

THE OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION (OAR) FY 2006 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ACTION PLAN

The Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) has been actively involved in addressing environmental justice issues since the early 1990's during the advent of the environmental justice movement. In 1992, OAR developed its first Environmental Justice Action Plan which followed the recommendations made by the EPA Environmental Equity Work Group in its report to the Administrator entitled "Environmental Equity: Reducing Risk for All Communities".

Our efforts to date have been consistent with the Agency's Environmental Justice Strategy. Our first action plan and the ones which have since followed, including this FY2006 Environmental Justice Action Plan, is designed to support efforts to develop and implement strategies and activities which integrate environmental justice into all of our existing programs and policies. OAR's action plan also highlight the valuable work we continue to do in the area of environmental justice and assist our efforts to develop a more coordinated environmental justice implementation strategy. Our overall goal is to achieve environmental justice by decreasing the burden of environmental risks to all communities as a result of improved air quality.

OAR staff is expected to consider environmental justice as a meaningful part of all programs and decisions. As staff decide how best 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 the full and meaningful integration of environmental justice.

OAR is also committed to fostering a heightened awareness among staff who work on issues affecting environmental justice communities. Staff is expected to have a basic knowledge of environmental justice and how it factors into their daily work. Hence, all OAR staff is 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 the development of advanced training modules, facilitating training classes, and continuing to provide resources to support this effort.

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

Staff is 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 attached matrix is organized following the EJ Action Plan format from the EPA Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) and focuses on eight priorities developed by a committee of senior leaders from across the Agency. The matrix uses OEJ's definitions for the following terms to maintain consistency with other EJ Action Plans:

Goal - The five major identified in the EPA Strategic Plan 2003-2008 and the Cross Cutting Strategies.

Objectives – Any of the 8 national environmental justice priorities or other priorities identified by the Headquarters Program Office or Region to accomplish a goal.

Activity – Action undertaken in order to address an Objective

Output – What was accomplished under each Activity

Outcome – description of the impacts resulting from an Activity

The eight Agency EJ priorities are (there is no priority listed for Goal 3):

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective 1: Reduction in number of asthma attacks

Objective 2: Reduce exposure to air toxics

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Objective 1: Safe fish/shellfish

Objective 2: Clean and safe drinking water

Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective 1: Reducing elevated blood lead levels

Objective 2: Collaborative problem-solving to address environmental justice issues

Objective 3: Revitalization of brownfields and contaminated sites

Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective: Ensuring compliance

Goal 6: Cross Cutting Strategies

**OFFICE OF RADIATION AND INDOOR AIR
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Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective 1: Reduction in Number of Asthma Attacks (e.g., reduce asthma triggers such as particulate matter)

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
Support Partnership with Association of Clinicians for the Underserved community and health organization to Reduce Asthma	In collaboration with the Association of Clinicians for the Underserved (ACU), will continue to work on the project goal of reducing indoor asthma triggers for pediatric asthma patients by improving clinicians' ability to integrate the assessment of environmental factors into a comprehensive asthma management plan and to recommend specific strategies to reduce exposures to indoor asthma triggers.	By September 2006, this continuing education program will be made available to approximately 120 members of the health care community who serve medically-underserved culturally diverse communities.	David Rowson Indoor Environments Division (IED) Tel: (202) 343-9449 E-mail: rowson.david@epa.gov	ACU, with funding from ORIA, has successfully trained 200 health care professionals in 2006 including those working with homeless, migrant, rural, inner city, immigrant, uninsured and culturally diverse families. These providers are equipped with the knowledge and skills to help families identify and reduce exposure to asthma triggers, and reduce asthma attacks.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
<p>Support partnership with U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Head Start Bureau to provide Early Head Start and Head Start centers with education, training tools, and resources to help reduce children's exposure to the harmful effects of environmental asthma triggers and secondhand smoke. Programs funded under the Head Start Act provide comprehensive child development services to low-income children from birth to five, pregnant women, and their families</p>	<p>This activity will promote awareness of the health effects of secondhand smoke exposure on young children and effective interventions for reducing exposure to environmental asthma triggers, and encourage parents to take action. Anticipated results include: (1) create and promote education materials; (2) provide access to the ORIA's websites and toll-free telephone hotlines; (3) provide technical assistance to Head Start; (4) track and share results gathered through ORIA's Asthma and Smoke-Free Homes hotlines and monthly program activity reports</p>	<p>By December 2006, Head Start programs representing combined enrollments totaling 10,000 children will be reached and educated about reducing exposure to secondhand smoke and managing environmental asthma triggers in their homes, schools, and workplaces</p>	<p>Mike Holloway Indoor Environments Division (IED) Tel: (202) 343-9426 E-mail: holloway.mike@epa.gov</p>	<p>Presented in a series of education workshops and exhibit display on asthma trigger and secondhand smoke awareness to approximately 3000 Head Start staff and parents attending the National Head Start Hispanic Institute in Denver Colorado (Feb. 28 thru Mar. 2, 2006)</p> <p>EPA article entitled "<i>Smoke-free, Asthma friendly Homes for Head Start Families</i>" published in the June 2006 issue of <u>The Health Information Exchange</u> magazine for distribution to all Head Start State Collaboration Offices around the country.</p> <p>With the Office of Head Start, planning to co-present a series of awareness workshops on asthma and ETS at the December 2006 National Head Start Assn.'s Parent Training Conference in New York City. The conference planners anticipate over 2000 Head Start staff/parents attending.</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
<p>Implement childhood asthma media campaign targeted to parents of underserved, inner-city pediatric asthma patients. The media campaign is designed to raise awareness about asthma and generate behavior change toward the management of childhood asthma.</p>	<p>Conduct 2-3 regional media training events with targeted outreach to lower socioeconomic or resource-poor urban households (e.g. Richmond, Virginia area)</p> <p>Rank 100 highest population asthma prevalence and poverty rates and identify those with lowest campaign market penetration.</p> <p>Target media outreach to 10 large cities with highest asthma prevalence/poverty rates and the lowest campaign market penetration (e.g. Richmond, VA).</p>	<p>By 2006, increase the number of parents of children with asthma with greater awareness and capacity to manage asthma triggers at home as measured by:</p> <p>a) Goldfish media campaign awareness at or above 20 %;</p> <p>b) additional 250,000 unique web hits (www.noattacks.org) (Baseline: 1.2 million as of 12/04);</p> <p>c) additional 5,000 hotline calls to 1-866-NO-ATTACKS (Baseline: 35,000 as of 12/05);</p> <p>d) donated media time for Goldfish campaign in 10 target cities will increase;</p> <p>e) two communities will localize the media campaign</p>	<p>David Rowson Indoor Environments Division (IED) Tel: (202) 343-9449 E-mail: rowson.david@epa.gov</p>	<p>As a result of the Childhood Asthma Public Service Campaign, more parents caring for children with asthma have greater awareness of and are taking more actions to manage their child's triggers and reduce attacks.</p> <p>Campaign impacts include:</p> <p>Campaign awareness is high--33%.</p> <p>On track to reach 250,000 unique web hits (177,443 as of August 06).</p> <p>Hotline calls (data pending).</p> <p>Donated media time (cumulative) has exceeded \$200M.</p> <p>Asthma Coalitions serving Cleveland, Ohio and Richmond, Virginia have localized the media campaign to raise awareness in their communities.</p> <p>Regional media trainings were held in Chicago and Denver to increase campaign penetration into underserved communities, including tribal communities.</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
<p>Implement a two day Asthma Forum- Will involve developing communication and outreach tools to promote the Forum, recruiting participants (particularly from underserved communities), managing logistics (facilities, agenda, registration, travel), and conducting follow-up with attendees to solicit feedback to event.</p>	<p>1) Implementation of a Forum event in Washington, DC (April 30-May 1, 2006)</p> <p>Anticipated results:</p> <p>a) Up to 100 people from communities with high asthma prevalence trained; will target communities with high poverty rates</p> <p>b) Approximately 6-10 community coalitions convened to reach people with asthma</p>	<p>By 2006, 50 community representatives will have increased knowledge and take action to reduce exposure to environmental asthma triggers in communities disproportionately impacted by asthma.</p> <p>Up to 4 community programs serving people disproportionately impacted by asthma, will fulfill commitments to improve asthma health outcomes, such as fewer ER visits, fewer hospital admissions, more symptom-free days, and improved quality of life.</p> <p>This is a new activity with no established baseline.</p>	<p>David Rowson Indoor Environments Division (IED) Tel: (202) 343-9449 E-mail: rowson.david@epa.gov</p>	<p>2006 National Asthma Forum was held in Washington DC on May 22-23, 2006.</p> <p>150 participants, including 120 people from community-based programs providing asthma care services, received training on key drivers for successful programs, and 30 representatives from national non-profits and other organizations made commitments to support community asthma care.</p> <p>New Program Baseline (Nov 2006): 90 community-based asthma programs participating in <i>Communities in Action for Asthma Friendly Environments</i> on line Network, delivering quality asthma care, and improving asthma outcomes for those they serve.</p>

