

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ACTION PLAN TO INTEGRATE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

**Office of Water
Progress Report for FY 2006 Environmental Justice Action Plan**

November 2006

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Objective 1: Safe fish/shellfish (Office of Science and Technology)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
1. Plan for the annual forum on contaminants in fish.	Participate in an annual national conference.	During 2006, EPA, in cooperation with state, tribal, and federal partners, will develop the agenda for the 2007 national conference. The conference will result in greater information exchange among state, tribal, and community representatives on issues such as the development of fish consumption advisories to protect targeted communities. Targeted communities may include those with subsistence fishers, limited proficiency in English, limited or no literacy, low income, or large numbers of immigrants or refugees.	The Steering Committee for the 2007 National Forum on Contaminants in Fish has been formed and is routinely meeting to develop the agenda for the Forum. Sessions will include topics of interest to subsistence fishers, limited proficiency in English, limited or no literacy, low income, or large numbers of immigrants or refugees.

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
<p>2. Maintain the Fish Consumption Advisory Program Web site that includes the National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Consumption Advisories.</p>	<p>During 2006, the NLFA website will be updated to include current information about fish consumption advisories, issued by state, tribal, local, and federal agencies.</p>	<p>During 2006, the Fish and Wildlife Contamination Program will maintain an internet Web site www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish that provides information regarding fish consumption advisories. The Website will disseminate information to health professionals and the public in order to enable informed decisions on when and where to fish, and how to prepare fish caught for recreation and subsistence. The National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Consumption Advisories will be available on the Web site. Greater availability of information to minority and low-income populations is expected to reduce their exposure to contaminants in fish.</p>	<p>OST is in the process of populating the National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Consumption Advisories with state and tribal advisory data for 2005. The data will be ready for release as scheduled in early summer 2007.</p>
<p><u><i>Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat</i></u> 3. Disseminate information in multiple languages to the medical community through the Interagency Agreement with FDA and via medical conferences.</p>	<p>During 2006, printed materials about reducing the risk of exposure to contaminants in fish caught for recreation or subsistence will be disseminated.</p>	<p>During 2006, Doctors, nurses, nurse practitioners, and midwives will be provided with information in multiple languages about reducing the health risks of exposure to contaminants in fish. This information will be available for distribution to all of their patients. The expected outcome is that more minority, and low income, or non-English speaking populations will obtain information about reducing the risks of exposure to contaminants in fish.</p>	<p>During 2006, OST continued to work with FDA, as well as, state and tribal partners to distribute brochures in multiple languages regarding the safety of eating wild caught fish. Additionally, during 2006, OST developed 5 additional languages of the mercury advisory brochure and distributed these at medical conferences around the country.</p>

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Objective 1: Water Safe for Swimming (Office of Science and Technology)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
<p>1. Provide funding for grants to eligible states, tribes, and local agencies for monitoring coastal recreation waters and issuing advisories when waters are unsafe for swimming due to high levels of pathogens.</p>	<p>By 2006, 35 eligible state, tribal, and local agencies will use grant funds to implement coastal recreation water monitoring and public notification programs.</p>	<p>By 2006, state, tribal, and local agencies can use grant funds to monitor frequently used coastal urban beaches or other coastal waters used by minority populations for recreation. Grant recipients will provide data to EPA about their monitoring and notification programs, beach advisories and closures issued, and water quality monitoring data. EPA will make this information available to the public on the Agency's internet website. The expected outcome will be decreased exposure of minority populations to pathogens in recreational waters when indicators exceed water quality standards.</p>	<p>Approximately \$10 million awarded to all 35 eligible coastal and Great Lakes states to implement coastal recreation water monitoring and public notification programs.</p>
<p>Conduct National Beach Program Conference</p>	<p>Hold National Beach Conference, October 2006 with a theme of communication and education. Start a dialog on communication and education in urban beaches through talks and a panel discussion on this topic.</p>	<p>Pathogen monitoring is conducted by states using EPA Beach Grant Funds to identify waters where swimming advisories are needed to protect public health. Opportunity for public review of state beach monitoring plans is required. Part of the National Beach Conference will explore the question of whether inner city, minority and immigrant communities are aware of beach resources, beach advisories, and have the same opportunities for recreational swimming in clean water that suburban or rural communities have. State beach managers, other public health officials, and EPA regional and HQ staff will have an opportunity to share information on this topic of how Beach Grant Funds can be used effectively to protect public health equally at all beaches and for all populations. Sharing this information will result in improved communication with inner city and minority communities.</p>	<p>National Beach Conference held October 10-12, 2006. Information sharing at the conference provided information on how to improve communication with inner city and minority communities.</p>

