

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

**2002 ACTION PLAN TO INTEGRATE
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

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OAR Environmental Justice Contacts

Office of Air and Radiation Environmental Justice Coordinator:

Wil Wilson

Office of Air and Radiation Tribal Coordinator:

Darrel Harmon

Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Contacts:

Chebryll Edwards

Lillian Bradley

Allen Basala

Alan Rush

Laura McKelvey

Mark Sendzik

Candace Carraway

Office of Transportation and Air Quality Contacts:

Victor R. McMahan

Kathryn Sargeant

Richard Baldauf

Karen Orehowsky

Pat Childers

Office of Atmospheric Programs Contacts:

Brian McLean

Sam Waltzer

Office of Radiation and Indoor Air Contacts:

Mary T. Smith

Michael Holloway

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 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 areas and rural areas with environmental justice concerns. Everyday, clean air programs across the nation prevent roughly:

- 600 premature deaths;
- 2,000 cases of chronic illness such as asthma and bronchitis;
- 300,000 cases of minor respiratory illness such as aggravated asthma, and;
- 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 cut the number of areas not meeting air quality standards. However, based on 1999-2001 data:

- Of the 42 areas designated in 1991 as having unhealthy levels of carbon monoxide (CO) (i.e., nonattainment for the 8-hour CO National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)), 41 have air quality levels meeting that standard in 2000-2001. [Source: http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/data/0001AQU_080802.pdf]
- Of the 98 areas designated nonattainment for the one-hour ozone NAAQS in 1991, 68 have air quality levels meeting that NAAQS in 1999-2001. [Source: <http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/data/AQupdate2001.pdf>]
- Of the 85 areas previously designated nonattainment for the PM-10 (particulate matter) NAAQS, 72 have air quality levels that meet the NAAQS in 1999-2001. [Source: http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/data/PM10_DV_Update2001_rev092402.pdf]

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 forty 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 (NO_x) 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 NO_x 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. Last year, 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 NO_x 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 + NO_x 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/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 1.5 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.

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 5 million more students and staff work and attend school classrooms each day with improved indoor air quality. Also, 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. 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 would assist in reducing energy use and improving indoor air quality. The primary benefit is the reduction in energy use resulting, reduction of emissions by virtue of conservation.

The 1990 Clean Air Act specified at §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 was able to begin providing increased funding to tribes in anticipation of the promulgation of the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR) in February of 1998. 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 that request it.

Since 1995, OAR has supported the development of professional and programmatic capacity amongst 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.

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

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 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 done a great deal to improve the air quality over the past decade, we realize that additional work has to 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 also 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 working knowledge of what environmental justice is 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 to 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 (OAR’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

- 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; the Office of Atmospheric Programs, the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air and the Office of Transportation and Air Quality. 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

- 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 plans to develop 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 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 Air Toxics Pilot Project (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 2002, this guidance stated in clear terms:

“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.

Furthermore, OAR's Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator (DAA) is an active member of EPA's Environmental Justice Steering Committee. The DAA provides information from these meetings to staff through the lead Environmental Justice Coordinator. Generally, this type of information is communicated through a series of memorandum to staff.

Section 3: Operational Resources

- 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.
- 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:

- Serves as the Designated Federal Official for the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council's Air and Water Subcommittee;
- 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.
- 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.
- In conjunction with other offices, develops and implements strategies for achieving the Agency's environmental justice goals.
- Develops and recommends to the senior management budgets and staffing plans to meet the resource needs of the Environmental Justice Program.
- 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

- 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.
- 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 which OAR staff are a part of which focus on environmental justice-related issues:

OAQPS National Academy of Public Administration's (NAPA) Workgroup - In December 2001, NAPA released a report entitled, "Environmental Justice in EPA Permitting: Reducing Pollution in High-Risk Communities Is Integral To the Agency's Mission." The NAPA report was generally complimentary of OAR's efforts to address environmental justice issues in its programs, highlighting the National Air Toxics Assessment and the Urban Air Toxics Strategy as examples of efforts that were specifically attempting to characterize and address environmental-related concerns. However, there are a number of recommendations that call for further efforts by several offices, including OAR.