**OFFICE OF RADIATION AND INDOOR AIR
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- Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change**
Objective 2: Reduce Exposure to Air Toxics (e.g., reduce releases of mercury)

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
Continue support of radon testing and analysis within economically-disadvantaged communities	Provide no-cost radon test kits and analysis to radon environmental justice partners and participants from economically disadvantaged communities (by working directly with Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and national coalitions).	By 2006, increase the number of radon program participants by an additional 200 (as measured by number of test kits analyzed), resulting in increased radon awareness and action toward reducing lung cancer risks associated with exposure to radon (2005 Baseline: 1100 homes)	Evelyn Clay Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory (R&IE) Tel: 702-798-2324 E-mail: clay.evelyn@epa.gov	For FY 2006, provided at no-cost 2704 radon test kits and 1471 analysis to radon environmental justice partners and participants.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
<p>Increase tribal capacity in development and implementation of air monitoring networks to address various environmental health and other concerns on tribal lands.</p>	<p>In partnership with OAQPS, continue providing technical training through the Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center and deliver 10 air monitoring training courses to approximately 140 tribal air professionals. Course topics include particulate matter (PM), quality assurance project plans, data management, ozone, meteorological stations, air toxics, PM related databases and radiation.</p>	<p>By 2006, improve air quality in an additional 50 tribal communities.</p>	<p>Emilio Braganza Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory (R&IE) Tel : 702-784-8280 Email : braganza.emilio@epa.gov</p>	<p>The TAMS Center delivered 10 technical training courses to 109 students from 100 tribes. These tribal air professionals were instructed in dataloggers, air pollution technology, AQS, data management, meteorological stations, air toxics, radiation, and quality assurance project plans. These subjects are necessary for the implementation of air monitoring programs and to improve existing air monitoring activities on tribal lands. Equipment loans were done for 2 tribes to assist them in implementing air quality programs. Twelve tribes were serviced by the gravimetric laboratory; these services were done to assist tribes in newly implemented air monitoring programs on tribal lands.</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
<p>Support the Not in Mama's Kitchen Project (funded through a cooperative agreement with the Americans for Nonsmokers Rights Foundation) to reduce children's exposure to secondhand smoke, especially within diverse and/or lower socioeconomic populations</p>	<p>Through the Not in Mama's Kitchen (NIMK) Project, train health educators and local leaders to educate care givers and parents within lower socioeconomic and/or diverse populations on effective steps to protect and reduce children's environmental exposure to secondhand smoke, especially in homes, cars and other indoor environments.</p>	<p>By September 2006, educate approximately 20,000 people and encourage approximately 8,000 families to take action to reduce children's secondhand smoke health risks by maintaining smoke-free environments. Implement health education in approximately 32 states through collaborative community partnerships with state, local, and faith-based organizations.</p>	<p>Sheila Brown Indoor Environments Division (IED) Tel: (202) 343-9439 E-mail: brown.sheila@epa.gov</p>	<p>In 2006, the Program Manager for the Not in Mama's Kitchen Project, with funding from ORIA, has successfully educated an estimated 23,000 people in approximately 27 states through collaborative community partnerships with state, local, and faith-based organizations. An estimated 2,097 families pledged to take action to reduce children's secondhand smoke health risks by maintaining smoke-free environments.</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
<p>Prepare the public access portion of RadNet data in bilingual Spanish/English language format.</p>	<p>This activity will provide public access of information to residents with limited English proficiency about ambient and incident levels of airborne radioactive material. Bilingual information will be available to both Spanish and English speaking citizens.</p>	<p>A higher percentage of the general public will be informed about potential radiation risks and educated on background radiation levels. This is a new activity with no established baseline.</p>	<p>Rhonda Sears National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) Tel: 334-270-3413 E-mail: sears.rhonda@epa.gov</p>	<p>The concept design for the RadNet website is under development and a draft is currently under review. Bilingual capability will be applied when the design is finalized</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
<p>Support the development and implementation of a 2006 Navajo Tribal Workshop designed to build tribal capacity to address radiation protection from exposures to uranium mine wastes on Navajo lands. Uranium mine wastes result in direct exposures to radiation and radon (including indoor environment exposure) throughout the reservation.</p>	<p>This activity will enable and equip the Navajo government to:</p> <p>a) identify steps and establish radiation protection standards for the reservation; b) Develop culturally-effective approaches toward planning and securing funding for surveying, decontaminating, and rebuilding houses constructed with radioactive uranium mine waste; c) Identify ways in which EPA could assist to lessen impacts of abandoned uranium mines and; d) Plan culturally-appropriate elements and content for an educational video on uranium and radiation protection basics in Navajo and English languages.</p>	<p>By 2007 reduce health and environmental impacts of abandoned uranium mines on Tribal members as measured by the: (1) Tribe's establishment of radiation protection standards, and planning for surveys and remediating of contaminated houses; and (2) completion of the educational video. By 2008 and later years, measured by the number of (3) follow-up activities for surveying and remediating houses; (4) video airings at Tribal Chapter Houses and throughout the Reservation.</p>	<p>Loren Setlow Radiation Protection Division Tel: 202-343-9445 E-mail: setlow.loren@epa.gov</p>	<p>Activities planned to commence in FY2006 were postponed to future years as a result of delayed completion by the Navajo EPA of its required submissions for closeout of EPA ORIA grant for identifying contaminated houses and developing proposed radiation protection standards, and unanticipated demands on EPA resources that would have supported this project. The outputs and dates proposed for this activity will be revised to reflect current EPA funding levels and staff resources.</p>