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Objective 2 Protect Water Quality (Office of Science and Technology)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
1. Development of Tribal Water Quality Standards	Develop and disseminate four case studies featuring Tribes with EPA/Clean Water Act water quality standards. The case studies will highlight the benefits of a water quality standards program to Indians Tribes. Case studies will also be distributed to other stakeholders (States, watershed groups and others) to showcase the positive efforts being made by Tribes to protect waters.	Document environmental improvements on Reservation lands. Case studies serve as a vehicle for educating Indian Tribes about the benefits of water quality standards program. Case studies will also be made available to other stakeholders to inform them of the positive contributions made by Indian tribes to protect Reservation waters and the Nation’s watersheds. Case studies will promote and foster positive relationships between Tribes and stakeholders in watersheds.	Case studies on the water quality standards programs in the Hoopa Valley Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, Sokaogon Chippewa Community, and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation were completed. The case studies are available on-line at http://epa.gov/waterscience/tribes/video.htm and through NCEPI. The case studies were distributed at the National Forum on Environmental Science in Washington in September 25, 2006.

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Objective 2: *Clean and Safe Drinking Water* (Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
1. Improve operations of public water systems by Tribes.	By 2008, all Tribal community water systems will have undergone a sanitary survey within the required cycle (default cycle for community water systems is three years). Will collect data from the Regions in late 2006 to verify progress toward the goal*	By 2008, contamination concerns will have been identified in all tribal community water systems. In 2006, this activity will be completed for a portion of tribal community water systems.	In 2006, sanitary surveys were completed for a portion of tribal community water systems as scheduled. *After working over the past year, OGWDW realized a need to change the anticipated output.
2. Implement Tribal Drinking Water Operator Certification Program.	In 2006, release Request for Application (RFA) for one-time grants (total \$500K) for tribal operator certification training In 2006, develop a statement of work to be competed for a contract for a national tribal operator certification provider.*	In 2006, a base program will exist to train, certify, and track the number of certified tribal operators. In 2007, a base program will exist to train, certify and track the number of certified tribal operators.*	In 2006, developed a statement of work for a contract to be competed on for a National Tribal Operator Certification training provider. (The Grant Process was not suitable for this activity). *After working over the past year, OGWDW realized a need to change the anticipated output and outcome.