OAR formed a workgroup whose charge was to develop a response to some of the specific recommendations in the NAPA report which pertain to EPA-issued permits. OAR's response to the NAPA recommendations have been reviewed by the EPA Regional Offices, NEJAC Air and Water Subcommittee, and STAPPA/ALAPCO. The recommendations from NAPA have also been considered as one of the major inputs to the development of this Action Plan and the development of OAR's overall strategy to address environmental justice in permitting. OAR believes it is important for work on environmental justice-related permitting issues to be integrated into all of the other work the Office is doing on environmental justice. Therefore, specific action items stemming from the recommendations in the NAPA report have been included in this Environmental Justice Action Plan.

OAR Tribal Workgroups: OAR is working with the National Tribal Environmental Council to support a tribal initiative to form a **National Tribal Air Association (NTAA)**, a tribal air quality organization dedicated to insuring 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 to identify 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 are participants on workgroups formed by the Office of Environmental Justice. These include the **Clean Air Act Permitting Training Module Workgroup**, the **Geographic Information System Workgroup**, and the **Environmental Justice Coordinator's Workgroup**. OAR staff also plan to participate

on 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):

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Local Air Toxics Assessments.** OAQPS is continuing to assist Regions with the implementation of community-based air toxics programs. The goal is to work with the community, and our state and local partner agencies, and other stakeholders to identify solutions to toxic hotspot issues. For example, the **Cleveland Air Toxics Pilot Project** will seek to demonstrate an approach in which local stakeholders, with advice and support from OAR, can work collaboratively to achieve reductions in air toxics from indoor, outdoor, and mobile sources of these contaminants. A key component of the pilot project is the stakeholder Working Group who guides and undertakes the activities of the pilot program. Members of this stakeholder group include residents, representatives from neighborhood organizations and businesses, local government officials, individuals from area 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.

- **Guidance to Reduce Toxics in Local Communities.** The guidance encourages state, tribal and local governments to work with their communities to develop a plan that lays out the sources of pollution (from air, water, and waste), specific activities and goals for reducing the pollution, and a framework for strong public participation. The guidance also includes examples of potential activities to reduce air and water pollution and waste. OAR is funding a pilot project in Phoenix, Arizona to demonstrate the use of the guidance.
- **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 Region 5 have established a school bus retrofit project in Northwest Indiana. Here, advanced emission control equipment will be employed to reduce the pollution from this existing fleet. In addition OAR has recently established a retrofit project, with a second project to be announced in the very near future, within our nation's tribal community. The school bus fleet of the Puyallup tribe in the state of Washington will be retrofit with pollution-reducing technology and cleaner diesel fuel.

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 particulate matter emissions are reduced for 1993 and earlier model year urban buses at the time of engine rebuild or replacement. 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 the school bus. OAR issued a grant to the Puyallup tribe in the state of Washington to establish a diesel retrofit project. This project will entail 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.

- **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 could be used by EPA to inform the development of a future environmental justice and transportation pilot for the purpose of further evaluating the most promising state-of-the-art tool(s) or procedure(s) for environmental justice analysis coming out of the workshop as recommended by the panel. OTAQ's current plans are for the workshop to be conducted in the Summer or Fall of 2003.
- **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 regional coalitions 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 with a disproportionate amount of facilities nearby. 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.
- **Minor Source New Source Review (aka Tribal NSR rule).** OAR is starting the initial steps to develop the Tribal NSR rule to address significant regulatory gaps in the protection of air quality in Indian country. The Tribal NSR rule will address smaller (minor) air pollution sources. This rule may affect businesses located in Indian country such as gasoline stations, dry cleaners, spray paint operations, automotive repair shops. Currently, minor sources in Indian country are unregulated. Tribes have expressed concerns about the potential for cumulative impacts. This is 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.
- **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 the approximately 5 million children that have 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.