**OFFICE OF RADIATION AND INDOOR AIR
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Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective 2: Collaborative Problem-solving to Address Environmental Justice Issues

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
<p>Consultation and public information outreach to Tribal governments regarding Yucca Mountain. Actions include meetings, mailing of invitation letters and key rulemaking documents, conference calls for review and discussion of materials, acceptance of public comments beyond the end of formal comment period.</p>	<p>Key information on EPA's proposed rulemaking activities for Yucca Mountain (YM) will be made available to 100% of tribes within 100 miles of the site resulting in increased participation of tribes in an established rulemaking process. Activity will also result in increased mutual understanding of tribal concerns by EPA.</p>	<p>By 2006, nearly 100% of tribes within 100 miles of Yucca Mountain will be aware of EPA's activities to revise safety standards for radioactive waste disposal, have explanation of EPA's role, and have a clearer understanding of the time frame and mechanisms for providing comments and input to rulemaking process.</p>	<p>Ray Clark, Yucca Mountain Team, Radiation Protection Division Tel: 202-343-9198 E-mail: clark.ray@epa.gov</p>	<p>EPA contacted more than 20 tribes in the Yucca Mountain vicinity discuss the proposed standards and get their input. At the tribes' request, we extended the comment time for the tribes from November 21 to December 31, 2005.</p> <p>We also held three conference calls in November 2005 with members of tribal governments. In addition, tribal members commented in public meetings and testified during public hearings. We received about 30 comments on tribal matters.</p>

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	2006 Results
<p>Build tribal capacity on indoor air by providing hands-on indoor air training to tribal environmental professionals working cooperatively with nonprofit partners including the American Lung Association of Minnesota and Northern Arizona University's Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP).</p>	<p>Deliver 11 courses throughout a 4 year agreement (FY04-FY08) to assist in building tribal capacity in targeting ASHRAE climatic zones. Courses are focused on 1) investigating indoor air problems in tribal homes coupled with building science; 2) remediating tribal homes and; 3) establishing and maintaining an IAQ program. Training will be provided to approximately 220 tribal environmental professionals.</p>	<p>By 2008, reduce indoor air quality (IAQ) health risks in tribal communities by increasing the number of individuals trained and educated on assessing and remediating IAQ problems in tribal homes and the number of IAQ programs in tribal communities.</p>	<p>Alejandra Baer Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory (R&IE) Tel: 702-784-8281 E-mail: baer.alejandra@epa.gov</p>	<p>For Year 2 of this grant: (1) Delivered two Technical I/II courses in a cold climate (Alaska) and mixed humid climate (Oklahoma). There were 18 participants in Oklahoma representing 12 tribes. There were 18 participants in Alaska representing 9 tribes. (2) Delivered one programmatic course in a cold climate (Minnesota). There were 10 participants representing 8 tribes. (3) During 2006, Bois Forte (who hosted the first Tech I/II course in year 1) utilized the IAQ training and ALA's trainers to remediate a "sick house" and is now currently occupied.</p>

OAQPS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRESS REPORT FY 2006

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective 1: Reduction in number of asthma attacks (e.g., reduce asthma triggers such as particulate matter)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Result
<p>1.1 Continue review and implementation of national ambient air quality standards to regulate emissions of criteria pollutants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propose and promulgate final PM NAQQS -Promulgate final 8-hour ozone implementation rule - Propose and promulgate final PM-2.5 implementation rule -Track CAIR SIPs -Propose Natural and Exceptional Events rule -Complete staff paper for ozone NAAQS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate health protection for everyone -Decrease in the number of ozone and PM action days nationwide - Increase in the total number of individuals living in areas with healthy air quality 	<p>Revised PM Standard in September 2006. Final ozone criteria document issued in March 2006. Staff paper anticipated in January 2007.</p>
<p>1.2 Improve visibility in Class I areas</p>	<p>Finalize Best Available Retrofit Technology trading rule</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved visibility in national parks for everyone. - Co-benefit is better health protection from reduction in particles that produce regional haze 	<p>Final rule signed on October 5, 2006. Will be published in Federal Register on October 13, 2006.</p>

