regional Planning Organization (RPO) capacity-building for tribes	- Development of Regional Haze Rule Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs)	- Technical capacity building for tribes	0.3 FTE plus funding provided by RPOs	Rosalina Rodriguez (EMAD/OAQPS)
4.5 Continue coordination with and support for the work of local, grassroots environmental justice networks	-Participate in annual EJ Summit sponsored by North Carolina Environmental Justice network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Builds trust between EPA and local EJ communities - Promotes sharing of information 	0.1 FTE	Chebryll Edwards (ITPID/OAQPS)

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
4.6 Tribal Emission Inventory Support System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced software package - Outreach training for tribes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology transfer to tribes 	0.1 FTE per year \$1.2 K (2 trips at \$0.6K) per year	Doug Solomon (EMAD/OAQPS)
4.7 Quality assurance project plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced software package - Outreach training for tribes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology transfer to tribes 	0.1 FTE per year \$76.2K (software plus trips)	Mike Papp (EMAD/OAQPS)
4.8 Provide technical assistance to communities seeking help on such activities as reviewing Clean Air Act permits; modeling air quality; etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore securing funding for technical assistance centers for communities in each state to be operated in conjunction with existing Small Business Assistance technical assistance centers. - Attend monthly calls with the Small Business Assistance Program staff to explore possibilities. - If funding unavailable, explore other models for funding for technical assistance to communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimal use of Federal and State resources - Increased community knowledge 	0.1 FTE	Candace Carraway (ITPID/OAQPS)

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>4.9 Continue support for exchange of emission inventory data with tribes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporation of tribal emission inventory data into EPA's National Emission Inventory (NEI) - Provide tribes with data on nearby sources from NEI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better representation for tribal areas in EPA's environmental assessments, rulemaking, etc. - Better regional data for tribes for their environmental assessments 	<p>0.1 FTE</p>	<p>David Misenheimer (EMAD/OAQPS)</p>
<p>4.10 Continue consultation with Tribes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain TribalAIR Newsletter - Maintain TribalAIR Website - Develop & distribute communication strategy for working with tribes (direct calling, workshops, national tribal meetings, electronic mailings, articles in Indian Country newsletters, TribalAIR web, direct mailings to tribal governments) - Continue relationship with Institute of Tribal Environmental Professionals at N. Arizona University - Monitor progress of tribal workgroups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better communication between Agency and tribal governments - Increased awareness of air quality issues and solutions 	<p>1 FTE</p>	<p>Laura McKelvey (AQSSD/OAQPS)</p> <p>Darrel Harmon (OPAR/OAR)</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>4.11 Continue Memorandum of Understanding with North Carolina A&T State University</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support to university staff - Attend special events and meetings on campus - Each year, provide approximately 10-15 NC A&T students an internship opportunity with EPA in RTP, NC -Consistent presence on campus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase number of minority students hired in OAR - Provide students with information about careers in the Federal government - Better utilize the research skills of the students and staff at the university to address EJ concerns in local communities - Provide students with an opportunity to gain work experience -Provide increased opportunities for EPA’s Faculty Research Program 	<p>1 FTE</p>	<p>Doris Maxwell (ESD/OAQPS)</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>4.12 Continue Support for Tribal Air Monitoring through the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center.</p>	<p>By October 1, 2005</p> <p>Deliver 10 courses covering PM 2.5, QAPPs, data management, ozone, meteorological stations and PM-related databases annually.</p>	<p>Instruct approximately 120 tribal air professionals annually. Prepare these individuals to design and implement ambient monitoring sites on tribal lands.</p>	<p>Funding in FY03: 105,000 in courses \$7,000 in travel</p> <p>3 FTE,.</p> <p>* Approximately 1/5 of available space dedicated to training courses and support</p> <p>Note: Resources identified here do not incl NAU/ITEP funds used for TAMS Center</p>	<p>Emilio Braganza Radiation & Indoor Environments Laboratory (R&IE) 702-798-2430</p>
<p>4.12 (Continued)</p>	<p>Based on requests from tribal air professionals, TAMS provides the following: one on one training, field, phone, and email assistance</p>	<p>Builds upon the technical training courses provided by TAMS. Furthermore provides for building air monitoring capability on tribal lands.</p>	<p>.</p>	
<p>4.12 (Continued)</p>	<p>Provide analyses of PM 2.5 filters to 3 tribes annually and provide training on interaction with analytical laboratory.</p>	<p>Assist tribal air professionals in acquiring expertise to contract with commercial gravimetry laboratories. Provide continuing filter analyses to student tribes in the interim.</p>		

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
4.13 Continue to Support Tribal Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Training.	Deliver one course in partnership with Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center (no fee to students). Allow cooperative partner to deliver three additional courses for fee, annually.	Instruct approximately 50 tribal environmental professionals, housing staff, and health professionals on tribal lands. Prepare tribes to implement IAQ programs. Prepare tribes to communicate IAQ issues across professional lines to assist in integrating response to IAQ requests	FY 03 Funding: \$75,000 via grants, \$5,000 travel. 2 FTE	Emilio Braganza Environments Laboratory (R&IE) 702-798-2430
4.14 Support Tribal IAQ Health Risk Reduction.	Launch well-trained “circuit rider” to assist several tribal communities in the Southwest; conduct training sessions and school “walk throughs” to assess indoor air problems and remedies; produce culturally competent products;	Develop effective approaches to significantly reduce asthma triggers, IAQ problems in schools, and children’s smoke exposure, and raise awareness on other IAQ issue	Funding in FY03: \$200,000	Chris Griffin Indoor Environments Division (IED) 202-564-9421