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

- How is your Regional/Headquarters office's environmental justice program linked to your Regional/Headquarters office's main GPRA priorities?
- How are your Regional/Headquarters office's environmental justice strategies and activities integrated into specific programmatic areas/functions? (e.g., permitting, community outreach, etc.)
- 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.

While the Office of Air and Radiation does not have GPRA goals which explicitly address environmental justice, in practice all of the Office's GPRA goals 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 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 to enable EPA to address air quality problems in Indian Country in cases where a tribe may be unable to do so themselves.

Section 6: Internal Organizational Engagement

- 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.
- 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:

- EPA's Children's Health Initiative;
- Agency Asthma Initiatives;
- Policies on mercury emissions;
- 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;
- 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;
- Regularly scheduled meetings with other Headquarters and Regional EJ

- Coordinators;
• Involvement with the EPA Environmental Justice Steering Committee

To date, OAR has not developed specific guidance regarding the integration of environmental justice into our program. The expectations to staff have been communicated informally through issuance of yearly action plans. However, OAR will evaluate whether such guidance is needed.

Section 7: External Stakeholder Engagement

- 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.
- 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.
- 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?
- How does your Regional/Headquarters office promote collaborative problem-solving among stakeholders?
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 actions taken by our office.

The two FACA workgroups which OAR is mostly involved are the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) and the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC). Office of Air and Radiation staff engage frequently 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 the Subcommittee's 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 to the work being done at those meetings. NEJAC Air and Water Subcommittee also provides OAR with advice on which stakeholder groups should be involved 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 development of 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 the facilities involved 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 is the regulator for WIPP. Public health and safety standards were also developed for Yucca Mountain. ORIA's laboratories have conducted a public consultation and communications needs assessment to understand what the public's concerns were about the WIPP project, what their information needs were, and how best to communicate with them. Notices advertising the public hearings were placed in English and Spanish newspapers and 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:

- All major publications are translated into Spanish.
- The IED home page contains a "Recursos en Espanol" button that can be "clicked," and takes citizens to all available Spanish publications.
- A number of IED's outreach publication are translated into other major languages –Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean.
- The national radon and asthma media campaigns are developed and aired in both Spanish and English
- 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. Through establishing and encouraging partnerships with organizations that have special expertise to use strategies to reach special populations. OAR meets regularly with these groups in order to help create new opportunities to achieve significant risk reduction. Funding is provided to cooperative partners to 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. 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.

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:

- **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.).
- **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.
- **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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **"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 what ozone depletion is, what causes it, and what we can do about it. But primarily, it focuses on how to prevent or minimize adverse health effects.
- **Air Quality Trends "Fact Book" and Website** (<http://www.epa.gov/air/airtrends>). Shows air quality trends in metropolitan areas using the latest data.
- **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.

- **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 criteria that you specify.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

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:

- **Environmental Justice Training Collaborative.** OAR continues to support the environmental justice training being conducted 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.

- **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.
- **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.

- **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

- 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.).
- Does your Regional/Headquarters office have a method of identifying and highlighting best practices and lessons learned? If yes, please describe.

OAR does not collect environmental justice information in a systematic manner. However, there are a number of air quality-related data resources which this Office maintains 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 gives you access to yearly summaries of United States air pollution data, taken from EPA's air pollution databases. The data include all fifty states plus District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U. S. Virgin Islands. AirData has information about where air pollution comes from (emissions) and how much pollution is in the air outside our homes and work places (monitoring).

Emissions, the quantity of pollutants released into the air during a year, normally are

estimated from amounts of material consumed or product produced. Most emissions estimates are provided to EPA by state environmental agencies. Some estimates are for individual sources, such as factories, and some estimates are county totals for classes of sources, such as vehicles. Emissions estimates for point sources are based on the normal operating schedule of the sources, and take into account the effects of installed pollution control equipment and of regulatory restrictions on operating conditions.