Activities	Output	Outcome	Result
<p>1.3 Continue economic and cost benefit analysis of air rules</p>	<p>a. Cost, economic and benefits analyses of proposed and final rules</p> <p>b. Draft Environmental Justice Chapter for OAQPS Resource Guide</p> <p>c. Enhancement of current models and tools</p> <p>d. Retrospective analysis of existing rule</p> <p>e. Develop draft theoretical framework for desktop EJ analytical tool for air</p> <p>f. Develop draft conceptual framework for EJ tracking checklist for rule development</p>	<p>- More informed decision making</p> <p>-Identification and consideration of various analytical approaches, tools and techniques for including EJ in economic analysis</p> <p>-Review and assessment of current models and tools</p> <p>-Review EJSEATS and assess its possible application to air</p> <p>-Identification of strategies to ensure the inclusion of EJ within the rulemaking and analysis process</p> <p>-Determination of relevant EJ data and indicators</p>	<p>a. Provide cost, economic and benefits analysis for proposed and final rules on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>b. This project is just getting under way. A distributional analysis chapter will be completed after and mainly an end product of the analysis and outputs of c and d below.</p> <p>c. We are starting a project to evaluate the inputs and outputs of BenMap and how BenMap might be enhanced to perform a distributional analysis.</p> <p>d. We are at the beginning stages of identifying an existing rule that would be appropriate to perform additional analysis including a distributional analysis that would not alter substantially the original analysis.</p> <p>e. This project was not initiated.</p> <p>f. OAQPS EJ team drafted a proposed checklist for rule development.</p>

Activities	Output	Outcome	Result
<p>1.4 Develop authority to issue New Source Review permits in Indian Country</p>	<p>Propose permitting rule for Indian country that addresses the permitting of new and modified minor stationary sources and new and modified major stationary sources in non-attainment areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved air quality in Indian country - A more level playing field for sources located in Indian country because the rule addresses significant regulatory gaps 	<p>Proposed rule published August 22, 2006. The comment period for this rule ends on November 20, 2006.</p>
<p>1.5 Work with Tribes, ORIA, EPA Regions and others (e.g., HUD, BIA, DOE) to reduce exposure of residential wood smoke indoor and outdoors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop wood smoke education and outreach tools for Tribes -Conduct woodstove changeout workshop for Tribes -Research funding options for woodstove changeouts, including funding sources for Tribal program -Develop partnerships to address problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase tribal members and potential partners' awareness of health effects of wood smoke and options for reducing exposure -Provide specific examples of how federal funds and other resources can be leveraged to changeout old woodstoves with cleaner, more energy efficient and safer technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft outreach tools developed and being refined - Two woodstove workshops held with significant Tribal representation; supported additional workshop in Region 10 - Table of funding sources for changeouts developed and posted on website; pursuing funds with ORIA for Tribal wood smoke indoor air study - Outreach to HUD, DOE, Regions ongoing; will continue in 2007
<p>1.6 Build local scale emission inventories for use in multipollutant local modeling platform.</p>	<p>Better spatially resolved emission inventories for Detroit and Seattle.</p>	<p>Improved ability to assess and understand emission and air quality issues in a local community.</p>	<p>Local scale inventory for Detroit completed. It will be incorporated into the NEI in FY07. The work for Seattle was not funded.</p>

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective 2: Reduce exposure to air toxics

Activity	Output	Outcome	Result
<p>2.1 Continue to implement a risk-based air toxics program for stationary sources</p>	<p>a. Continue development of area sources rules b. Ensure all promulgated emission standards are effectively implemented c. Continue development of residual risk rules</p>	<p>-Increased health protection for everyone - Reduction in air toxics emissions in areas with a high concentration of minority/low income populations</p>	<p>a. Began development of a methodology for completing area source rules for 50 source categories over the next three years and began developing rules for 4 area source categories. b. When fully implemented (by 2008), MACT standards covering 174 source categories will result in air toxics emission reductions of 1.7 million tons/year. In most cases, state agencies have been delegated authority for enforcement. c. Completed five residual risk rules and began implementing a methodology to stream line the rule development process for the remaining categories, which will consolidate many categories in a single regulatory action.</p>

<p>2.2 Improve assessment methodology (targeted toward populations suffering disproportionate impacts) regarding exposure to air pollution</p>	<p>a. Analysis which investigates association between economic indicators and risk from air toxics using results from the 1999 National Scale Assessment will commence if contract support funds are available.</p> <p>b. Incorporate final peer review recommendations into the optical remote sensing protocol to support collection of data in potential high-risk areas and publish on the Emissions Measurement Center website</p> <p>c. Propose and respond to comments on continuous parameter monitoring system performance specifications and quality assurance</p> <p>d. Evaluate fence line monitoring technology at foundry area sources (joint project with OSWER) to ensure compliance with future HAP regulations for incinerators and other metal sources such as lime kilns, cement kilns, foundries, smelters, and mineral processing sources. If this technology is shown to be feasible and is deployed, at that time, we will be able to quantify emission reductions resulting from its usage.</p>	<p>-Reduce emissions of criteria pollutants and air toxics - Decrease in burden of environmental risks to low income and racial minority communities as a result of improved air quality</p>	<p>a. This project was not completed by OAQPS because the EJ SEAT tool created by OECA effectively incorporates NATA information.</p> <p>b. External peer reviewer comments were incorporated into the optical remote sensing protocol for emission characterization from non-point sources (6/14/06). The protocol was posted on the Emission Measurement Center website (www.epa.gov/ttn/emc) on July 25, 2006.</p> <p>c. EPA developed procedures for selecting, installing, and operating continuous parameter systems along with a quality assurance procedure for the systems.</p> <p>d. Phase I, Laboratory Validation of technology is completed. Phase II, Field Evaluation, is dependent on FY07 funding from OAQPS and OSWER.</p>
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<p>2.3 Development of community-based air toxics monitoring program to support community assessments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete the projects associated with the 18 grants awarded in FY04/05 - Award 20 additional grants for local scale air toxics monitoring projects to support community assessments of air quality in FY05/06. 	<p>Each grant recipient will have the ability to assess ambient air toxic concentrations, identify relevant sources, and understand the corresponding risk to their community</p>	<p>More than half of the projects associated with the 18 grants awarded in FY04/05 have been completed, and results will be presented at the National Air Monitoring Conference in Las Vegas in November 2006. 19 of the 20 grants for FY05/06 have been awarded.</p>
<p>2.4 Continue to refine the national-scale assessment. The National Scale Air Toxics Assessment for the 1999 calendar year was released in February 2006. Develop the next assessment for the 2002 calendar year using improved inventory data, improved exposure modeling, and current dose-response information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Refined 2002 national-scale assessment based upon data gaps identified in the 1999 National Scale Air Toxics Assessment. This output is contingent upon securing FY2006 funding for the project. b. Demonstrate Agency progress in reducing exposure to air toxics by updating the 1990 baseline data. Anticipate a summer 2006 release. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved understanding of HAPs and sources that create significant health risks. -Improved data and tools to assist in planning community-level risk assessments, residual risk standards, and other more detailed risk analyses. -Identification of data gaps that EPA will address with further refinements for the 2002 national-scale assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Refined 2002 national-scale assessment. This output is contingent upon securing FY2006 funds for the project. b. The NATA 1999 was completed and released to the public in FY06. The National Emissions Inventory for 2002 was also completed and released in FY06.