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
4.15 Continue to Support Cooperative Agreement with National Organization of Black County Officials and IAQ.	By October 1, 2005: Outputs include: - IAQ regional, and local education workshops - conduct training sessions to strengthen county-based IAQ health risk reduction in diverse communities - continuation of national education campaign for NOBCO membership	Target indoor air quality health risk prevention to local communities through the provision of information, technical assistance, and resources to county governments around the U.S.	Funding in FY03: \$150,000 (NOBCO)	Lou Witt - NOBCO Indoor Environments Division (IED) 202-564-9051
4.16 Support Secondhand Smoke State and Local Technical Assistance Initiative	Over 400 State and local and partner activities across the country, including in diverse and/or low-income communities	Promote smoke-free home activities, and assist with local program implementation, including in diverse and/or low-income communities	Funding in FY03: \$ 60,000	Lou Witt Indoor Environments Division (IED) 202-564-9051
4.17 Tribal Retrofit Project	Establish project with Region 7 to retrofit tribal fleet vehicles.	Retrofit Winnebago 31 tribal fleet vehicles and engines with newer technologies to reduce harmful diesel emissions	\$75,000 0.1 FTE	Jim Blubaugh

Objective 5. Grants and Contracts Administration - To promote effective and efficient management of all grants and contracts to ensure that the environmental and public health concerns of affected communities are addressed.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>5.1 Support Indoor Air Quality: Communication, Education, and Outreach Programs Request for Applications.</p>	<p>By 2005: Award a total of approximately \$2 million in assistance to assist national non-profit organizations whose mission and activities seek to reduce people's exposure to pollutants of concern in the indoor environment.</p>	<p>Grant support for demonstrably effective programs that reduce the public's exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers, indoor air pollutants in schools, secondhand smoke, and radon.</p>	<p>Funding: nearly \$2 million in FY03 approximately</p>	<p>Victoria Drew Indoor Environments Division (IED) (202) 564-9049</p>
<p>5.2 Incorporate EJ criteria in selection of EPA funded retrofit projects.</p>	<p>Include criteria in all competitions for retrofit funding projects. For 03/04, 20% of the rating of proposals was based on how the project addressed emissions reductions in EJ areas.</p>	<p>EJ will be a significant factor in the selection of retrofit projects funded through the competitive process. All five projects funded, will address the emissions in EJ areas.</p>	<p>\$500,000 in funding for cooperative agreements</p>	<p>Jim Blubaugh</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>5.3 Manage \$5 million Clean School Bus Grant Program.</p>	<p>By October 1, 2005:</p> <p>Award grants to school districts, states, local, and non-profits.</p> <p>Coordinate work with Federal agencies, states, tribes and local governments to expand Clean School Bus USA Program.</p>	<p>Demonstrate various ways to successfully implement school bus retrofit and replacement projects under a variety of conditions.</p>	<p>New Program TBD</p>	<p>Janet Cohen</p>

Objective 6. Environmental Justice Assessment - To conduct an assessment of the environmental justice indicators within affected communities as part of the decision making process.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
<p>6.1 Continue Support for Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring Systems (ERAMS) Projects.</p>	<p>Site additional air monitoring stations in Environmental Justice related communities.</p>	<p>Provide credible baseline data in order to make sound public health decisions.</p>	<p>Funding in FY03: \$29,100 includes: - \$22,000 for special analyses and, - \$7,100 for analyses associated with existing operational sampling stations.</p> <p>(NOTE: These resources reflect only already in-place services being provided. FY 2004 and 2005 could include significant additional resources.)</p>	<p>Charles M. Petko National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) (334) 270-3454</p>
<p>6.2 Support the Church Rock Uranium Monitoring Project with NEPA</p>	<p>Develop a work plan to begin sampling on the Navajo Reservation in early FY04.</p>	<p>Determine if there is evidence of residual radioactive materials due to legacy uranium mining activities</p>	<p>Funding in FY03: \$2,000 in travel, \$5,000 in contracts</p> <p>1 FTE (spread across several staff),</p>	<p>Richard Hopper, Radiation and Indoor Environments Laboratory (R&IE) (702) 798-2476</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Resources (FTE/\$ per year (unless otherwise indicated))	Lead Contact
6.3 Assess effectiveness of hands-on IAQ training for tribal nation representatives	Design and pilot field study to assess effectiveness of courses in improving the indoor environment tribal residences.	Improve health and comfort of tribal members and assist EPA in improving hands-on tribal training courses	Funding in FY03: \$30K, contracts, \$5K travel 1 FTE,	Emilio Braganza Radiation and Indoor Environments Laboratory (R&IE) (702) 798-2430
6.4 Support Assessment Project for Emergency Response Capabilities:	Initiate an assessment of tribal awareness regarding possible radiological emergency scenarios and an evaluation of existing emergency response plans.	Obtain an assessment of tribes ability to respond to certain kinds of radiological emergencies.	Funding in FY03: \$80,000 IAG to ATSDR	Sally Hamlin, Radiation Protection Division 564-9711