Ambient concentrations of pollutants in outdoor air are measured at more than 4000 monitoring stations owned and operated mainly by state environmental agencies. They forward the hourly or daily measurements of pollutant concentration to EPA's database, and EPA computes a yearly summary for each monitoring station (maximum value, average value, number of measurements, etc.). Monitoring sites must report data to EPA for these six criteria air pollutants: (1) carbon monoxide, (2) nitrogen dioxide, (3) ozone (measured as volatile organic compounds), (4) sulfur dioxide, (5) particulate matter, and (6) lead.

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.

There are three main databases where air quality data can be found:

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, mostly 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 Toxics Inventory Database

EPA compiles hazardous air pollutant emissions data in a National Toxics Inventory (NTI) database. EPA does a major update of the NTI database at three-year intervals. For a major update, EPA obtains emissions inventories from state agencies and supplemental data from other sources, including the Toxic Release Inventory. The baseline for the NTI is a combination of 1990 and 1993 data, and we recently released the 1996 NTI. Data collection and validation take several years; the 1996 emissions inventory was released in 2000, the 1999 inventory in 2002.

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.

In regard to best practices and lessons learned, OAR is:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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

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

Several OAR staff are members of the Environmental Justice Training Collaborative. OAR has supported the efforts of the Collaborative (both financially and staff time) since its inception in 1999. OAR is offering this voluntary training on the fundamentals of environmental justice to all of its staff on a periodic basis. However, 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 20 OAR staff have taken the training. OAR management believes this is an important training which can benefit all staff including OAR managers. OAR staff are also assisting the OEJ and Region 4 EJ training teams in providing the fundamentals course to their staff.

On May 21-23, 2002, the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) sponsored a Fundamentals of Environmental Justice Workshop at the new Research Triangle Park Campus. This is the first EJ workshop of its kind to be held at EPA-RTP. The thirty-two participants in the inaugural class included: 15 EPA-RTP staff/managers; 4 North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (NC DENR) staff/managers; 1 academic representative (North Carolina Agriculture & Technological State University); 7 environmental justice group members (North Carolina Environmental Justice Network, Concerned Citizens of Vance County - Highway 39, West End Revitalization Community Development Corp); 2 contractors (RTI); and 3 students/interns. Facilitators for the Workshop were from OAQPS, EPA's Office of Environmental Justice, and EPA Region 4.

Beyond the Collaborative's work, OAR is 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, under development, 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 the future, consideration should be given to developing and presenting a short version (½ day) of the Fundamentals of Environmental Justice course for all OAR management. The course should be scheduled at a time when most of the management team's schedules will allow.

Furthermore, OAQPS' Education and Outreach Group (in ITPID) may be able to assist the EJTC by developing two videos. The first video would be used to replace the "Site Visit"

module of the course in locations where such a visit is either impractical or too time consuming. The video would include interviews with local community leaders, industry representatives, etc. It would also provide footage on the history of the site and other interesting facts that participants will use to evaluate the situation in class. The second video that is needed is a promotional and historical video highlighting the work of the Collaborative for use at meetings such as the National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee or in briefings for EPA Senior Management. The EJTC does not currently have a budget to support such an activity. However, some of the EPA regional offices may be able to provide funding for such a project if OAQPS is willing to provide the technical support.

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 underserved populations.

Section 10: Environmental Justice Assessment

- Does your Regional/Headquarters office have a process by which an environmental justice assessment is conducted? If yes, please describe.
- 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.

To date, OAR has only limited experience in conducting environmental justice assessments. Those that have been done 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

- Does your Regional/Headquarters office have any performance measures specifically related to environmental justice? If yes, please describe.
- 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, do have performance measures specifically related to environmental justice.