<p>2.5 Continue to assist EPA Regional Offices with the implementation of community risk-based programs</p>	<p>a. Monitor progress and activities being conducted in each Regional office</p> <p>b. Provide technical support to regions</p> <p>c. Develop tools and information on reduction activities that local communities can use to improve their air quality, including risk reduction matrix</p> <p>d. Provide technical assistance to Regional Offices and States or community members who may want to use dispersion modeling as part of an environmental justice analysis</p>	<p>- Reduction in emission of air toxics, criteria pollutants, and other pollutants in areas where these projects are conducted</p> <p>- Assist state and local agencies and communities to identify solutions to toxic hotspot issues</p>	<p>a-b. Bi-monthly conference calls were held to monitor and assess progress.</p> <p>c. Completed a “Healthy Air Guide” for communities; a Spanish version of the same guide is in product review. Currently developing a “Community Air Campaign” which will assist communities facing risks from auto body shop emissions. Risk Reduction matrix is under review.</p> <p>d) Continue to assist regional offices, responded to about ten requests for technical assistance.</p>
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Goal 1: Clean Air and Climate Change

Objective 3: Provide opportunities for meaningful involvement and ensure effective communication between the Agency decision makers and stakeholders, including all affected communities

Activity	Output	Outcome	Result
<p>3.1 Maintain Technical Websites: Emission Measurement; Emission Inventories; Air Modeling; Monitoring</p>	<p>Continue to provide access to tools for measuring and monitoring air toxics, and for acquiring emissions, modeling, and monitoring information</p>	<p>Communities have easy access to latest measurement techniques, data, conference information</p> <p>SCRAM was redesigned to allow easier access to air quality modeling information and to provide more text explanations of topic areas.</p>	<p>On-going (Emission Measurement website)</p> <p>On-going (Emission Inventories website)</p> <p>On-going (Air Modeling website)</p> <p>Continue to maintain and update AMTIC website which contains the latest technical guidance on air monitoring issues.</p>
<p>3.2 Provide training on Title V (Operating Permits) to communities</p>	<p>Deliver a training workshop on emerging issues related to operating permits via a cooperative agreement for community members who are experienced in permit review</p>	<p>- Attendees will have an enhanced understanding of Title V issues</p> <p>- Will gain substantive knowledge that will improve the quality of their input into the permitting process</p>	<p>This project was not funded.</p>
<p>3.3 Improve and refine training workshop on the Clean Air Act for EJ communities</p>	<p>Deliver a training workshop on permitting via a cooperative agreement, which is oriented towards the needs of EJ community members</p>	<p>EJ communities will have increased awareness of permitting programs that affect air quality, thereby increasing likelihood of effective participation in permit process</p>	<p>This project was not funded.</p>

<p>3.4 Year-round monitoring, reporting, and forecasting of the Air Quality Index (AQI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide data for daily AQI on year-round basis across the nation -Generate daily forecasts of the AQI for 36 major U.S. metropolitan areas 	<p>Allow individuals and communities to reduce their exposure to air pollution by modifying their planned activities when episodes of degraded air quality are occurring</p>	<p>We have added an e-alert system to allow individuals to sign up to receive air quality forecasts through their e-mail or pager. This can be especially useful in cities and for people that have heart or lung diseases (e.g., asthma).</p>
<p>3.5 Modify existing training material on public involvement and environmental justice for use in the international context, in partnership with OIA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop and pilot a short training module on public participation and environmental justice for use in the international context - Expand module into a two-day training workshop on public participation and environmental justice for use in the international context and present pilot workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased awareness of environmental justice issues and best practices for environmental staff of developing countries, with key staff trained -Replicable instructional materials for international use 	<p>Developed and delivered a 3 hour module on public participation and environmental justice in two workshops in South Africa, training 75 persons. Then expanded the module into a 1.5 day workshop that was presented in two workshops in Ghana (50 persons trained, including key air staff, decision makers, and stakeholders) and Tanzania (25 persons trained, including key air staff, decision makers, and stakeholders). Delivered a training module on public involvement in Kenya to approximately 75 people. Developed and piloted a new module based on Jeopardy game for use with domestic and international audiences.</p>

<p>3.6 Annual reporting on air quality status and trends</p>	<p>a. Continue to report on the nation’s air quality status (regulatory and otherwise) and trends</p> <p>b. Publish report on the relationships and interactions between pollutants (criteria and toxics)</p>	<p>a. Shared access to summaries of the nation’s air quality status and trends to support a common understanding of the issue(s)</p> <p>b. Access to state-of-the-art assessment of nation’s most significant ambient air quality problems</p>	<p>a. Continue to develop updated and revised air quality trends and analyses for the public website (i.e., www.epa.gov/airtrends). On-going development of AirExplorer data analysis tool that will enable users to develop localized air quality assessments.</p> <p>b. On-going development of a report that will provide an evaluation and assessment of the relationships and interactions among pollutants (i.e. “Multi-Pollutant Assessment Report”). Anticipated publication date: early Summer ’07.</p>
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Goal 1: Clean Air and Climate Change