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
<p>3. Evaluate efficacy of large capacity septic systems on tribal lands.</p>	<p>In December 2005, finalized background document on issues and problems encountered by EPA in the implementation of UIC regulations for large capacity septic systems on Tribal lands.</p> <p>The 2006, the Prevention Branch will work internally and with the Office of Wastewater Management (OWM) to address problems posed by septic systems and large capacity septic systems on tribal lands.*</p>	<p>In 2006, determine if national minimum standards are needed for the control of large capacity septic systems on Tribal lands where EPA has primacy.</p> <p>Progress toward a more comprehensive approach for addressing septic issues on Tribal lands.</p> <p>These efforts will work to protect underground sources of drinking water.</p> <p>These efforts will work to protect underground sources of drinking water.</p>	<p>In 2006, OGWDW Prevention Branch continued to work with the Office of Wastewater Management to develop a strategy that addresses problems posed by septic systems and large capacity septic systems on Tribal lands.</p> <p>OWM/OGWDW integration of onsite wastewater disposal issues will result in fewer drinking water supply contamination problems.</p>
<p>4. Improve management of Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class V wells on Tribal lands.</p>	<p>Headquarters will continue to provide technical assistance to the Regions to conduct UIC Class V inventory inspections using Personal Digital Assistance (PDA) on Tribal lands.</p> <p>In 2007, evaluate tribal needs and partnering approaches in the control of large capacity septic systems on Tribal lands where EPA has primacy.*</p>	<p>In 2006, contamination of drinking water sources from mismanaged shallow injection wells will be further prevented as a result of inspections. These efforts are focused to protect public health and ensure water is safe to drink through applying the multiple barrier approach to drinking water protection.</p> <p>We will have more accurate count of the number of Class V wells on tribal lands and therefore a better handle on protecting underground sources of drinking water.*</p>	<p>Progress made through integration towards a more comprehensive approach for dealing with septic issues on Tribal lands.</p> <p>Currently, the PDA(s) are being used by 8 Regions that have responsibilities for Direct Implementation (DI) of UIC programs.*</p> <p>*After working over the past year, OGWDW realized a need to change the anticipated output and outcome.</p>

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
<p>7. Improve Tribal access to safe drinking water</p>	<p>In 2006, develop and issue an interagency strategy to improve access to safe drinking water in coordination with other federal partners.</p> <p>In 2006, began development of an interagency strategy to improve access to safe drinking water in coordination with other federal partners.*</p>	<p>Establish an accurate and complete baseline consistent with the interagency definition in order to protect public health by ensuring water is safe to drink.</p> <p>Coordinate efforts among federal partners to jointly work toward achieving the tribal access goal.*</p>	<p>Charter developed, leading to development of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among federal partners. Currently awaiting signatures on MOU.</p> <p>Coordinated efforts among federal partners to jointly work toward achieving the tribal access goal.</p> <p>*After working over the past year, OGWDW realized a need to change the anticipated output and outcome.</p>

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
8. Improve knowledge of drinking water issues among health care professionals.	In 2006, continue to distribute educational video for health care professionals, many of whom work directly with low-income communities.	Improved recognition of drinking water-related illness by the medical community in order to protect public health by ensuring water is safe to drink.	<p>Improved recognition of drinking water-related illness by the medical community in order to protect public health by ensuring water is safe to drink.</p> <p>In 2006, health care provider materials were distributed at the following conferences:</p> <p>American Public Health Association (12/05)</p> <p>Association of Women's Health, Obstetric & Neonatal Nurses (6/06)</p> <p>American Academy of Family Physicians (9/06)</p>
9. Use Safe Drinking Water Information System/Operational Data System (on-line data system) and other geospatial applications to investigate compliance in different types of communities.	In 2006, refine analysis of on violations data as it relates to U.S. Census Bureau demographics data to determine whether there are disproportionate impacts. <i>(NOTE: We will build upon analyses we began last year by adding the violations reported during this year.)</i>	In 2006, expand understanding of compliance as it relates to demographics including age, minority status and income in order to protect public health by ensuring water is safe to drink.	During 2006, OGWDW developed its own indicator to identify the distribution of violations across water systems to determine if there are disproportionate impacts to potentially disadvantaged communities and sensitive populations.