Appendix A: ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES MATRIX

The following matrix highlights specific OAR projects which are currently underway or planned which support implementation of this Action Plan. Most of the activities outlined below are on-going and long-term projects which are not easily defined in terms of due dates and performance measures. However, for activities where this information is readily available, it has been included in the matrix. Resources are being allocated to each of the activities as appropriate and as funding is requested and available.

GOAL #1: To improve air quality (or reduce air pollution) and protect public health in all communities. Also, to decrease burden of environmental risks to low income and racial minority communities as a result of improved air quality.

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resource s	Lead Contact or Program Office
1. Improve assessment methodology (targeted toward populations suffering disproportionate impacts) regarding exposure to air pollution	a. Evaluate the location of emission sources relative to environmental justice communities b. Assess emissions loadings from those sources c. Evaluate the distribution of ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants and toxics in environmental justice communities d. Prioritize Maximum Achievable Control Technology and residual risk standards to address hotspots located in environmental justice communities e. Evaluate the distribution of ambient air toxics monitors in light of indication of risk as per NATA study	Ongoing (most projects should be completed by 2004)		1 FTE	OAQPS

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resource s	Lead Contact or Program Office
	<p>f. Develop optical remote sensing procedure to support collection of data in potential high-risk areas</p> <p>g. Develop performance specifications and quality assurance and control requirements for parameters (used as surrogates for man toxics pollutants) to improve data collection on toxics</p> <p>h. Evaluate the quality and reliability of collected air quality and emission data</p> <p>i. Improve emissions information and measurement techniques</p> <p>j. Develop additional information about emissions and air quality at the community level</p> <p>k. Assist in the development of permit writer's course that will include assessment tools for potentially high-risk areas</p> <p>l. Encourage EPA air permit writers to take new permit writer's course</p> <p>m. Identify assessment tools develop by other offices and States as part of OAR's periodic review of its Guidelines on Air Quality Models</p>				

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resource s	Lead Contact or Program Office
2. Continue to support establishment of voluntary diesel retrofit programs in environmental justice areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create additional retrofit and idle control projects (previous projects have proven successful in reducing emissions from the existing fleet) b. Further develop incentives to encourage fleets to participate in the program c. Provide financial assistance to help cover the cost of the advanced emission control technologies d. Provide technical assistance to fleet owners regarding selecting appropriate retrofit and idle control technologies e. Select interstate corridors through areas with poor air quality for idle control projects 	9/30/03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. As part of the program's overall goal of obtaining 130K commitments to retrofit fleets in 2002, obtain at least 15K from EJ areas b. Verify the emission reduction efficacy of five new retrofit technologies 	0.2 FTE	Jim Blubaugh
3. Continue voluntary indoor air and radiation initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue Tools for Schools program b. Continue to provide no-cost home radon detection kits to the public and analyze test results, maintain database on the # and location of cans analyzed each FY c. Conduct regular audits and inspections for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enroll 20 schools in "Tools for Schools" program Compliance with public health and safety standards Issue 100 home radon detection kits 		ORIA

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resource s	Lead Contact or Program Office
4. Continue to oversee issuance of air permits and complete issuance of air permits in Indian Country	a. Develop Tribal Minor New Source Review Rule	FY 2003			OAQPS
5. Continue review and promulgation of national ambient air quality standards for criteria pollutants and technology-based standards for toxics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Review NAAQS every five years b. Finalize as many 10-year MACT as possible and continue to work on remaining standards c. Ensure all promulgated emission standards are effectively implemented 	FY 2002	<p>Emissions reductions seen in areas where EJ communities exist</p> <p>Total number of people living in attainment areas increases from year to year</p>		OAQPS