Objective 4: To provide training for EPA managers and staff to enable them to incorporate environmental justice into their decision making process.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Result
<p>4.1 Participate in Environmental Justice Training Program</p>	<p>-Coordinate bi-monthly conference calls on permitting and EJ with Regional Office staff</p>	<p>Improved understanding of strategies for integrating environmental justice into permitting outcomes</p>	<p>Convened 4 conference calls on permitting and EJ with participation of 6 Regional Offices (average) per call</p>
<p>4.2 Provide Environmental Justice training and materials to OAQPS staff</p>	<p>a. Deliver a Fundamentals of Environmental Justice Workshop in Research Triangle Park, NC; promote on-line EJ course to staff, including OAQPS Global team b. In coordination with OPEI, develop an EJ training for rule writers, economists, risk assessors and other</p>	<p>-Improve ability of staff to integrate environmental justice into their activities, plans and programs - Public will be educated on available tools & strategies to help address concerns in their communities. - Builds capacity and provides networking opportunities.</p>	<p>a. Fundamentals course was not delivered. Sent emails OAQPS-wide and to EJ team to promote on-line EJ course b. This project was not completed.</p>
<p>4.3 Assist in the development of additional advanced training modules for the Fundamentals of Environmental Justice workshop</p>	<p>Review and assist in the development of draft course materials (such as the CAA/Permitting module)</p>	<p>Improve ability of staff to integrate environmental justice into their activities, plans and programs</p>	<p>Reviewed and critiqued module on CAA/permitting.</p>

<p>4.4 Provide risk assessment training for EPA staff and states</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continue to offer several risk assessment training opportunities - Provide technical support to the Regional Offices as they conduct their initial training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60-80 staff trained on the role of risk assessment within the Clean Air Act - Enhance staff's ability to identify the basic steps and tools in conducting/evaluating risk assessments. - Provide opportunities for collaboration with others in risk assessment activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained 15 Regional trainers - Met with 20 tribal staff to respond to questions regarding risk assessment. - Responded to 2-3 calls daily re: training and risk assessment activities - Lead monthly Air Toxic risk assessors calls
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Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective 5: Ensure effective coordination across all levels of government to address the environmental and public health concerns of affected communities

Activity	Output	Outcome	Result
<p>5.1 Participate in workgroups formed by the Office of Environmental Justice</p>	<p>Participate in monthly EJ Coordinator/EJ Trainers meetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better collaboration across EPA media offices - Better coordination between EPA HQ staff and Regional staff - Better work products 	<p>Participated in 85% of monthly conference calls; used coordinators as sounding board for OAQPS EJ projects.</p>
<p>5.2 Continue collaboration with local universities on EJ-related projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide advice to North Carolina Central University (NCCU) staff on their “Environmental Risk and Impact in Communities of Color and Economically Disadvantaged Communities” project -Attend quarterly advisory board meetings at NCCU -Collaborate with NC A&T University staff as they foster support for the development of an EJ Center on campus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better collaboration between Federal, state, and local organizations and agencies - Builds capacity in communities -Enhances community involvement -Enhances research capacity at the university - Provides university students experience in identifying and addressing EJ issues in local community 	<p>Consultation with NCCU is ongoing. Little progress on NC A&T’s EJ center; however, OAQPS staff regularly meet with students from NC A&T University’s Waste Management Institute to discuss current air quality issues and initiatives.</p>

<p>5.3 Continue Memorandum of Understanding with North Carolina A&T State University</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support to university staff - Attend special events and meetings on campus - Each year, provide approximately 10-15 NC A&T students an internship opportunity with EPA in RTP, NC -Consistent presence on campus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase number of minority students hired in OAR - Provide students with information about careers in the Federal government - Better utilize the research skills of the students and staff at the university to address EJ concerns in local communities - Provide students with an opportunity to gain work experience -Provide increased opportunities for EPA's Faculty Research Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two students were hired in the last year. - Students had one-on-one sessions with former Presidential Interns - A&T students worked on an EJ project on campus. - Seventeen students participated in the Intern Program. - Ten EPA staff and managers traveled to A&T to make presentations for the Waste Management Institute. - OAQPS did not participate in the EPA Faculty Research Program; however, an EPA employee taughts an environmental class each semester.
<p>5.4 Work with Region 6 to review Economic Development Zone (EDZ) petition for Crittenden County, Arkansas (Memphis nonattainment area)</p>	<p>Assessment of the socio-economic factors and air quality impacts associated with designating Crittendon County as an EDZ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide areas with poor socio-economic conditions with an example process for requesting an EDZ designation, where appropriate. <p>Promote economic development consistent with NAAQS-related public health protection.</p>	<p>EPA approved EDZ designation for Crittendon County on February 21, 2006.</p>
<p>5.5 Continue coordination with and support for the work of local, grassroots environmental justice networks</p>	<p>Participate in annual EJ Summit sponsored by North Carolina Environmental Justice network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Builds trust between EPA and local EJ communities - Promotes sharing of information 	<p>This project was not completed.</p>

<p>5.6 Provide training for Tribes in participation in SIP development</p>	<p>Conduct 2-3 trainings for Tribal environmental professionals</p>	<p>Improve technical capacity of Tribes to participate in SIPs that affect Tribal air quality</p>	<p>EPA held two workshops: San Diego, CA: November 5, 2005. Twenty environmental professionals from California attended. -Workshop was aimed specifically at air quality problems for California tribes.</p> <p>Tulsa, OK: June 6, 2006. "Improve and Protect Air Quality in Indian Country." -Twenty tribal environmental professionals attended from CENRAP -Workshop taught tribal environmental professionals how to identify and map off-reservation sources through EPA and GIS tools, how SIP process works and how to get involved in SIP planning, and problem-solving with state agencies to improve air quality.</p>
<p>5.7 Regional Planning Organization (RPO) capacity-building for tribes</p>	<p>Development of Regional Haze Rule Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs)</p>	<p>Technical capacity building for tribes</p>	<p>Guidance is currently under management review.</p>
<p>5.8 Tribal Emission Inventory Support System</p>	<p>- Enhanced software package - Outreach training for tribes</p>	<p>Technology transfer to tribes</p>	<p>Emission inventory data from 5 Tribes was quality assured and submitted into the National Emissions Inventory.</p>
<p>5.9 Quality assurance project plan for tribes</p>	<p>- Enhanced software package, including the PMcoarse to the QAPP software and other refinements. Beta testing the software is planned for January-March 2006. Estimated completion date in September 2006 - Outreach training for tribes</p>	<p>Technology transfer to tribes</p>	<p>Software product has been completed. Product went through reviews using Webex sessions and beta-tests. Additional training sessions scheduled for late fall 2006 and 2007. Some remaining funds carried over for FY07 for any minor edits that may be needed</p>