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
<p>10. Provide funding for infrastructure improvements for small and disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p>In 2005, 73% of loans made by state Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs were to small systems. The output in 2006 will depend on discretionary decisions by States.</p> <p>In 2005, 27% of loans (which may include lower-interest or longer-term loans and/or principal forgiveness) made by state DWSRF programs were to systems serving disadvantaged communities. Results in 2006 will also depend on States' decisions.</p> <p>In 2006, 1.88% of national appropriation will be used to provide grants to Tribal and territorial public water systems (1.5% for tribes and 0.38% for territories)</p>	<p>In 2006, funding of infrastructure improvements that reduce public exposure to contaminants through compliance with rules and support the reliable delivery of safe water in small and disadvantaged communities and for Tribal and territorial public water systems.</p>	<p>In 2006, 72% of loans made by state Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs were to small systems.</p> <p>In 2006, 27% of loans (which may include lower-interest or longer-term loans and/or principal forgiveness) made by state DWSRF programs were to systems serving disadvantaged communities.</p>
<p><u>Water Safe to Drink</u></p> <p>11. Encourage voluntary activity by schools and child-care centers to address Lead in Schools.</p>	<p>Develop and release Quick Reference Guides for schools and child-care facilities. These guides focus on schools and child care facilities that are also public water systems</p> <p>Revise 1994 schools guidance and child-care facility guidance for voluntary testing of schools and child-care facilities for lead in drinking water.</p> <p>Develop Training, Testing, and Telling (3T's) Toolkit for Schools and Child Care Centers on lead in drinking water. Includes supporting materials/templates to assist schools and child care centers with implementation of programs and policies to reduce lead in drinking water</p> <p>Develop and release Two videos/DVDs: (1) overview of lead in schools issues and (2) instructional video on the importance of testing and how to collect a sample for lead. November 2006 Release date expected.*</p> <p>Develop and release the Lead Collaborators' toolkit</p>	<p>Better protection for children from lead in drinking water based on voluntary activity by schools and childcare centers.</p>	<p>EPA developed and released in January of 2006, a suite of new tools and guidance documents to teach schools and childcare facilities how to implement a 3Ts-Training, Testing, Telling – voluntary lead in drinking water reduction program.</p> <p>*After working over the past year, OGWDW realized a need to change the anticipated output.</p>

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Objective 2.2: Protect Water Quality (Office of Wastewater Management)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
1. Continue to provide construction grants and technical assistance for wastewater treatment facilities for Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages.	EPA will use the Indian Health Service's Sanitation Deficiency System to identify high priority wastewater projects.	By 2006, 3,500 additional homes in tribal lands will have access to basic sanitation.	In FY 2006, the Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program (CWISA) and Alaskan Native Village Program funded basic sanitation projects for 10,636 households. Our success in exceeding this measure three-fold is attributed to the number of large projects funded through the CWISA Program in FY06. Out of the 45 projects selected for funding, six were large projects, each serving more than 600 homes.
2. Continue to offer the environmental justice module as a component in the NPDES Permit Writers course for states and regions.	In 2006 and beyond, provide five course offerings for approximately 30 students per offering.	By 2006, state and regional permit writers will incorporate environmental justice principles and processes into permitting processes and decisions.	Delivered six NPDES Basic Permit Writer's Courses across the United States, with 40 to 50 students in each course. Continued to emphasize the importance of environmental justice during the permit administration process.
3. 106 Tribal Guidance	By 2006, develop, finalize and distribute <i>Guidance on Awards of Grants to Indian Tribes under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act</i> to help tribal water quality program managers, staff, and other tribal environmental decision makers design and implement effective and successful water quality programs.	Tribes make progress toward water quality goals as demonstrated by meeting 100% of program activity measure targets.	The Tribal Section 106 Guidance was developed in FY 2006 and will be finalized early in FY 2007. Actual reporting against associated program activity measures targets will begin in FY 2007.

Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective 2: Collaborative problem solving to address environmental justice issues (Office of Wetlands Oceans and Watersheds)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
1. Conduct outreach to local disadvantaged communities in the Washington, D.C. area regarding wetlands and watershed issues.	Hold five to 10 field events per year with local groups and other community groups.	By 2006, increased awareness of what individuals can do to protect their watershed's water quality.	OWOW continues a key role in the Anacostia Watershed Grant, although has shifted management of the grant to EPA Region 3. OWOW continues working with the At Risk Youth Camp Riverview, and participated in the daylong wetlands and watersheds module for the Camp in summer 2006.
2. Conduct outreach to disadvantaged communities in the rural South regarding wetlands and watershed issues.	By 2006, in conjunction with Region 4, initiate a pilot project in one state to produce outreach materials geared to rural communities and churches and the South.	By 2006, begin process to increase awareness of rural South communities on the importance of protecting their watershed's water quality and wetlands.	During 2006, OWOW awarded a competitive grant to the Southeast Watershed Forum to fund development of materials that emphasize the improvement of wetlands in community planning in the rural South. In addition, OWOW has continued to work with Region 4 to increase awareness of the importance of wetlands in environmental justice communities.
3. Offer Tribal workshops to assist Tribes in preparing nonpoint source control management programs.	Conduct three to four workshops annually (or as requested by Tribes).	By 2006, Tribal applications for nonpoint source grants increase as a result of the workshops. Tribal participation in program increases 15% annually.	Conducted 4 workshops in FY06. There was a 13% increase in base grant applications from FY05 to FY06.