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resource s	Lead Contact or Program Office
<p>6. Support reevaluation 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"> a. Establish Intragency Working Group b. With IWG, develop proposal to determine best processes for setting priorities, seek public input, establish project boundaries, determine scope of effort, etc. c. Determine existing reference documents/source inventories d. Develop source inventories e. Develop ranking system identifying toxics which pose greatest risk within project area f. Develop GIS mapping of toxics sources with land use/zoning overlay g. Draft communications plan h. Brief elected officials and community leaders on results of technical data review and draft communications plan i. Establish Citizen’s Advisory Committee j. Conduct media briefing k. Finalize multimedia toxics reductions plan, tech. review, and communication plan l. Conduct public opinion poll m. Implement control strategies n. Monitor results o. Identify gaps in regulatory structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.. 8/30/02 b.10/01/02 c.11/01/02 d.11/01/01 e.11/01/02 f.11/01/02 g.11/01/02 h.12/01/02 i. 12/15/02 j. 12/15/03 k. 6/01/03 l. 9/01/03 m. 1/01/04 n. ongoing o. ongoing 		<p>0.5 FTE/ Funding has been allocated by OSWER and OAR</p>	<p>Jenny Craig, Larry Weinstock</p>

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resource s	Lead Contact or Program Office
7. Continue to provide technical support to efforts to reduce emissions at airports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Complete Air Quality and Source Apportionment Study of the Area Surrounding Los Angeles World Airport b. Develop Emissions Inventory Protocol at LAWA c. Develop Fuel Sampling Protocol at LAWA d. Initiate Pilot Study Quality Assurance Project Plan at LAWA e. Develop Community Involvement Plan for LAWA f. Form public advisory committee 	Ongoing		0.5 FTE/OAR is currently providing funding for this project	Sabrina Johnson

GOAL #2: To familiarize and build awareness of environmental justice issues as they relate to OAR’s mission and regulatory authority

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
1. Provide opportunity for staff to participate in Fundamentals of EJ Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct training on a consistent basis (at least once per month) b. Evaluate training 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct workshop 2 times per year in RTP, NC b. Conduct workshop every month in Washington, DC c. Participate in conducting Regional workshops 2 times per year d. Train at least 60 OAR staff per year 	2 FTE	Chebryll Edwards
2. Continue to provide training on New Source Review and Title V to communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct New Source Review Training b. Evaluate NSR Training c. Conduct advanced Title V Training d. Evaluated Title V Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 6/02-12/02 b. 1/03 c. 4/03 d. 5/03 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct at least 6 workshops (approx. once per month) b. Ratings by participants c. Conduct 1-2 Workshops d. Ratings by participants 	0.04 FTE	Melissa McCullough, Candace Carraway

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
3. Assist in the development of permitting module for Fundamentals of EJ workshop	a. Develop outline for course b. Participate in OEJ conference calls c. Pilot Course for select staff in Regions and in Office Air and Radiation d. Conduct workshop with OEJ e. Evaluate workshop	Project being run out of OEJ	Project being run out of OEJ	0.3 FTE	Candace Carraway and Chebryll Edwards
4. Develop videos to enhance Fundamentals course	a. Develop concepts for presentation to OAQPS management (Warren Co. and EJTC Public Relations videos) b. Design videos c. Film videos d. Edit videos e. Finalize and Distribute to EJ Training Collaborative	a. 1/03 b. 2/03 c. 6/03 d. 8/03 e. 9/03	Provide EJ Training Collaborative with 2 high quality videos to supplement the Fundamentals Workshop	0.2 FTE Seeking funding from OAQPS	Chebryll Edwards
5. Provide opportunity for staff to participate in Risk Assessment Workshop	a. Finalize development of course b. Identify trainers c. Conduct pilot training d. Evaluate Course	2/03	Provide voluntary training to all ESD staff working on MACT standards and other interested parties	0.5 FTE/ Project is fully funded by OAQPS	Bob Hetes, Kelly Reimer

GOAL #3: To ensure that environmental justice is a significant consideration in strategic planning and operational planning efforts, and that all managers and staff understand the concept of environmental justice and are given the support and resources to integrate Environmental Justice in their day-to-day, programmatic responsibilities.