<p>5.10 Continue support for exchange of emission inventory data with tribes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporation of tribal emission inventory data into EPA’s National Emission Inventory (NEI) - Provide tribes with data on nearby sources from NEI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better representation for tribal areas in EPA’s environmental assessments, rulemaking, etc. - Better regional data for tribes for their environmental assessments 	<p>Tribal data submitted by the CERR deadline was incorporated into the 2002 NEI.</p>
<p>5.11 Tribal Data Analysis Technical Support</p>	<p>Provide technical assistance to tribes in analyzing and interpreting their ambient air quality data</p>	<p>Technology transfer to tribes that culminates in more effective communication of air quality data analysis results to Tribal Councils and other air agencies</p>	<p>Developed 3-day workshop on “Data Analysis Techniques” in cooperation with Northern Arizona University to be delivered in January 2007.</p>
<p>5.12 Technical Training for Tribal Environmental Professionals</p>	<p>Provide FTE(s), technical support, and training on emissions, monitoring, modeling</p>	<p>Better technically trained environmental professionals</p>	<p>Provided air toxics monitoring training for Tribal air professionals In conjunction with the TAMS center</p>
<p>5.13 Involve tribes in developing EPA monitoring documents</p>	<p>Produce EPA Tribal Monitoring Guidance, and technical assistance documents useful for tribes</p>	<p>Tribes become involved in developing national policy and bring their expertise to the table</p>	<p>Draft of the Guidance was produced and is undergoing internal review.</p>

<p>5.14 Support Tribal Monitoring training at Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center (TAMS), and support emission inventory training at Institute of Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP)</p>	<p>Provide speakers to present on emission inventory, monitoring and quality assurance topics</p>	<p>- Technology transfer of latest emission inventory techniques, monitoring and QA topics to tribal environmental staff</p> <p>-Better technically trained environmental professionals</p>	<p>The Ambient Air Monitoring Group participated in PM2.5 Monitoring and QA training. The ITEP and TAMS representatives presented papers and work products at the Air Monitoring Conference and EPA's Annual Conference on Managing Environmental Quality Systems</p> <p>A session on tribal emission inventories was part of the 15th International Emission Inventory Conference held in May 2006.</p>
<p>5.15 Prepare tribal communities to implement area source standards or to develop flexible GACT standards</p>	<p>Contact tribal professionals to identify most useful tools and guidance</p>	<p>Tribes become part of planning process and are able to adopt own standards</p>	<p>Provided Clean Air Act and permitting training, which included some of the basics for the toxics program. More planned as progress on area source standards is made.</p>
<p>5.16 Improve regular communications with tribes on development of EPA rules and policies</p>	<p>Continue regular Tribal Air calls with National Tribal Air Association</p>	<p>Tribes receive earlier knowledge about contemplated rules and policies and can give input at an earlier stage</p>	<p>Held monthly calls.</p>

<p>5.17 Continue outreach with Tribes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain TribalAIR Newsletter - Maintain TribalAIR Website - Develop & distribute communication strategy for working with tribes (direct calling, workshops, national tribal meetings, electronic mailings, articles in Indian Country newsletters, TribalAIR web, direct mailings to tribal governments) -Continue relationship with Institute of Tribal Environmental Professionals at N. Arizona University - Monitor progress of tribal workgroups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better communication between Agency and tribal governments - Increased awareness of air quality issues and solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newsletter published quarterly. - Website active and maintained. - Key elements of overall communication strategy are in place, with more to come in the near future. - Relationship with ITEP is ongoing. - Workgroup issues are addressed as they are raised during monthly Tribal air calls.
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OAR Environmental Justice Action Plans
Office of Transportation & Air Quality
(FY2006)

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change
Objective 2: Reduce exposure to air toxics

Activities	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact
1. Improve tools and guidance for predicting localized toxics impacts of transportation projects.	Issue draft guidance on predicting concentrations of toxic pollutants in the vicinity of proposed transportation projects. Develop enhanced HAPEM exposure model to better account for near-roadway environments.	National, state, and local assessments can include the effects of existing and proposed transportation projects, thus facilitating communities' selection of local risk reduction measures and implementation of mitigation measures during transportation planning.	Kathryn Sargeant USEPA, OTAQ (734) 214-4441, sargeant.kathryn@epa.gov.
2. The National Clean Diesel Campaign (NCDC) and Clean School Bus USA will reduce diesel particulate matter and other air toxics from diesel engine exhaust by: a) reducing all unnecessary idling from diesel engines by 2014 b) retrofit, replacing or upgrading all 11	Direct funding to 90% of NCDC projects and 100% of Clean School Bus USA projects to susceptible populations Direct 50% of all project funding to high asthma areas Direct 20% of the school bus funding to projects in urban, low-income areas.	Improve fine particulate air quality in disproportionately impacted communities nationwide	Jim Blubaugh, USEPA, OTAQ (202) 343-9244 blubaugh.jim@epa.gov

million existing mobile source engines by 2014.	Direct 30% of the NCDC funded projects to areas with disproportionate amount of diesel pollution		

Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective 2: Collaborative problem-solving to address environmental justice issues

Activities	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact
<p>1. Continue support of the Baltimore Region Environmental Justice and Transportation Project, through a Cooperative Agreement with Morgan State University. Having completed Phase I of the project, “Community Outreach,” which involved a region-wide community-level needs assessment and a national review of technical methods to support EJ analysis; Phase II, “Integration of Analytical Tools,” will respond to the community needs and impacts identified in Phase I and develop an EJ and Transportation Toolkit to fully incorporate community-based EJ analysis into regional transportation planning.</p> <p>Because of the community focus and participation, and attention to replication, the Baltimore project has the potential to contribute to improved air quality and transportation goals in other similar regions across the country. In particular, regarding public health, the Baltimore region has one of the worst ozone problems in the nation with approximately 2.4 million people affected. Ozone levels in the region have</p>	<p>Building upon the findings in Phase I, Phase II of the project will develop and organize the EJ and Transportation Toolkit through selected case studies of the most relevant accessibility and air quality related issues in highly impacted and representative environmental justice communities in the region. The overall methodology and approach to each case study will involve a series of steps that will revolve around the cooperation and participation of community stakeholders and various agencies. These steps will include: a.) Problem definition (e.g. how widespread), b.) Framing impacts (e.g., critical variables and measures), c.) Selection and application of analytical techniques (e.g., spatial level of analysis), and d.) Resolution and feedback (e.g., evaluation of the tools that might be employed, are or have been employed).</p>	<p>1. EJ related transportation issues are identified and addressed using the enhanced community involvement and technical analysis procedures in the EJ and Transportation Toolkit, which is integrated into regional transportation planning by 2007.</p> <p>Improved ability to measure environmental, health and community well-being impacts and progress by 2007.</p> <p>Improved ability to reduce and identify critical mobile source criteria pollutants and air toxics and reduce the impacts from transportation facilities as well as improve</p>	<p>Victor McMahan USEPA, OTAQ (202) 343-9363, mcmahan.victor@epa.gov.</p>