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
4. Work with Office of Wastewater Management (OWM) to develop and implement the Clean Water Act Section 106 Tribal Guidance	Improved information and direction for tribes on how to monitor and assess their water quality and report on water condition	Reports on water quality on tribal lands starting 2007. Migration of their water quality data into the Water Quality Exchange (WQX) after 2008.	<p>OWOW's Monitoring Branch has worked with OWM to develop monitoring parameters, a monitoring strategy and data assessment methods for the CWA Section 106 Tribal Guidance (signed by B Grumbles, AA OW on 10/3/2006). OWOW is currently working on a WQX data entry pilot for Tribal Section 106 data management.</p> <p>OWOW is designing Tribal training programs in concert with the EPA Regions to begin implementation of the new 106 guidelines.</p>
5. Partner to protect wetlands through the Five Star Program.	By 2006, provide project funding for approximately 50 projects per year.	By 2006, develop knowledge, skills, and sense of community in young people via restoration projects.	In 2006, thirty-nine 5-Star projects were awarded, many of which restored urban streams and wetlands or involved at-risk youth in restoration projects.
6. Grant to Mississippi State University to develop and hold training on fee-access wildlife enterprises	By end of FY06 carry out 3-4 training workshops in the rural south to educate private landowners on the benefits of fee-access wildlife enterprise	By end of FY06 have working demonstration projects and have educated private landowners (including partnering with Ducks Unlimited and the MS, AL, and TN Farm Bureaus) on fee-access wildlife enterprise.	Six workshops were conducted reaching over 360 participants in the rural south about economic benefits using their land for fee-access wildlife enterprise.

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
7. Targeted Watershed Grants	By the end of FY06, complete award of grants in Targeted Watersheds Grant Program, this is designed to encourage community-driven efforts to meet Clean Water Act goals.	By end of FY06, foster watershed-based partnerships with Tribes and other communities, including the three tribes that received grants in FY04 (the latest grant cycle) (Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Pottawatomini Indians, and Kenaitze Indian Tribe).	In FY06, two implementation grants, of a total of 12 awarded from the FY2005 RFP, included tribal partnerships. The Yurok Tribe (CA) is working to improve fish habitat and address sedimentation in two watersheds; the Tribes of Grand Ronde (OR) are working to improve fish habitat and water quality in the Willamette River by partnering in the establishment of an innovative water quality (temperature) trading program. To date, tribes are involved on 20% of TWG implementation grants that have received ~20% of the awarded funds.
8. Address environmental justice issues as part of NEPA analyses associated with CWA Section 404 permitting.	During 2006, continue to address environmental justice issues associated with CWA Section 404 permitting actions, as part of required NEPA analyses.	During 2006, work with Corps and EPA Regional offices to help ensure each CWA Section 404 permit-related NEPA analysis specifically addresses any environmental justice concern in required NEPA documents before final permit determinations are made.	EPA has continued working with the Corps, reviewing draft NEPA analyses for accuracy and completeness, including a consideration of whether environmental justice concerns are appropriately discussed.

Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective 4.2: Communities (Office of Wastewater Management)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
1. Develop Status Report for the Colonias Infrastructure Assistance Program	By 2006, draft and finalize a report that identifies funding history, accomplishments, public health threats, and infrastructure needs of the people of the Colonias in the states of Texas and New Mexico	By 2006, distribute report to federal agencies, State of Texas, NGOs with programs along the border, and universities to make key groups and organizations aware of the pollution prevention needs in the Colonias.	Comments from all of the Stakeholders have been received and considered. The final draft of the report is under development.
2. Continue outreach activities in the Colonias along the US-Mexico Border, where basic water and wastewater services are lacking.	By 2006, prepare brochures and a poster in English and Spanish focusing on sustainable development for Colonias.	By 2006, disseminate this information to non-profit organizations, local, state and federal agencies in order to educate these Colonias residents about the availability of funding sources, self-help concepts, public health, and where to obtain more information.	A brochure and poster in English and Spanish have been finalized. Local groups will distribute the materials to target populations in 2007.
4. Provide people in the Mexico Border area with adequate water and wastewater sanitation systems.	By 2006, increase the percentage of homes connected to potable water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems.	Increase the percentage of water quality standards met in shared and transboundary surface waters.	In 2006, 22,458 additional homes were provided adequate safe drinking water, while 30,195 were provided adequate wastewater sanitation.
5. Border Environmental Infrastructure Financing (BEIF): provide approximately \$45.0 million in funding for wastewater and drinking water infrastructure to economically disadvantaged communities along the US/Mexico Border.	Support approximately 14 projects, leveraging funds on a three to one basis.	Approximately 244,000 additional people will receive clean and safe drinking water and sanitation services.	In FY 06, EPA supported 14 projects, leveraging funds on a three to one basis.

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
<p>6. Partner with Regions 6 and 4 in addressing hurricane recovery issues on the Gulf Coast.</p>	<p>Prepare and distribute a matrix of existing funding sources for drinking water and wastewater improvements.</p> <p>Distribute on-site systems guidance and technical information in Vietnamese and Spanish for use by communities as they rebuild.</p>	<p>Sustainable drinking water and wastewater infrastructure on the Gulf Coast that improves the health and water quality in minority and disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p>Helped community officials identify federal funding sources, application procedures, and specific contacts.</p> <p>Helping non-English speaking community members understand the hurricane-related environmental and health problems.</p>

Cross Cutting Strategies:

Objective: Internal Capacity Building (e.g., internal program management) (Office of Water Immediate Office)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
1. Form an OW Environmental Justice Smart Enforcement Assessment Tool (EJ SEAT) Workgroup.	The OW EJ SEAT Workgroup will conduct an Office of Water review and assessment of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance and Assurance (OECA) Environmental Justice Smart Enforcement Assessment Tool (EJ SEAT)	Develop a report leading to a six months to one-year work plan for identifying assessments tools in OW.	The OW EJ SEAT Workgroup will move forward in 2007 after receiving training on EJ SEAT from the Office of Environmental Justice. OGWDW developed an indicator to identify the distribution of violations across water systems to determine if there are disproportionate impacts to potentially disadvantaged communities and sensitive populations.
2. OW Environmental Justice Integration Committee (OW EJIC) will meet with OW EJ Coordinator to help steer OW's EJ Program, implement various OW EJ activities, and develop EJ related reports.	OW EJIC (EJ Contacts from each OW Program Office) will meet regularly with the OW EJ Coordinator. EJ Coordinator will report to the DAA quarterly or on an as needed basis.	Assist with developing EJ policy for OW and ensure a consistent and coordinated approach to addressing Environmental Justice issues in OW.	Held monthly meetings with OWEJIC that provided exposure to information that increased their knowledge of Environmental Justice issues. The meetings provided a base for researching and developing environmental justice reports and documents that reflect OW's efforts to integrate Environmental Justice into activities, policies and activities. Held meetings and briefings with the OW DAA, OW Office Directors and Deputy Office Directors to increase their understanding of the latest EJ issues, policies, recommendations, and activities.
3. Provide Introduction to Environmental Justice Training	Provide training on environmental justice policies and procedures to increase awareness and serve as an integral part of OW's effort to more fully integrate EJ into its policy, programs and activities.	Provide first time training to OW employees on Environmental Justice for a minimum of 75 OW employees.	OW is currently working with OEJ to develop OW specific training for OW Senior Managers. Training