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
1. Incorporate EJ into operating plans for each OAR program office	a. Establish goals b. Establish evaluation criteria	a. by FY 2004 b. by FY 2004	Each office should have specific goals established related to environmental justice	0.01 FTE	Program Office Directors
2. Coordinate/evaluate implementation of EJ Action Plan with key personnel in OAR	a. Conduct monthly meetings with OAR program office environmental justice contacts b. Brief Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air on quarterly basis	Ongoing	Meetings are consistently attended by all EJ contacts	0.01 FTE	Wil Wilson
3. Reward employees who work on environmental justice issues in an exemplary manner and encourage Regional Air Offices to develop such awards	a. Develop criteria for annual award b. Evaluate candidates for award c. Present award d. Memorandum to Air Division Directors in Regional Offices	a. 12/02 b. 12/03 c. 12/03 d. 12/02	Present award annually Issuance of memo to regions	0.01 FTE	Wil Wilson and Chebryll Edwards

GOAL #4: Provide additional tools/guidance for OAR and regional office staff working on environmental justice issues.

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
1. Continue work to develop best practice guidance	a. Continue to assist NEJAC Air and Water Subcommittee on the development of permitting guidance b. Continue to develop P4 guidance and public participation best practices	a. 12/02 b. Ongoing	Issuance of guidance	0.02 FTE	Wil Wilson, Chebryll Edwards, Mike Trutna
2. Continue to assist in the development of the GIS Mapping Tool	a. Continue to coordinate with OEJ and other program office in EPA on GIS mapping workgroup	a. Timing being established by OEJ	None	0.01 FTE	Alan Rush
3. Continue to refine National Air Toxics Assessment (monitoring, modeling, etc.) and the development of tools to better characterize the risk from air toxics	a. Continue to improve air toxics monitoring network b. Continue to improve air toxics modeling capabilities c. Continue education and outreach d. Continue to improve air toxics inventories	Ongoing	Reductions in air toxics emissions	-----	Dave Guinnup
4. Work with other EPA offices to construct and disseminate a decision tree on dispute resolution and dialogues tools	a. Develop draft decision tree b. Finalize decision tree	FY 2003	Issuance of decision tree	0.3 FTE	Chebryll Edwards, Wil Wilson

GOAL #5: Develop stronger partnerships with environmental justice communities, tribes, state and local agencies, industry, and environmental organizations. Expanding OAR's outreach/communication and consensus building efforts to low income and minority communities. Support and enhance existing and future regional environmental justice initiatives. Enhance the relationship between OAR and its four adopted institutions in the academic relations program.

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
1. Continue to support work of NEJAC A/W Subcommittee	a. Assist in development of best practice guide for permitting b. Prepare report on pollution prevention for Exec. Council meeting in Dec. 2002 c.	a. June 2003 b. Dec. 2002	Issuance of guidance	2 FTE	Wil Wilson
2. Continue to provide support to Regions to conduct community assessments	a. Monitor progress and activities being conducted in each Regional office b. Provide technical support to regions	Ongoing	Reductions in air pollution	1 FTE	Susan Wyatt, Barbara Driscoll
3. Continue consultation with Tribes	a. Maintain Tribal Air Newsletter b. Maintain TribalAIR Website c. Develop 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) d. Complete Maricopa Co. risk assessment e. Continue relationship with Institute of Tribal Environmental Professionals at N. Arizona University f. Monitor progress of tribal workgroups g. Develop strategy to identify home with elevated radon levels in Indian Country	Ongoing	Reductions in air pollution Distribution of communication strategy Completion of risk assessment.	1 FTE	Laura McKelvey; Michael Holloway, Darrel Harmon