<p>exceeded Federal standards nearly every summer for the past 20 years under the former 1-hour standard. EPA recently designated the Baltimore region as “nonattainment” for PM2.5 and the region has concerns regarding various air toxics. The region also has a significant asthma problem with the greatest impact on children.</p>		<p>transportation services in environmental justice communities by 2007.</p> <p>Availability, by 2007, of the EJ and Transportation Toolkit to other regions across the country as a planning manual to introduce and orient users to the various issues, requirements, challenges, and potential solutions to environmental justice and transportation related issues.</p>	

OFFICE OF ATMOSPHERE PROGRAMS

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective 1: Reduction in number of asthma attacks (e.g., reduce asthma triggers such as particulate matter)

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	Result
Acid Rain Program (ARP) SO ₂ program	By 2011, reduce national annual emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) from utility electrical power generation sources by approximately 8.45 million tons from the 1980 level of 17.4 million tons, achieving and maintaining the Acid Rain statutory SO ₂ emissions cap of 8.95 million tons.	Reduce emissions of pollutants that form fine particles and cause human health problems for many communities, including environmental justice communities	Rick Haeuber, Chief, Assessment and Communications Branch (202) 343-9250 Haeuber.richard@epa.gov	The Acid Rain Program reduced SO ₂ emissions in 2005 to 10.2 million tons, a reduction of 7 million tons (41%) from 1980 levels. Emission reductions translate into improved air quality on a regional scale.
Environmental Justice Assessment	Build on existing staff analysis of the environmental justice impacts of the cap and trade SO ₂ program by continuing to conduct periodic assessment of the effect of the SO ₂ trading program on EJ communities	One or more reports presenting and evaluating available data on emissions, air quality, and /or health effects of SO ₂ emissions from power plants on EJ communities	Rick Haeuber, Chief, Assessment and Communications Branch (202) 343-9250 Haeuber.richard@epa.gov	OAP is exploring development of the format and analytical questions to periodically assess the impact of CAIR (implementation starting in 2010) on EJ communities.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	Result
Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) SO ₂ program	By 2011, reduce annual SO ₂ emissions from electric power generation sources by 4.3 million tons below 2003 levels across states covered by CAIR.	Reduce emissions of pollutants that form fine particles and cause human health problems for many communities, including environmental justice communities	Rick Haeuber, Chief, Assessment and Communications Branch (202) 343-9250 Haeuber.richard@epa.gov	CAIR will begin implementation in 2010.
Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) NO _x Program	By 2011, reduce annual emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO _x) from electric power generation sources by 1.7 million tons below 2003 levels across states covered by CAIR.	Reduce emissions of pollutants that form fine particles and ozone and cause human health problems for many communities, including environmental justice communities	Rick Haeuber, Chief, Assessment and Communications Branch (202) 343-9250 Haeuber.richard@epa.gov	CAIR will begin implementation in 2010.

Activity	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	Result
Air Quality Monitoring sites on Tribal lands	Work with stakeholders to establish new air quality monitoring sites through the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) and/or the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) on tribal lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Enhances tribes ability to develop and run their environmental programs that help to protect their communities and environment -- Shared access to regional data used to monitor long-term trends in air pollution and to understand the behavior of atmospheric pollutants. 	<p>Rick Haeuber, Chief, Assessment and Communications Branch (202) 343-9250 Haeuber.richard@epa.gov</p>	<p>CAMD, in cooperation with EPA Regions, tribal governments, and the Inter-Tribal Environmental Council (ITEC), established a new CASTNET site on the Santee Sioux reservation in Nebraska</p>

OFFICE OF ATMOSPHERE PROGRAMS

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective 2: Reduce exposure to air toxics (e.g., reduce releases of mercury)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Point of Contact	Result
Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR)	By 2011, through the Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR), begin to reduce mercury emissions from electric-generating units. CAMR will reduce utility emissions of mercury from 48 tons a year to 15 tons in 2018.	Reduce the amount of mercury deposited in the U.S., reducing contamination of fisheries and the exposure to mercury of people, including those living in environmental justice communities, who eat mercury-contaminated fish	Rick Haeuber, Chief, Assessment and Communications Branch (202) 343-9250 Haeuber.richard@epa.gov	CAMR will begin implementation in 2010.

**Environmental Justice Progress Report for National Clean Diesel Program
(FY2006)**

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective 1: Reduction in number of asthma attacks (e.g., reduce asthma triggers such as particulate matter)

Objective 2: Reduce exposure to air toxics (e.g., reduce releases of mercury)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
<p>The National Clean Diesel Campaign (NCDC) and Clean School Bus USA will reduce diesel particulate matter and other air toxics from diesel engine exhaust by:</p> <p>c) reducing all unnecessary idling from diesel engines by 2014</p> <p>d) retrofitting, replacing or upgrading all 11 million existing mobile source engines by 2014.</p>	<p>Direct funding to 90% of NCDC projects and 100% of Clean School Bus USA projects to susceptible populations</p> <p>Direct 50% of all project funding to high asthma areas</p> <p>Direct 20% of the school bus funding to projects in urban, low-income areas.</p> <p>Direct 30% of the NCDC funded projects to areas with disproportionate amount of diesel pollution.</p>	<p>Improve fine particulate air quality in disproportionately impacted communities nationwide.</p> <p>Children are more susceptible to air pollution than healthy adults because their respiratory systems are still developing and they have a faster breathing rate. Particulates and ozone can aggravate asthma.</p>	<p>35 Clean School Bus (CSB) grants and 10 NCDC projects were awarded in 2006. All (100%) of the CSB projects targeted children. Thirty (86%) of those CSB projects involved areas with higher than average poverty levels for children less than 18 and/or were in areas in non-attainment for PM and/or Ozone. 17 (49%) of the CSB projects are in areas with higher than average poverty levels for children.</p> <p>Nine (9) of the 10 (90%) NCDC projects targeted areas in ozone and/or PM non-attainment areas or had a higher than the national average poverty rate for children less than 18 years old. 70% of the NCDC projects were in areas with either PM or Ozone non-attainment concerns.</p>