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
4. Develop and initiate an Office of Water Environmental Justice Award	Incorporate an OW Environmental Justice Award into the OW FY 06 Awards Program. Recognize individual or teams working on water related initiatives, projects or activities that have made significant contributions to address the needs of communities with environmental justice concerns.	Encourages OW employees and managers to integrate Environmental Justice considerations more fully into the OW's programs, policies, and activities.	Criteria for an OW Environmental Justice Award (Bronze Medal) submitted to the OW Awards Panel for approval.
5. Provide support to Agency Environmental Justice workgroups, the Office of Environmental Justice efforts to integrate Environmental Justice into the Agency and OW's policies, programs, and initiatives.	Continued integration of EJ principles and concerns into all Agency policies, programs and initiatives for FY 06. Provide regular reports to OW AA and DAA.	Ensure that OW's views and perspectives are considered and included in the development of Agency EJ policy and reports, EJ Action Plan, etc. for FY 06.	OW served as the lead Program Office for the Fish Consumption Workgroup organized to draft the Agency response to the NEJAC Recommendations on Fish Consumption and the Environment. OW participated in discussions with OEJ on incorporating EJ into the Agency Strategic Plan, OW related Goals. Prepared the OW EJ Action Plan, Responded to the Inspector General's Survey on Environmental Justice.
6. Participate in the Agency's Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)	Educate the public and encourage use of Office of Water volunteer programs, i.e., Adopt a Watershed, Volunteer Water Monitoring Program, and Water Use Efficiency Program.	Assist CARE grant holders to develop their own approaches to reducing toxics and creating safe communities.	OW representative participated on the CARE Grants Team. Connected grants to Water Programs and was instrumental in selecting 17, CARE Grants with water related issues.

Goal 6: Cross Cutting

Internal Capacity Building and Outreach (e.g., internal program management) (American Indian Environmental Office)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results
<p>1. Coordinate and work with federally recognized tribes and EPA Program Offices to build an environmental presence and environmental programs in Indian country.</p>	<p>Providing funding through the Indian Grant Assistant Program and the Circuit Rider Cooperative Agreement with Senior Service America Inc.</p> <p>Coordinate the Circuit Rider Program in EPA Regions.</p>	<p>In 2006, increase the capacity of interested tribes' ability to administer their environmental programs to protect human health and the environment of tribal lands.</p>	<p>The Circuit Riders and technical assistance providers provided on the ground technical assistance to Tribes in all nine Regions.</p>
<p>2. Focus on training and education to increase the academic acumen of Indians working in environmental programs</p>	<p>Continue to administer the EPA Tribal Lands Environmental Science Scholarship Program Work with tribal community colleges and universities</p>	<p>AIEO will develop two \$1 million grants for scholarships and internships to be used as a funding vehicle to sponsor Indian students</p>	<p>EPA developed an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to administer the \$80,000 scholarship grant process for the 2006-2007 Academic Year. Applications for scholarships were due to the American Indian Graduate Center by August 15, 2006. Nineteen students fulfilled application requirements and were each awarded a \$2000 award for the 2006-2007 Academic Year (for a total of \$38,000). In September 2006, students received \$1000 each for the first half of the school year (for a total of \$19,000) and will receive the remaining half-halfway through the school year.</p>
<p>3. Train EPA personnel to work with tribal governments to increase their sensitivity and cultural awareness.</p>	<p>Administer Agency wide the Working Effective with Tribal Governments training to facilitate better communication and understanding between EPA and the tribes.</p>	<p>Offer on-line training to an increased number of EPA staff and management.</p>	<p>One hundred and thirty five EPA employees took the on-line training in FY2006. Positive feedback was received. AIEO is working to provide the training on the internet, and to expand it government wide.</p>