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
4. Continue Memorandum of Understanding with North Carolina A&T State University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide support to university staff b. Explore research opportunities with university officials c. Continue summer intern program 	Ongoing	Increase number of minority students hired in OAR	1 FTE	Doris Maxwell
5. Continue partnership with community and health organizations to reduce asthma	-----	Ongoing	Reduction in missed school days and missed work days as a result of improved indoor air quality	1 FTE	ORIA

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
<p>6. Establish strong, positive partnerships between EPA, state and local agencies, industry, environmental organizations, and the public</p>	<p>a. Secure funding for technical assistance centers for communities in each State to be operated in conjunction with existing SBA technical assistance centers b. If funding is not available for State technical assistance center, explore other models for funding for technical assistance to communities. c. Partner with other offices to make technical resources easier for communities to access d. Develop plan for training communities on EPA’s information resources e. consult with SBA program re: training for small businesses on community outreach and dialog f. improve public access to information about EPA’s technical assessment tools and work with other offices to assure tools are available in a form that is useful to the public g. recommend that Regional Offices work with local zoning and health agencies to resolve issues raised in connection with EJ issues arising in EPA-issued permits</p>	<p>a. 12/03 b. 12/03 c. 3/03 d. 3/03</p>	<p>-----</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>Chebryll Edwards, Candace Carraway, OAQPS</p>

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
7. Ensure that affected communities receive early notice of permitting actions	a. Adopt a policy that communities are to be notified upon receipt of applications for EPA-issued permits b. 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 c. Encourage Regional office permit writers to meet and discuss permit applications with all interested parties and to provide facilitation resources	a. 12/02 b. 12/03 c. 12/02	a. Issuance of policy memorandum b. Promulgation of regulatory revision c. Issuance of memorandum to Regional Offices	a. .01 FTE b. .01 FTE c. .01 FTE	Candace Carraway, Ray Vogel

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
8. Expand OAR's outreach, communication and consensus building efforts to low income and minority communities and increase awareness of the environmental impact of mobile source emissions	<p>a. Recruit African American youth between the ages of 14-19 and elicit their participation in a community-based public education project</p> <p>b. Encourage responsible vehicle selection and improved car care</p>	Date of award + 12 months (Region 3 award expected in Fall, 2002) (Recruitment - 2 months; Workshops - 6 months; Community outreach - 4 months)	<p>a. Pre and post testing of participant knowledge level</p> <p>b. Evaluation of workshop lesson plans</p> <p>c. Tracking media campaign for targeted community outreach</p> <p>d. Lessons learned document for use in other communities</p>	Cooperative agreement, managed through EPA's Region 3, will provide \$99,975 through the Mobile Source Outreach Assistance Competition 2002. This limited funding is being leveraged through partnerships with other involved organizations in the DC area (e.g. Community Education Group)	Lead contact: Sandra Handon, DC Dept. of Health, 202/535-1371 EPA contacts: Susan Bullard, OTAQ/Carol Febbo, EPA Region 3

Strategies	Activities	Duration/ Due Date	Performance Measures	Resources (FTE/\$)	Lead Contact
9. Develop community-driven process for analyzing and identifying the impact of transportation operations and policies on population subgroups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct community- based needs analysis, including series of stakeholder listening sessions b. Develop analytical tool and/or methodology to integrate EJ analysis into metropolitan transportation planning, including review of state of the practice tools and methodologies c. Encourage replication through workshops, technology transfer, web and curriculum applications 	Sept. 2002 to Oct. 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improved air quality and identification, prevention, and mitigation of potential disproportionate impacts from increased ability to analyze impacts of transportation operations and policies on population subgroups b. Identification and implementation of best practices, useful tools and methods to evaluate and address EJ-related transportation issues c. Integration and elevation of EJ- related analysis as a conventional metropolitan transportation planning technique d. Improved outreach, data collection and analysis, and integration of community input throughout the transportation planning process e. Replication by and technology transfer to other transportation planning organizations, including lessons-learned documentation 	0.6 FTE	Victor McMahan OTAQ

